"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

COPYRIGHTED, 1898, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

THE WEATHER.
Generally fair, increasing cloudiness in afternoon, variable winds.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 14,487. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.02⅞; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 35⅝ cents; cash cotton, 5⅞ cents.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday confirmed the nomination of Attorney General McKenna to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. It was decided to take a vote Thursday on the Teller resolution providing that Government bonds may be paid in silver. In the House there was a silver debate, hinged on an item in the Urgency Appropriation bill. The vote taken on the item was regarded as indication to some extent of the strength of the silver men in the House.—Page 4.

FOREIGN.—The St. James's Gazette, commenting on the preparation for sea of a fleet of nine warships in Japan, says England and that country are in a position to enforce their demands in the East. The prospects for the British loan to China are not bright. The prosecution of M. Zola in connection with the Dreyfus case in Paris will ignore his accusations against Gen. Mercier and other officers of illegality and breach of trust. Fifteen miners were dashed to death in Belgium by the breaking of a cable. French oil producers have asked the Minister of Commerce for a higher protective duty to stop American competition. Frau Emilie Kempin, a Doctor of Law in Zurich, has gone insane. The engineers' dispute in England is regarded as almost settled. Ernest Bazin, the inventor of the roller steamer, is dead in France. Measures for the higher education of women in Germany were discussed in the Reichstag.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Bruno Bretschneider, manager of the Broadway Garden, was convicted on the charge of keeping a disorderly house.

Two trolley cars came across the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday on trial trips, and rounded the loops at the Manhattan entrance.

Mrs. Mary Wolf, helpless and fifty-eight years old, was burned in her apartments at 412 East Fifteenth Street last evening and died in Bellevue Hospital.

All the members of Gen. Fitzgerald's staff resigned yesterday, and most of them, it is thought, will insist on their resignations being accepted.

Mrs. Ethel Allen, twenty-three years old, was thrown from her wheel at Eighty-third Street and the Boulevard last evening, and her skull was fractured.

Mrs. G. A. Hearn and Mrs. J. J. Griffith were slightly hurt in a lively runaway yesterday afternoon, the carriage in which they were riding being wrecked.

Five hundred mechanics employed in the Globe Iron Works Company's shipyard, in Cleveland, of which Senator Hanna is a principal owner, struck because non-union men were employed in another yard recently purchased by the company.

An order forbidding the gathering of young men at the employes' entrance of the Siegel-Cooper store, and the arrest of a man who disobeyed the order caused much anger and a small riot and threats of a strike among several hundred shop girls last evening.

At the meeting of the Tammany Executive Committee, at which D. F. McMahon was chosen Chairman, last night, Richard Croker warned his hearers that the city must be well governed or Tammany Hall would be crushed. He said that extravagance, sinecures, and violations of law would not be tolerated.

Two men were arrested in the Fifth Avenue Bank of New York yesterday while trying to get a check certified. They are accused of forgery. The check was signed by James G. Cannon, a Director of the bank, and Vice President of the Fourth National Bank. One of the men, who gave two different names, is believed to be a mail box thief whom the Post Office authorities have been seeking.

A team attached to a truck loaded with empty flour barrels bolted on the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday. In Fulton Street, Brooklyn, they knocked down a woman bicyclist, who, however, was not seriously hurt. The truck then upset. Shortly afterward another horse ran away on the bridge. The wagon it was drawing was smashed in collision with a truck, and William McNally, driver of the wagon, was injured.

Page 2.

Gen. Castellano has taken the Cuban capital of Esperanza, and defeated the insurgents, 2,500 strong, in battle.

Work has been begun on a project to build a railroad over the Chilkoot Pass and the Dalton trail into the Yukon region, Pierre Humbert, the Boston banker, furnishing the money.

At the special meeting of the Sons of the American Revolution, the proposition to amend the Constitution so as to have officers nominated direct at the annual meetings instead of by a committee was defeated.

Many Americans flocked to Chinatown last night to see the celebration of the Chinese New Year. A Chinese band at the Hoffman Garden threw up their engagement and left, rather than work on their holiday.

The New York Life Insurance Company has settled the Hillmon claim, which had been in litigation in Kansas for nearly twenty years, and which was a prominent factor in the trouble between the State Insurance Department and Eastern insurance companies.

The conference on primary election law reform organized yesterday into a permanent body under the name of the National Primary Election League. Oscar S. Straus was elected President, and Darwin R. James Treasurer. Edward Lauterbach declared the Republican primary system the best. Josiah Quincy, Mayor of Boston, said Massachusetts would soon adopt the direct nomination plan instead of the convention, and that the time is ripe for general reform in election laws.

Page 3.

John J. Hannigan, the policeman who shot Charles McNally, was sentenced to two years in prison, but his lawyer obtained a stay of execution.

H. C. Little and Henry S. McFaul, Buffalo insurance agents, have been arrested for grand larceny in assuming risks in Osceola, Ark., which they did not insure in any existing companies.

The clergymen of the upper west side have united in a movement to urge members of their churches to buy their household supplies on Saturdays or early Sunday mornings, in order that clerks in stores may have a day of rest. They will also actively support the Druggists' Shorter Hours bill.

Both houses of the New York Legislature adjourned yesterday until Monday night. Senator Cantor announced that he intended to force action on his dollar-gas bill. The Democratic Assembly caucus called for Monday night is to consider the position to be taken with reference to the proposed canal investigation. It is said that the policy advocated by Senator Cantor of naming the members of the investigating commission in the bill, and requiring an early report, will be adopted. Controller Roberts has been advised that he cannot delay the sale of the remainder of the canal improvement bonds pending the action of the Legislature, and he will advertise the sale for Feb. 18. Among the bills introduced yesterday was one to preserve the existing rights of the Long Island and New York Central Railroads in Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, and Park Avenue, New York, respectively.

Page 4.

French Ambassador Cambon is negotiating a reciprocity treaty in Washington with Mr. Kasson for the Department of State.

C. S. Arnold has discovered an old silver mine on his place near Sing Sing. There are other abandoned mines in the neighborhood.

William Brookfield reported yesterday that the Governor received him cordially in Albany, and seemed to be in favor of a fair and honest primary law.

The Committee on Banking and Currency, having concluded its hearings on the question of revising the currency, will begin next Wednesday to consider its report.

The big draw of the new bridge over the Harlem River has been damaged, and the opening of the bridge, which was fixed for Feb. 1, has been postponed indefinitely in consequence.

Page 5.

A movement is on foot among the Knights of Columbus in Brooklyn Borough to form a club composed entirely of members and erect a temple and clubhouse at a cost of $250,000.

A cat and a canary were the victims of a fire at 274 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street yesterday. The firemen rescued William S. Perry and his family, whose escape had been cut off, but had to resist Mrs. Gervey's entreaties to them to save her pets.

At the annual meeting of the Consumers' League yesterday, Dr. W. S. Rainsford said department stores had come to stay, and that trusts were inevitable, being the natural outgrowth of moral as well as of economic forces. Other speakers dwelt upon the horrors of the sweatshop system.

Page 7.

The Dartmouth College Alumni Association of New York held its thirty-fourth annual dinner last night at Delmonicos. The Rev. Dr. Tucker, President of the college, defined the college idea, and denied that men leave the colleges to enter business too old. Last year's officers of the association were re-elected at a business meeting preceding the banquet.

Page 9.

Some bankers comment adversely on the action of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank in making loans on bonded mortgages at 4 per cent. Merritt Trimble, President of the Bank for Savings, however, yesterday characterized as ridiculous the contention that savings institutions should advance money at the same rate of interest for large and small sums.

Page 10.

Much laxity in prison discipline was told of at the hearing of the charges preferred by Warden Fallon of the Tombs against Edward O'Shea, his night deputy.

The two-mile amateur skating handicap at the Ice Palace Rink was won last night by Max Hornfeck of Montclair, N. J. The race brought out a wonderful skater in the person of G. Bellefuille of Manitoba, an aspirant for championship honors on Thursday.

Andrew L. Taylor, Treasurer of the American Service Union, yesterday sought, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn Borough, to recover $200 from Frederick McHenry Kitching, the young Wall Street broker, who is serving a five years' sentence in Sing Sing. Judge Dickey granted a motion to dismiss the case, which he said was a very good one, despite the efforts of the defendant's counsel to lose it.

Page 11.

Two more fruitless ballots were taken yesterday in the Maryland Senatorial contest.

Policeman Richard J. Halloran was mortally wounded in St. Louis by Miss Nellie Mangan, who is herself shot in the head. Both will die.

John F. Steinbrenner died yesterday in Newark from the effects of an overdose of laudanum. He was President of the Chapin-Hall Lumber Company, which is in financial difficulties.

Page 12.

Mayor Van Wyck continued his criticisms of the department budgets yesterday at the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

At the meeting of the Board of Public Improvements yesterday, President Bowler of Queens proposed that a bridge be built over the East River at Blackwell's Island.

Mrs. Eudora H. Nellis, a real estate dealer, was examined in supplementary proceedings yesterday on a judgment for $170 issued in favor of Isaac Barnett, a dry goods dealer.

President Straus of the Health Board asked for the resignations of all the employes of the Mercantile Bureau of the board, whose duty it was to inspect stores and factories.

George J. Gould wrote to President Orr of the Rapid Transit Commission concerning the plans of the Manhattan Railway Company, but the contents of his letter were not divulged. The commission was called to meet Monday.

The Dock Board yesterday concluded to take charge of the Brooklyn docks, and Superintendent W. O'Brien Walker was instructed to assume control and appoint dockmasters. Godfrey P. Farley, First Assistant Engineer, tendered his resignation, which was accepted with regret.

Complaints of the dangerous condition of Rector Street between Broadway and Trinity Place, which has been practically closed by building contractors, have vainly been made to the Commissioner of Highways. Merchants in the neighborhood complain that their business interests have suffered in consequence of the obstruction.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 11.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 6.
Railroads.—Page 4.

FOUGHT DETECTIVES ON A ROOF

Two Men Arrested After a Fierce Struggle Held as Suspicious Persons.

When Morris Ehrenrich, a tailor of 58 Lewis Street, rushed into the Delancey Street Station House last night and said that his shop had been robbed of eighty-two pairs of newly made trousers, Detectives Hart and Sheehan were hurriedly sent to make an investigation. The shop is on the second floor of the Lewis Street house, and when the detectives were investigating one of them chanced to look out of a rear window which opens on to a one-story stable, and there saw two men standing on the roof close to the wall.

Both detectives jumped out of the window with the purpose of arresting the men. But the latter resisted, and there was a fierce and long struggle. The men made an effort to throw the detectives from the stable roof to the yard. Over and over the detectives and men rolled, sometimes hanging on the very roof edge. While the struggle was going on a female tenant of the house hurried to the station house and said that the policemen were being murdered. Four other patrolmen rushed off to the scene and arrived in time to rescue the almost exhausted detectives and arrest the men.

The prisoners gave the names of Henry Zimmerman of 64 Goerck Street and Stephen Dobra of 65 Goerck Street. The police learned that Dobra had been sleeping in the stable of late, and was supposed to be homeless. In his pocket was found $83. The men said they had simply gone to the roof to see what was going on in the tailor's shop. They were locked up as suspicious persons.

THEY SANG FOR LIBERTY.

Drunken Prisoners in Jersey City Annoyed a Sergeant.

Police Sergeant Snow of the Communipaw Avenue Police Station, Jersey City, while on duty Thursday night booked several "drunks." After being locked up, the prisoners began to sing.

Sergt. Snow stood it as long as he could. Then he went to the head of the stairs and shouted: "If you fellows don't keep quiet I'll throw you all out into the street."

The sudden chorus that followed this announcement convinced the Sergeant that he had made a mistake somewhere, and he went back to his desk to study it out.

ACCIDENT AT KOSTER & BIAL'S.

O. W. Lee, Trapeze Performer, Falls, but Escapes Serious Injury.

Oliver W. Lee, one of the gymnastic pair of Delmore and Lee, now appearing at Koster & Bial's, who perform trapeze acts over the heads of the audience, narrowly escaped serious injury last night.

During a part of their act, when suspended from a hanging ladder over the orchestra, they made a rapid descent by a rope. Delmore last night made the stage safely, but Lee tried to drop into a small net stretched over the heads of the audience.

Instead of landing in this net, he fell heavily on the top of a vacant orchestra chair. He lay for a short time stunned, but soon regained his senses, and climbing on to the stage, bowed his way out. It is said that his injuries are not serious.

CROKER WARNS TAMMANY

He Tells the Executive Committee that the City Must Be Well Governed.

DEFEAT SURE IF THEY FAIL

Extravagance, Sinecures, and Violations of Law Forbidden—Daniel F. McMahon Chosen Chairman.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall, which met for organization yesterday afternoon at the Wigwam in Fourteenth Street, the organization through Richard Croker put itself on record as opposed to any form of loot, either by extravagance in the administration of the city's affairs or in the establishment of sinecures for the members of the organization. These pledges were made by Mr. Croker in his speech to the other fifty-four members of the Executive Committee, among whom were the heads of the various departments.

What Mr. Croker Said.

Mr. Croker's speech was as follows:

"The new administration is nearing the end of the first month of its existence. Not only are the eyes of the vast population of this great municipality centred upon it, but also the gaze of the whole country. The great trust confided to us by the people must not and will not be abused. They have selected our organization as their agent, so to speak, and we must show by our conduct of that agency that we appreciate and merit the confidence reposed in us. This can be done in no better way than by giving the people an efficient, honest, and economical administration; one that will be satisfactory to the people and creditable to the organization. If we do this, success will crown our efforts, we will rise in the estimation of the people, and our organization will become invincible. If we don't do it, we are gone. Remember that.

"In the selection of heads of departments care was exercised as to the character, qualifications, and fitness of the men chosen, who are all organization men. They were appointed because they were considered the best men for the places, capable of conducting the business of their respective departments efficiently, honestly, and economically. We ask them and expect them to carry on the people's business with the same care and concern that they would carry on their own.

"The creation of unnecessary places or sinecures, will not be tolerated. Our organization will insist that every man whose name appears upon the city's pay roll must earn his salary. No head of a department, or any other official, will be asked by any one in this organization, no matter how exalted may be his position in its councils, to violate any law or break any rule for any purpose whatsoever. Let no men be unfaithful to his trust, for should he be he will not find a more unrelenting and vigorous prosecutor than will be the Tammany Hall organization.

"Should any man attempt to induce you, by threats or otherwise, to disregard your oaths of office and the interests of the people, report the matter to the organization, and, be he ever so influential, he will be punished.

"In conclusion, permit me to again remind you that the organization is now on trial, and that if you do not do what is right you will lose the confidence of the people and destroy your organization and yourselves. If you want to serve your organization well, then serve the people well by giving the city a faithful, honest, efficient, and economical administration. And I assure you that every man who will do this can regard me as his friend until death."

D. F. McMahon Chairman.

The first act of the committee when it went into session was to elect Daniel F. McMahon Chairman, to take the place of James J. Martin, who has been deposed for being too friendly with John C. Sheehan. Mr. McMahon was born in this city about forty years ago, in the district west of Central Park. He was the son of a prosperous market gardener on the west side, and is a college man. In 1885 he, with Hugh J. Grant and several others, assumed control of the old Nineteenth Assembly District, and Grant was installed as leader. When Grant took office as Mayor one of his first acts was to appoint McMahon a Police Justice, which place he held until 1895, when the Magistrates were removed. He held a clean record while on the bench, but his removal disgusted him with office holding, and he entered the contracting business, and is now the principal member of the firm of Norton & Co.

It was said at the beginning of the month, when Mayor Van Wyck gave out the fat plums on the patronage tree, and McMahon was not named, that he had been turned down, but the fact of the matter is that he could have had any place he desired, but he preferred to remain in the contracting business.

Other Officers and Members.

Register Sohmer was elected Vice Chairman of the committee, and John McQuade was added and made Treasurer, and Michael T. Daly and George F. Scannell, Secretaries. Mayor Van Wyck was made an honorary member of the committee, for it was decided to have the Tammany heads of all city departments included.

The committee decided upon an assessment of $500 for each of the thirty-five Assembly districts and the same for the annexed district, and chose the second and fourth Saturdays of each month as its meeting days.

A communication from the Cuban Junta acknowledged the receipt of the $20,000 contributed to the Cuban cause by Tammany recently.

The Executive Committee as constituted now, besides the officers mentioned, is as follows: Richard Croker, John F. Carroll, John Whalen, Asa Bird Gardiner, John W. Keller, Amos J. Cummings, Thomas F. Grady, George B. McClellan, Randolph Guggenheimer, Charles H. Knox, George C. Clausen, Isaac Fromme, Thomas J. Brady, J. Sergeant Cram, Nathan Straus, John J. Scannell, Thomas L. Feitner, Joseph H. Stiner, Michael C. Murphy, Patrick Divver, Augustus W. Peters, John Purcell, E. T. Fitzpatrick, Bernard F. Martin, T. D. Sullivan, James W. Boyle, Martin Engel, John C. Sheehan, William Dalton, P. J. Scully, P. J. Dooling, John T. Oakley, George W. Plunkitt, Patrick Keenan, Charles F. Murphy, John B. Sexton, James P. Keating, M. F. Donohue, F. J. Lantry, William E. Stillings, M. F. Holahan, Thomas J. Dunn, James J. Martin, Maurice Featherson, Henry C. Hart, Charles Welde, John J. Ryan, N. J. Hayes, A. Moebus, P. E. Nagel, James McCartney, and T. J. Mulligan.

BACHELORS' ROOMS ROBBED.

Burglars Visit an Apartment House in Fifth Avenue.

The four-story brownstone house at 137 Fifth Avenue, devoted to bachelor apartments entirely, was visited by burglars between 8 o'clock and midnight last night and every apartment ransacked.

The house is immediately opposite the Union League Club. The burglary was discovered a few minutes after midnight, when William H. Spowers, a medical student, returned home and found his room in disorder. Three suits of clothes, including a dress suit, two overcoats, and some gold scarfpins were missing.

He called in Policeman Allen, who, with two other policemen, searched the house. They found a window in the rear wide open, and marks showed how it had been forced with a jimmy. All of the occupants of the house were out, and the servants were either away or on the ground floor. The police refused all information, but the loss is likely to run into the hundreds.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN writes for next Sunday's WORLD
the story of his recent journey to Mexico. Every Democrat and Republican will want to read it. A remarkable interview with President McKinley. A 64-page paper, 5 cts. 20-page Illustrated Magazine, Comic Weekly, Woman's World, Sheet Music!—Adv.

HANNA BRIBERY CHARGES.

Ohio Legislative Committee at Cincinnati—Some Telephone Conversations.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 21.—The legislative committee investigating the Otis charges of bribery in the recent election of a United States Senator in Columbus held a session here to-night, and will continue its sitting here to-morrow. The examination to-day was held in the assembly room of the Gibson House in the presence of quite a large crowd.

It is charged as one of the grounds for the investigation that H. H. Boyce of New York came to the Gibson House, in this city, a few days before the balloting for United States Senator began at Columbus, and made a proposition of bribery to Representative Otis. Boyce cannot now be located.

To illustrate what it is alleged took place in connection with the Boyce transactions a telephone exhibition was given to-day for the benefit of the Senate committee.

The Great Southern Hotel at Columbus, which was the headquarters of the anti-Hanna men during the recent contest, was called up, and while the committee was talking in the private office of the Gibson House with persons in Columbus, Jerry Bliss and his stenographer were at the telephone down stairs in the hotel office taking off all that was said.

This was done to show how all of the alleged conversations of Boyce with certain persons in Columbus were taken down while Boyce was here and the Senatorial contest was going on at the State capital. It is stated that the conversations are a matter of record.

Horace B. Dunbar, President and manager of the Gibson House, was the only witness examined to-night. Mr. Dunbar produced his hotel register showing that Henry H. Boyce of New York occupied Room 226 from Jan. 7 to Jan. 10. Mr. Dunbar testified to having his suspicions aroused and to directing the clerks to watch Boyce.

Allen O. Myers, Jr., one of the day clerks, arranged for a stenographic report of the conversations Boyce had over the telephone during the day. Russell Pryor, the night clerk, took down the conversations at night. Boyce had the key to the private office on the second floor, whenever he wanted it, and the arrangements down stairs were always complete for reports of whatever went over the telephone wires when Boyce was using the private office. The stenographer who has a desk in the office was called into requisition whenever Boyce called any one up.

Mr. Dunbar recited many of these conversations over the long distance telephone. In one of them the "Major" was called up at Columbus, and said, "Shane and the President would arrange things on Saturday."

Boyce replied: "Have seen one of the party. Wants money. How can I handle him?"

The reply from Columbus was: "Suppose O. betrays you, what then?"

Mr. Dunbar said Boyce replied: "No danger; I would kill him. Dead men tell no tales."

Mr. Dunbar testified that Allen O. Myers, Jr., who was in Columbus as one of the managers against Hanna, was called on Jan. 9 by Jerry Bliss, and told of the situation here and what Boyce was doing. Myers advised Bliss that a man named Hollenbeck would leave Columbus for Cincinnati that night with money, and told him to have him watched. The next morning the Miller Detective Agency was employed to watch Boyce and keep track of Hollenbeck on his arrival.

Jan. 8 H. H. Hollenbeck of Chardon, Ohio, registered at the Gibson House for breakfast. He had no room assigned to him, but was seen to communicate with Boyce. Hollenbeck was traced to the Union Trust and Savings Bank, of which J. G. Schmidlap is President.

NOVELTY IN CAMPAIGNING.

Silverites to Put Dramatic Companies on the Road to Play for Free Coinage.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Democratic free silver leaders have resolved upon an experiment in political campaign work. Under encouragement by Senator Jones, Representative McMillin, Chauncey F. Black, Representatives Slayden, Simpkins, and others, a company of Washington and Virginia politicians and business men has been incorporated under the name of "The American Drama Company."

Among the Directors are Lawrence Gardner, Secretary of the Congressional Committee; Marshall W. Wines, Robert E. Mattingly, and Major E. W. Anderson of this city. The company is to present arguments for free coinage from the histrionic stage. The first play to be produced is "The Curse of Gold," which the free silverites predict will be another "Uncle Tom's Cabin." From this play great results are expected. Senator Stewart predicts great success for the play, and Senator Allen thinks it will be received by the West and South enthusiastically. Samuel Gompers, President, and Charles Morrison, Secretary, of the American Federation of Labor, are advocates of the new scheme, and Knights of Labor Assembly No. 66 owns stock in the corporation. A company will be put upon the road soon.

NEW YORKER DEAD IN CHICAGO.

H. Morgenstein Expires of Heart Failure at the Palmer House.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—H. Morgenstein, a New York traveling man, was found dead to-day in his room at the Palmer House. Heart failure is said to have been the cause of death. He registered at the hotel a week ago. He said he represented a New York clothing house, and carried with him a stock of samples. A day after his arrival he complained of feeling ill.

To-day William Morgenstein, his brother, came from New York to see him. Getting no response to repeated knockings, Manager Palmer broke in the door and found Morgenstein dead.

BRETSCHNEIDER CONVICTED.

Manager of the Broadway Garden Sent to the Tombs.

Bruno Bretschneider, manager of the Broadway Garden, who has been on trial before Judge Newburger, in General Sessions, on a charge of keeping a disorderly house, was convicted last night, the jury returning the verdict with a recommendation for mercy at 10:30 o'clock, after being out nearly eleven hours. Bretschneider and David M. Neuberger, his counsel, had looked for a disagreement.

Mr. Neuberger asked the Judge to postpone sentence until Monday, and meantime to parole Bretschneider in his custody. The Judge promptly denied this request, after saying that it was a very unusual one. Bretschneider was committed to the Tombs.

HELPLESS WOMAN BURNED.

Found Sitting in Her Chair with the Flames All About Her.

Mrs. Mary Wolf, fifty-eight years old, was so badly burned last evening in her rooms at 412 East Fifteenth Street that she died in Bellevue Hospital soon after being taken there. It is supposed that the fire in the rooms was caused by the overturning of a kerosene lamp. Mrs. Wolf and her husband occupied two rooms on the first floor at the number given. She was nearly helpless, as a result of a stroke of paralysis. Last evening she was alone in her apartments when the fire was discovered by a tenant in the house.

When the firemen arrived they forced open the doors and found Mrs. Wolf sitting in a chair in the bedroom with the flames burning the furniture in the room about her. They took her out into the open air, but not before the flames had burned her arms, head, and body in a terrible manner. She was hurried away to the hospital, where she soon died. The fire was easily put out by the firemen, with a damage of $200.

FIRST BRIGADE STAFF OUT

Gen. Fitzgerald's Appointees All Follow Him Into Retirement.

PROMINENT MILITARY MEN

Col. Seward Hopes to Lose Few of Them, but the Impression Is that Most of Them Will Insist on Resigning.

A quick sequence to the resignation of Brig. Gen. Fitzgerald of the First Brigade was the resignation yesterday of all the members of his staff. The documents laying down their duties were forwarded to Col. William Seward, the acting brigade commander. This event is of more than passing interest to guardsmen, for the staff has served longer than any other in the history of the brigade. Besides, the personnel of the staff is well known in private life.

Here are the officers who have followed Gen. Fitzgerald into retirement: Lieut. Col. Stephen H. Olin, Assistant Adjutant General; Major Robert V. McKim, Surgeon; Major Paul Dana, Ordnance Officer; Major Auguste P. Montant, Inspector; Major David Crocker, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Major Henry S. Van Duzer, Judge Advocate; Major Avery D. Andrews, Engineer; Major W. Emlen Roosevelt, Quartermaster; Major Oliver Harriman, Jr., Commissary of Subsistence; Capt. Sydney J. Smith, aide de camp, and Capt. William B. Coster, aide de camp.

A Harmonious Military Family.

All these officers were appointees of Gen. Fitzgerald. Their personal attachment to their chief was marked, and his military family was noted for the harmony that prevailed during its entire existence. When Gen. Fitzgerald would hear of this or that turbulent regiment he would pathetically exclaim: "Why don't those warring officers take example from my staff, with which I have had no differences for over a decade?" This state of peace was in marked contrast to various Governors' staffs, which have often quarreled and wrangled not only over precedence in military affairs, but even at social functions.

It is generally understood that most of those who resigned yesterday mean that their resignations shall be immediately accepted. Major Henry S. Van Duzer, who is the ranking Judge Advocate in the National Guard of the State, said that he should insist upon his resignation being acted upon at once. Major Van Duzer is widely known throughout the United States as being one of the best Judge Advocates ever in the National Guard. Some of his decisions have had a potent influence upon the progress of the militia. It was he who a few years ago gave the opinion, which has since become the law, throwing open the ferries free to guardsmen, even those coming from New Jersey. Many of his decisions have found a place in the military codes of other States.

Col. Seward, when seen yesterday, said that he hoped to lose as few as possible of the staff during his temporary incumbency as commander of the brigade. He expected that most of the staff would be inclined to serve under him, and thus keep the affairs of the brigade working smoothly. It is understood, however, that if he be compelled to fill vacancies he will do so by detailing officers from his own and other regiments.

Records of the Officers.

These are the records of the retiring officers:

Col. Olin entered the Guard as Major and Judge Advocate of the Second Brigade April 24, 1882, and was rendered supernumerary Aug. 5, 1886. He became Judge Advocate of the First Brigade Oct. 3, 1886, with his original rank, and Oct. 3, 1889, he was raised to Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Major Robert V. McKim, Surgeon, began his military experience in the old Fifty-seventh New York Volunteers, where he was Assistant Surgeon, his term beginning Oct. 22, 1861. In February of the following year he reached the rank of Surgeon, and in the December following was honorably discharged. His National Guard service began in 1883, when he was appointed Major and Surgeon of the Second Brigade. In August, 1886, he was placed upon the retired list, but in October of the same year was appointed Surgeon of the First Brigade, with original rank.

Major Auguste P. Montant entered the Guard as a private in Company K of the Seventh Regiment Sept. 5, 1879, and was made Major and Quartermaster of the Second Brigade May 14, 1884. He became supernumerary Aug. 5, 1886, and in October of the same year was appointed Inspector of the First Brigade, with original rank.

Major David Crocker served nine years in the Seventh Regiment as a private, and was made Inspector of Rifle Practice of the First Brigade April 18, 1888.

Major Henry S. Van Duzer's connection with the National Guard began Oct. 4, 1889, when Gen. Fitzgerald appointed him Judge Advocate of the brigade.

Major A. D. Andrews was a cadet in the United States Military Academy July 1, 1882, and was Second Lieutenant of the Fifth United States Artillery July 1, 1886. He reached a First Lieutenancy in the Fourth United States Artillery Nov. 28, 1892; was transferred to the Fifth Artillery Dec. 5, 1892, and resigned Nov. 2, 1893. The same month he was appointed Engineer of the First Brigade.

Major Paul Dana entered the service in the Second Brigade, where he was appointed Major and Ordnance Officer, May 7, 1883, and became supernumerary Aug. 5, 1886. In October of the same year he was appointed Ordnance Officer of the First Brigade, with original rank.

Major W. Emlen Roosevelt came into the Guard by way of the position of Quartermaster in the Second Brigade, to which he was appointed April 24, 1882, and was made aide de camp a year later. In August, 1886, he was rendered supernumerary, and a month later was appointed aide de camp of the First Brigade, with original rank. Dec. 9, 1895, he was made Quartermaster.

Major Oliver Harriman, Jr., joined the Eighth Regiment as a Second Lieutenant in Company F, April 30, 1888, and was made aide de camp of the First Brigade Oct. 30, 1894, and was raised to his last position of Commissary of Subsistence Dec. 16, 1895.

Capt. Sydney J. Smith was a private in Squadron A when he was appointed an aide de camp on Gen. Fitzgerald's staff April 22, 1896.

Capt. William B. Coster joined the Twelfth Regiment as a private in Company F, June 24, 1895, and was appointed an aid in July of the following year.

DEFAULTER'S DEATH ADMITTED.

Life Insurance of Kentucky's Missing State Treasurer Paid.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 21.—James W. Tate, the defaulting ex-State Treasurer of Kentucky, who disappeared from the State leaving a deficit of about $80,000 eleven years ago, is now legally dead, if not actually so. There has always been a great deal of mystery connected with Tate's disappearance, and it has been claimed by all his enemies and many of his friends that he was alive in some foreign country enjoying the proceeds of his ill-gotten wealth.

The law in Kentucky is, however, that after a man has been missing for seven years and nothing has been heard from him during that time, he is legally dead, and it was under this statute that his heirs recently brought suit against the insurance companies to recover the insurance upon his life. The insurance companies fought the case bitterly until this morning, when the attorneys for the Connecticut Mutual Life appeared in court and paid over $4,100 on the $5,000 policy which Tate carried in their company. In so doing they virtually admit the death of the ex-State Treasurer. The other defendants, it is said, will follow the example of the Connecticut Life.

Truth about the Klondike. Dangers and difficulties that confront the miner. Facts for investors. What they risk and what they may get. Special correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES next Sunday, January 23d.—Adv.

SMALL RIOT OF SHOP GIRLS.

Resented an Order Under Which One of Their Escorts Was Arrested and Threaten to Strike.

There was a small riot of shop girls in Sixth Avenue last night, resulting from the arrest of one of their escorts.

A large number of young men have been in the habit of gathering about the employes' entrance of the Siegel-Cooper Company's store in the evening at the time for the hundreds of girls who are employed there to leave and go to their homes. The authorities of the store instructed Detective Bernard and Special Policeman John Leonard, whom they employ, to disperse the gathering.

Last evening the young men as they assembled were warned to keep away. They defied the officers and maintained that they had the right to stand or walk in the street so long as they were peaceable. George Wallun of 416 East Twenty-third Street, who said he was in the habit of calling to escort a young woman to whom he is engaged, mounted a box and proceeded to make a speech. Bernard arrested him, and Leonard was leading him away when the girls began to swarm out like hornets. They surrounded the policeman and the prisoner and made Leonard's face burn with their sarcasms.

The young woman for whom Wallun had called fainted when she heard he was under arrest. She was promptly carried away by her friends, but the incident increased the indignation of the other girls who gathered 500 strong on the sidewalk and said they would strike if the order against escorts was not rescinded. Other girls from other department stores arrived and increased the hubbub, with offers of sympathy and help.

Wallun was locked up, charged with disorderly conduct.

WOMAN BICYCLIST HURT.

Thrown from Her Wheel and Her Skull Fractured.

A handsome young woman in a suit of brown cloth was riding a bicycle along the Boulevard last evening, when at Eighty-third Street her wheel slipped on the pavement and she was thrown. She fell on her head, and when picked up was unconscious.

She was taken in an ambulance to Roosevelt Hospital, where it was found that her skull was fractured. After a time she regained consciousness, and said she was Mrs. Ethel Allen of 352 West Thirty-eighth Street. She is twenty-three years old.

TROLLEY CARS CROSS BRIDGE.

Trial Trips Over the Loops at the Manhattan Entrance.

Two trial trips of trolley cars were made last evening on the Brooklyn Bridge and around one of the new loops which run across the Manhattan entrance. Two kinds of cars were used, an old-fashioned one, having only two pairs of wheels, preceding the second car, which rested on two trucks of four wheels each.

The last car was a large one, being of the latest pattern. On it were Chief Engineer Martin of the bridge, Bridge Commissioner Shea, the President of the Brooklyn Heights Railway Company, and Police Commissioner York. The outside loop was used. The big car made the run from Brooklyn in just four minutes. In rounding the curve at the Manhattan entrance the large fender in front of this car struck one of the pillars, making it necessary to stop the car and remove the fender until another pillar, which was also in the way, had been passed.

TWO WOMEN HURT IN RUNAWAY

Mrs. G. A. Hearn and Mrs. J. J. Griffith Taken from a Wrecked Carriage.

Mrs. George A. Hearn of 46 East Sixty-ninth Street, wife of the Fourteenth Street dry goods merchant, was severely shaken up in a runaway yesterday afternoon. She had been out shopping with Mrs. Griffith, wife of Dr. John J. Griffith of 33 East Seventy-fourth Street. The two were returning home at 5 o'clock P. M. in a carriage driven by Frank Mangin of 1,261 Third Avenue. At Columbus Avenue and Eighty-third Street the pole of the carriage broke and the horses ran away. The women screamed and the coachman had much difficulty in keeping the frightened animals clear of the pillars of the elevated road.

At Seventy-eighth Street the coachman tried to make the horses clear a truck, and in so doing the horses ran on the sidewalk and into a lamppost. The post was broken off, and the vehicle in which the women were was wrecked. The horses were caught. Mrs. Hearn and Mrs. Griffith were taken from the wreckage to a drug store near at hand. It was found that they had sustained a few bruises only, and that they suffered chiefly from shock. They were taken home in another carriage.

RUNAWAYS ON THE BRIDGE.

Driver and Woman Bicyclist Hurt, a Truck Upset, and a Wagon Broken.

Two horses attached to a truck loaded high with empty flour barrels bolted when half way across the bridge on their way to Brooklyn at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but slowed down when they reached the end of the bridge. The driver turned them toward Fulton Street, and imprudently lashed them, with the result that they again bolted, and knocked down a woman on a bicycle. She was not seriously hurt, however. The wagon next upset, and the flour barrels were scattered over the street. The horses were caught, but their driver, fearing arrest, jumped off the wagon, forced his way through the crowd that had collected, and disappeared. The police are looking for him.

Half an hour later a horse driven by William McNally of 84 Astor Place, Jersey City, took fright on the north roadway of the bridge, and, running toward New York, smashed into a big truck. McNally was thrown into the truck, and cut about the face, and the wagon, which belonged to the Rubber Horseshoe Company of 111 Chambers Street, was broken in two. A surgeon from the Hudson Street Hospital dressed McNally's wounds.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

A storm appears to be developing in the West Gulf. The pressure is low over Lake Superior and to the north of Montana. The pressure is high in the Atlantic States and over the middle plateau region. Rain or snow has fallen in the Southwest and in the Lower Missouri Valley. The temperature has fallen on the Atlantic Coast and in the Upper Mississippi Valley, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. Rain may be expected in the Ohio, the Middle and Lower Mississippi Valleys; increasing cloudiness and rain in the Middle and South Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-fours hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	43	42	45
6 A. M.	45	42	46
9 A. M.	43	42	48
12 M.	45	43	50
4 P. M.	42	42	46
6 P. M.	40	41	44
9 P. M.	39

NATIONAL PRIMARY LEAGUE

The Conference on Election Law Reforms Becomes a Permanent Organization.

OSCAR S. STRAUS, PRESIDENT

Speeches by Josiah Quincy and Others —Edward Lauterbach Says the Republican Method in Primaries Is the Best — Different Laws Discussed.

The delegates to the National Primary Election Reform Conference spent a busy day yesterday. They held long morning and afternoon sessions, listening to and discussing more than a dozen speeches and papers, and attended a reception at the City Club at night, when they heard and made still more speeches.

Josiah Quincy, Mayor of Boston, presided over the morning session of the conference. He did not speak, as was expected, but said that the first speech of the session would be made by Oscar S. Straus, ex-Minister to Turkey.

Mr. Straus said he came to learn rather than to instruct. The eighteenth century, he said, had been signalized by the establishment of the principle of the inalienable rights of man. He hoped that the nineteenth century would be equally signalized by the establishment of the inalienable political duties of man. Rights must be lived up to and enforced. The people of this country, he continued, are suffering not because of any deficiency in their political rights, but because of their want of a full appreciation and exercise of their duties. The chief reason for this, he suggested, is that the people have been deprived of their right of choice of officials from President down to Aldermen. Parties have been developed until individual voters are forgotten. The result is that parties have become fetiches, and voters are abandoning their own rights. This conference is a movement to restore to the individual rights that were originally and are inalienably his. Behind good primary laws, he said, must be the spirit to enforce them. [Long applause.]

Letters from Prominent Men.

Ralph M. Easley, Secretary, read several letters addressed to the conference by prominent men who had been unable to attend. The first one was from Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage. Mr. Gage said:

"Any barriers that hinder the freest expression of the intelligence and conscience of the Nation at the primary must be removed if this is to remain a republican form of Government. The party that will refuse to throw the proper restraint around a primary deserves to be repudiated." [Applause.]

George W. Ochs, Mayor of Chattanooga, said: "I am thoroughly convinced that the only reform that can be accomplished is through intelligent party management, and intelligent party management can only be secured by the participation of the intelligent, conscientious classes."

Gov. Pingree of Michigan said he was deeply interested, and asked for full reports of the conference.

Gov. Wolcott of Massachusetts said: "The conference ought to result in wise suggestions for municipal reforms."

Henry R. Gibson, Representative in Congress from Tennessee, said: "Fair primaries are essential to good nominations, good nominations will insure good officers, and good officers make good Government."

Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, wrote: "The problem before the people is very largely how to stir reputable citizens up to their duties, and to make those duties easy to perform, while at the same time depriving the less reputable portion of the community both of the chance to commit frauds in politics and of the opportunity to be rewarded for committing them."

Other letters were read from Dr. Albert Shaw, Charles Emory Smith, M. M. Garland, President of the Amalgamated Iron Workers' Association, and from a number of Governors and members of Congress, all approving the proposed reform.

A Constitution Adopted.

The Committee of Fifteen appointed Thursday to draft a constitution and propose plans for permanent organization reported the following constitution, which was unanimously adopted:

First—This body shall be styled the National Primary Election League.

Second—Its objects are hereby declared to be the encouragement of legislation in the several States which shall compel integrity in and properly regulate the conduct of enrollments, registrations, primaries, caucuses, conventions, nominations, and elections, assuring and securing to voters and delegates their rights as such, and forbidding and providing adequate penalties for violation of such statutes and for the improper use of money and other corrupt practices in connection with nominations and elections.

Third—The officers shall be a President, three Vice Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, who, with fifteen others, shall constitute the Executive Committee, and shall be chosen at each annual session; also, Vice Presidents ex officio, to wit, the Presidents of the several State organizations which may be auxiliary to this body.

Fourth—The Executive Committee shall be charged with the following duties: The formulation of rules for the government of officers and of the committee, subject to modification by this body at its annual session; the formation of auxiliary organizations in the several States; the creation of public sentiment in the direction of true reform, in naturalization, primaries, conventions, and elections, including as well the duty of voters to participate in the primaries, and the preparation of programme in advance of each annual session.

Fifth—Each annual meeting of this body shall be held on the third Thursday of January, at such place as shall previously be designated by the Executive Committee, and on such basis of representation as that committee shall direct.

Sixth—This body does not assume to direct what form or text of statute law shall or should be enacted in any State, is not responsible for opinions or suggestions made in debate or contained in any paper read before it, and shall not be in any manner bound by such opinions or suggestions, unless the records of its session shall show that affirmative action was taken thereon.

Laws in Other States.

Several speeches were made on the primary election laws in other States. George F. Rush discussed the law of Illinois. In concluding his treatment of the method of conducting primaries in that State, he said:

"By whom are we governed? By officials of our own free choice, or by officials chosen by and responsible to a private clique? It is a government of the people for a clique by a clique. Our Government to-day is an oligarchy, in fact, and an oligarchy of a bad kind, because the few who govern are not in sight for destruction. Ours is a government by a few men in a close, soulless corporation called the 'Regular Organization.'"

George L. Record of Jersey City spoke on the primary law of New Jersey. He said that a careful study of the problem had led him to the conclusion that the only remedy for the abuses of the present system is a direct nomination by the people instead of by conventions.

Senator George W. Brush of Brooklyn spoke of his own primary law bill now before the Legislature. His plan was severely criticised by Prof. Commons of Syracuse University and by others. Prof. Commons said that the Brush bill was not as good as the bill proposed by Hill. The Senator admitted that it was not, but added:

"When we go before the Legislature of this State with a bill it must be something practical."

Before adjournment Chairman Quincy, on motion of A. B. Humphrey, appointed the following committee to nominate permanent officers: A. B. Humphrey, New York; E. J. McDermott, Kentucky; L. L. Bond, Chicago; George Mathews, New York, and M. M. Stevens of East St. Louis.

The Afternoon Session.

L. L. Bond presided at the afternoon session. On opening the conference, he said he had no speech to make, but he wanted to point a warning. "Grote said, in his history of Greece," he said, "that when the republics fell into disorder, the citizens undertook to restore them by law, forgetting that whatever may be the law, the same must execute them. Mark Twain, on the poster advertising his first lecture, said: 'Doors opened at 7:30; trouble commences at 8.'" [Laughter.]

E. J. McDermott, at the request of the Chairman, read a paper sent by Tom L. Johnson on the Crawford County (Ohio) plan and its operation in Cleveland. The working of this system in Cleveland had been praised by speakers in the conference, but Mr. Johnson pronounced it a dead failure. He said:

"Some eight years ago the Republicans of Cuyahoga County, in which county is the City of Cleveland, adopted the Crawford County plan of making nominations. I think the trial during these years has demonstrated that in a county containing a city like Cleveland, the Crawford County plan is a positive failure in securing the nomination of acceptable candidates."

Josiah Quincy's Views.

Mayor Quincy of Boston reviewed the reforms in primary election laws in that city, and said that the Massachusetts people are now ready to adopt more signal reforms, and will probably establish this year or next a general caucus or primary and have nominations made by direct vote. "I believe," he said, "that the ballot in the primary should be, as the ballot in the regular election, both secret and official. There is a crying need for this reform, especially in all of our great cities, and the time is now ripe, I believe, for procuring in the different States such legislation as is needed to carry these reforms into effect." Mayor Quincy was warmly applauded throughout his speech.

Chairman Bond next introduced Edward Lauterbach as "Chairman of the Republican County Committee." Mr. Lauterbach said:

"I want to correct the presiding officer. I am not Chairman of that committee, thank God," and he clasped his hands and uplifted them. The delegates roared with laughter.

Mr. Lauterbach read a letter he wrote to Elias Goodman, Chairman of the Allied Political Clubs in 1897, in which he said the Republican style of primary was the best. "That was my view then; that is my view now," he said, after reading the letter.

"I don't mean to say that independent political thought should not be encouraged. It should be encouraged, because it is necessary. The growth of independent thought causes change in the political parties. Many think the Chicago Convention shows that the Democratic Party is on the verge of great changes, and that it will be replaced by the Populists. There will be no change in Republicanism at present."

Senator John Ford explained his primary law bill. It was criticised by W. R. Spooner, who condemned many of its features.

The Nominating Committee reported that it had made its selection of permanent officers for the league. A. B. Humphrey, Chairman, read the list. It was as follows:

Oscar S. Straus President.

President—Oscar S. Straus of New York; First Vice President—Josiah Quincy; Second Vice President—Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia; Third Vice President—Walter C. Flower, Mayor of New Orleans; Secretary—Ralph M. Easley of Chicago; Treasurer—Darwin R. James, President of the Board of Trade and Transportation of this city.

The report was adopted and the officers elected. A resolution was then adopted authorizing the officers to nominate an Executive Committee of fifteen members. A committee, consisting of Mayor Quincy of Boston, Mayor Flower of New Orleans, and S. R. Moffett of San Francisco, was appointed to notify Mr. Straus and escort him to the conference. In a short while the committee returned with Mr. Straus. In accepting the office of President of the league, Mr. Straus said:

"I feel very much embarrassed. I am very much surprised that you have selected me for this distinguished honor, but I felt that this was a call of duty, and that I could not say no. [Applause.] I look upon the cause you have in keeping as sacred as any cause can be in a free country; for what is the free choice of a free people, unless they have the free and unhampered right of selecting officials. I understand that the object of the league is not to break with parties, but to strengthen parties and make them representative of the people, and no of small cliques. [Applause.]

"Our fight is a practical one, and I believe that a great many politicians are imbued with patriotic sentiments, and will join with us. Whatever we resolve upon should commend itself to practical men." [Applause.]

After a short speech by Charles E. Monroe of Milwaukee on the Wisconsin primary law, the conference adjourned sine die.

DELEGATES AT THE CITY CLUB.

They Tell and Hear Much About Municipal Reform.

The City Club entertained at its headquarters last night the delegates to the Primary Election Law Reform Conference. A large number of the delegates attended the reception.

John E. Parsons, President of the club, in welcoming the visitors, said that in most cities the absence of the Mayor at such a meeting would seem strange, but that Mayor Van Wyck's absence explained the peculiar condition of affairs in New York. "Indeed, it would have required a great deal of courage on our part to have asked Mayor Van Wyck to visit this club."

James C. Carter also made a short speech of welcome. Mayor Josiah Quincy of Boston, William H. Hotchkiss of Buffalo, E. J. McDermott of Louisville, Charles E. Monroe of Milwaukee, and J. F. Rush of Chicago spoke on behalf of the delegates.

Mr. Hotchkiss said that he was assured by high authority that Senator Ford's primary election bill would not pass, and that the bill prepared by Assemblyman Hill of Erie County will either be passed itself or have its main features embodied in whatever law is finally enacted.

Mr. Monroe said that the newspapers of New York had treated the conference in a dignified and friendly spirit, which was in strong contrast with the treatment such movements receive from the papers of Milwaukee.

Elihu Root also spoke for the club. He said that public recognition of evils in the public service and in the primary election laws is not a sign of decadence, but of progress. We see clearly now evils that we were not awakened to a few years ago. These things show that, instead of deteriorating, we are advancing from good to better. Platt's domination is the same as Arthur's, and Croker's the same as Kelly's and Tweed's, but the same conditions are more repulsive to us now, and we are ready to deal with them." [Long applause.]

FALL RIVER-NEWPORT TROLLEY.

The Promoters Deny that They Have Sold Out to the Cottagers.

NEWPORT, Jan. 21.—It was reported here to-day that Cornelius Vanderbilt and Henry A. C. Taylor had bought out the Middletown and Portsmouth Street Railroad Company, which was organized to operate an electric road between Newport and Fall River. The report was given credence in some quarters, as it has been understood that these gentlemen and other Summer residents were opposed to the building of the road, fearing that it would bring an undesirable class of visitors here.

Inquiry was made at the office of Tucker, Anthony & Co., the financial promoters of the railroad, who said that the franchises were secured for the operation of a road and that the promoters intended to see the road built and operated.

CONSULAR CHANGE IN CHICAGO.

M. Vieilhomme, the French Representative, Summarily Recalled.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Three days ago a stranger presented himself to M. J. Gabriel Vieilhomme, the French Consul here, with a letter from M. Hanotaux, introducing him as M. Henri Merou, his successor. M. Vieilhomme was amazed at the circumstance, and not having been notified that he was to be superseded at first refused to surrender the office. The next day, however, he received the official notice recalling him to Paris. He then set about inducting his successor into office and introducing him in the city.

M. Vieilhomme has received no intimation why he was removed in this summary manner, and says he cannot imagine what disposition will be made of him when he returns to France. He has been here as Consul for three years, and has made many friends in business and society.

Luetgert on the Witness Stand.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Adolph L. Luetgert went on the witness stand to-day and told the jury the story of the doings in his sausage factory the night of May 1. He endeavored to explain the mystery surrounding the disappearance of his wife, for whose murder he is being tried. An immense crowd gathered around the Criminal Court Building, but the police only allowed those to enter who had tickets of admission.

The Steamship Victoria.

The steamship Victoria, which arrived yesterday evening from Newcastle, England, is the latest acquisition to the fleet of the Wilson Furness Line. She has been especially constructed for the carrying trade between this port and London, having accommodations for 135 first-class cabin passengers. She is also fitted for the cattle trade with quarters for 640 head of cattl

THE CUBAN CAPITAL TAKEN

Gen. Castellano Occupies Esperanza and Puts the Government Officials to Flight.

INSURGENT DEFEAT IN BATTLE

Report that 2,500 Cubans Were Routed on Their Way to Relieve the Capital — Gen. Calixto Garcia's Death Rumored.

HAVANA, Jan. 21.—According to information from Spanish sources, Gen. Castellano, being aware that the insurgent Government was established at Esperanza, in buildings constructed by the insurgents, seventeen leagues from Puerto Principe, at the extreme west end of the Cubitas ridge, proceeded in that direction with 2,200 infantry, 400 cavalry, and two field cannon. After a three days' trying march he forced a difficult position on the fourth day and overcame the obstinate resistance of 1,000 insurgents, pursuing them more than six miles, and destroying and burning the houses at Esperanza, including the insurgent Government buildings. The Cuban Government officials escaped.

On the following day Gen. Castellano engaged the reunited insurgents, 2,500 strong, near the Infierno Woods, six miles from Esperanza. He routed them after two hours' combat, and put them to flight. The insurgent loss is believed to be numerous, but owing to the density of the wood it is difficult, according to the Spanish account, to ascertain the full extent of the defeat. The insurgents left fifty-seven dead on the field. The Spanish lost five killed and had thirty-one wounded, among the latter being Lieut. Col. Perez Monto.

The insurgents, under Leader Monteagudo, enraged by the reports of the surrender of Insurgent Gen. Juan Masso Parra, attacked the town of Esperanza, Province of Santa Clara. Under cover of the darkness they reached the houses in the Rosario Ward, but the garrison repelled the attack and followed the fleeing insurgents outside the town. The latter left nine dead. A private dispatch, from Spanish sources, says the attacking insurgents had thirty wounded, and that the garrison's loss was insignificant.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The capture of Esperanza is confirmed by advices received by the Spanish Minister, Señor de Lome. He has been advised also that the insurgent officer, Tello Jimenez, former Secretary of the Municipality of Yueltas, Santa Clara, with five officers, with arms, presented themselves last night at the Plantation Rosalia, shouting for Spain and autonomy.

THE CASE OF COL. RUIZ.

Alleged Misapprehension Regarding His Death—Morgan's Belligerency Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day agreed to make a favorable report on the resolution of Representative Williams of Mississippi, asking the State Department for information on the Ruiz case. The resolution is as follows:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed, if in his opinion compatible with the public interest, to send to the House the reports made to the department by Consul General Lee, and any other reports made to the department by Consuls or commercial agents of the United States, on the subject of the execution of Col. Ruiz by the Cuban military authorities."

There was no division over the resolution, and the vote was unanimous in favor of reporting it.

The Col. Ruiz referred to in the resolution is said to have gone under a flag of truce to meet the insurgents and urge them to accept autonomy. After entering the insurgent lines, it is said, his proffer of autonomy was rejected, and he was executed by order of the insurgent commander.

Mr. Williams, author of the resolution, says the inquiry is for the purpose of correcting a public misapprehension as to the facts in the execution of Col. Ruiz. The latter, Mr. Williams says, never had the right to claim immunity under a flag of truce, as he had been warned by the insurgent commander, Aranguez, that he would be amenable to the decrees of the insurgent Government, one of which was that any person entering the insurgent camp and proposing autonomy should be treated as a spy. Mr. Williams says there is authority for stating that Col. Ruiz entered Aranguez's camp with this understanding, and took his chances accordingly.

It is said that at to-day's meeting of the committee Mr. Smith of Michigan asked what the Cuban sub-committee had done with the Morgan resolution passed by the Senate recognizing Cuban belligerency. The line of inquiry pursued by Mr. Smith gave rise to the opinion that he and some of his Republican associates desired action on the subject. Mr. Adams, Chairman of the sub-committee, said that inquiries were being made of the State Department, with a view of taking appropriate action.

GARCIA'S DEATH REPORTED.

Rumors in Havana Say the Insurgent General Has Been Killed.

HAVANA, Jan. 21.—Although nothing appears to be known on the subject at Spanish headquarters, persistent rumors were in circulation to-day to the effect that Gen. Calixto Garcia, the famous insurgent leader, was killed in the last engagement in which he took part against the Spanish troops.

The Spanish steamer Alfonso XIII. sailed for Spain to-day with 56 officers and 580 wounded and sick soldiers on board.

It is announced that 750 tons of sugarcane have been destroyed by fire at the Colony of Santa Ana, Province of Santa Clara.

The local newspapers are requesting the Government to pardon all those who have been guilty of offenses against the electoral laws.

SPANISH CABINET DISCUSSION.

Interference by the United States Now Would Be Resented.

MADRID, Jan. 21.—The feeling in official circles, after the dispatches received by Señor Sagasta from Cuba, is that the United States no longer has a motive for direct or indirect interference in Cuba.

The Government considers that persistence in the jingo attitude by the American Congress would be contrary to the dictates of reason and justice, and should the Washington Government, in deference to the jingo tendency, commit unjustifiable acts, Spain would regard them as a veritable provocation, whereto she would reply with the energy befitting the country's honor.

It is announced that the Foreign Minister, Señor Gullon, has received Washington dispatches which have provoked a long Cabinet discussion.

SAGASTA HOPEFUL FOR PEACE.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Señor Sagasta, the Spanish Premier, according to a special dispatch from Madrid this afternoon, reported at the Cabinet meeting yesterday evening that all the dispatches received from Cuba gave "unqualified promise of peace." He is said to have added that this was not only the impression in Cuba, but it was also the impression in the United States.

STRENGTH OF SPANISH FOURS.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Times, in its financial article, says the strength of Spanish fours is remarkable, in view of the news from the United States, but it considers that the proceedings of the American Senate are regarded less seriously abroad than in days when the Senate was in the habit of showing a sense of political responsibility."

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO,
Silversmiths
TRADE MARK
STERLING SILVER
208 Fifth Avenue—Madison Square
FACTORIES MERIDEN, CONN. CANADA FACTORY HAMILTON, ONT

New York Newspapers Seized.

HAVANA, Jan. 21.—The issues of The New York World and The New York Journal and Advertiser of Jan. 16, and several issues of the Madrid Heraldo and Imparcial have been seized by the Government officials here.

RAILROAD TO THE YUKON.

Work Begun on a Project Backed by Pierre Humbert, the Boston Banker.

SEATTLE, Washington, Jan. 21.—Pierre Humbert, the millionaire Boston banker, is personally superintending the work of getting a mammoth expedition of men, live stock, and supplies over the Chilkoot Pass and Dalton trail into the Yukon region. The expedition proper is now at Pyramid Harbor, at the foot of the Chilkoot Pass. It consists of 80 men, including a party of 30 surveyors, 400 head of horses and cattle, as many sleds, and nearly 600 tons of food, miners' supplies, and feed for the live stock. It left Seattle on the bark Colorado, and the cost of fitting it out was about $100,000.

Mr. Humbert's engineers have already surveyed about 100 miles of railroad from the Pass to the Yukon. The line will touch the river at Fort Selkirk, and will be for the most part in American territory. Actual construction, Mr. Humbert says, will begin May 1.

This enterprise is undoubtedly the first real attempt that has been made to solve the transportation problem in Alaska, and the fact that Mr. Humbert has already expended a fortune in the project, and stands ready to back it up with large sums, seems sufficient reason for believing that it will be carried to completion.

LABOR GLUT IN ALASKA.

A Change Expected When the Work of Transportation Begins.

TACOMA, Washington, Jan. 21.—There is at present a glut in the labor market at Juneau, Dyea, and Skaguay. More workingmen than there are jobs for have gone to those towns, with the result that wages are coming down and many men are now eating up their supplies and earning nothing.

When a good fall of snow comes, followed by a freeze, the situation will be changed, for then transportation of supplies over Chilkoot and White Passes will commence in earnest, and every man now there can get work.

Revenue Cutter for the Yukon.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—A favorable report has been made by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee on the bill for the purchase or construction of a revenue cutter for service on the Yukon River, in Alaska. The vessel is made necessary by the great increase in population and for the proper supervision of customs and revenue officers there.

KANSAS INSURANCE WAR.

The Disputed Hillmon Claim Paid by the New York Life After Nearly Twenty Years.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 21.—The famous Hillmon insurance case was settled to-day, so far as the claim against the New York Life Insurance Company is concerned. Hillmon was insured in this company for $10,000, but upon what basis the compromise was made cannot be ascertained, as the attorneys on both sides refuse to talk. One report is that Mrs. Hillmon received the full amount of the claim, $10,000, and interest amounting to $11,000.

When Insurance Commissioner Webb McNall was apprised of the New York Life's action in settling the Hillmon claim this afternoon, he promptly granted its attorneys a license for the year almost passed and ending Feb. 28, 1898, and also for the next license year. This, McNall said to-night, renders valid any business the company may have done in the last year without a license. Mrs. Hillmon's suits against the Mutual Life of New York and the Connecticut Mutual are still pending.

The Hillmon case has been in the courts of Kansas for nearly twenty years. The case had its origin in that State in 1879. John W. Hillmon, a man of apparently little means, living in Douglas County, took out policies in the New York Life, the Mutual Life of New York, and the Connecticut Mutual, aggregating $25,000, for the benefit of his wife, whom he had married not long prior to that time.

A few weeks later the body of an unknown man was found in the woods in Barber County. Mrs. Hillmon identified it as that of her husband, and claimed the insurance. It was proved upon investigation that Hillmon and a man named Brown had been camping in that county. Brown at first identified the body as Hillmon's, but afterward expressed some doubt on the subject. The Coroner decided that the corpse was Hillmon's.

When Mrs. Hillmon claimed the insurance money, the companies refused to pay, alleging that absolute proof of death was wanting. There have been five trials of the case in all. The first two resulted in disagreements. The widow obtained a verdict on the third trial, but it was set aside on appeal. In the two subsequent trials the juries disagreed. The Kansas Insurance Department then intervened in the case and revoked the licenses of the companies on the ground that they had refused to pay the Hillmon and other policies issued to citizens of the State. This led to what was known as the "Kansas insurance war" of last year, which attracted considerable attention when various phases of the trouble were pending in the United States courts.

SENATOR HANNA'S MEN STRIKE.

Shipwrights Go Out in Cleveland Because Non-Union Men Work in a Newly Acquired Plant.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 21.—About 500 skilled mechanics employed by the Globe Iron Works Company in its shipyard refused to work with non-union men to-day and walked out. Senator Hanna is one of the chief owners of the company. All the men employed at the Globe Shipyard are union men. The Globe Company a few weeks ago secured control of the Ship Owners' Dry Dock Company.

The men employed at that yard, which adjoins the Globe Company's property, are non-union men. The steamers Cambria and Briton of the Hanna fleet were in the docks. The union men were at work on the Cambria, and the repairs on the Briton were being made by the old employes of the Ship Owners' Dry Dock Company, the non-union men.

Manager Ireland of the Globe and Dry Dock Companies was informed this morning that unless the non-union men were discharged there would be a strike. Mr. Ireland refused to grant the demand, and all the fitters-up, riveters, and chippers quit work. Mr. Ireland said to-night that he did not think that the trouble would last long, and that he expected that the old men would be back to work Monday.

Attempt to Burn a House in Brooklyn.

The police and Fire Marshal of Brooklyn are investigating what appears to be an attempt at incendiarism which occurred yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Clara Nichols, living at 90 Tompkins Avenue, on the second floor of a three-story frame tenement, heard some one on the lower floor about 4:30 o'clock. She went down stairs, and a man ran out of the house. Smoke was coming from the cellar, and she called her husband, who found a pile of rubbish burning at the foot of the airshaft. Near by was another heap of rubbish that had been saturated with turpentine. Mr. Nichols extinguished the blaze and informed the police.

Chicago Priest Catches a Thief.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Father J. A. Dowling of the Sacred Heart Church played the dual rôle of detective and priest for a week or more. As a result, John Beck, a German, was fined $50 and costs to-day. Beck was caught in the church last evening in the act of robbing the poor boxes. The police suspect that he is a mail-box thief.

Truth about the Klondike. Dangers and difficulties that confront the miner. Facts for investors. What they risk and what they may get. Special correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES next Sunday, January 23d.—Adv.

REVOLUTION'S SONS MEET

The Plan to Change the Custom of Making Nominations Is Voted Down.

PROMOTERS DO NOT DESPAIR

They Say They Will Continue the Fight—President Depew and Other Officers Renominated by the Committee.

The Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution held a special meeting last night at the Windsor Hotel to consider amendments to the Constitution, principal among which were two designed to do away with the system of making nominations through a committee, and substituting, instead, the plan of having nominations made direct, at the annual meetings.

The movement for amendment was headed by Edwin A. Sumner, Josiah C. Pumpelly, Walter B. Brown, and Peter Flint. Behind it lay a feeling which it was feared would cause a rupture in the society, and both sides had come prepared to fight to the end. The amendment was defeated by 356 to 160.

That there was trouble brewing was first evidenced by a circular letter sent out some time ago bearing the signature of Josiah C. Pumpelly. This letter, which went to the majority of the members of the society, set forth the amendments proposed in the following terms:

Remember that these amendments demand—

(1) Direct nominations by any member who chooses, once a year, viva voce, in open meeting called for this purpose, for every office in the gift of the society.

(2) At the subsequent annual meeting direct voting on every such nomination, absolutely free and untrammeled.

Remember:

(a) This gives every member equal rights and voice; the present system don't.

(b) This is the old New England town meeting plan, everywhere in superb operation; the present system is star chamber and a failure, as it ought to be.

(c) This puts every non-resident member on the same footing with all the rest of us, which is precisely right.

This letter was followed by a circular from Walter B. Brown asking that members who could not attend the meeting send their proxies to him that they might be enrolled as against the nominating committee system. This was followed by a rather caustic letter issued and signed by twelve prominent members of the society, most of them officers, urging that the amendment be voted down. This letter was prepared in the same general style as the official documents sent out by the society—a fact which caused unfavorable comment by the opposition. The opposition then got out another circular, signed by Peter Flint, which contained a long list of reasons why the amendment should be put through.

Chauncey M. Depew, President of the society, presided at last night's meeting. Before he called for the introduction of the amendment question, Walter S. Logan, whose name had headed the list of twelve signers of the letter urging the maintenance of the present nominating system, arose. Mr. Logan asked that his apology be accepted for having issued the letter under the official stationery of the society. He was followed by Mr. Sumner, who brought up the amendment for discussion. He spoke for an hour, dissecting the methods and aims of the opposition. He said that he believed in the system of election which found vogue in the early New England towns, and further stated that, under the present system of the society, a fair chance was not afforded to members desiring to run for office.

Hiram R. Steele of Brooklyn, interrupted Mr. Sumner in the midst of his remarks, asking that the unpleasant matter be brought to a close. He said, sarcastically, that he believed the only mistake ever made by a nominating committee was in failing to send Mr. Sumner to the National Convention in 1897. The vote, which defeated the amendment by 356 to 160, was not taken as final by the promoters of the amendment, who say that they will continue the fight.

In the report of the Nominating Committee elected on Dec. 4, the following officers were nominated, subject to election on Feb. 22: Chauncey M. Depew, President; Robert B. Roosevelt, First Vice President; Walter S. Logan, Second Vice President; John C. Calhoun, Third Vice President; William W. Kenly, Secretary; Tunis D. Hunting, Registrar; Edward Hagaman Hall, Historian; and the Rev. James Mills King, Chaplain. Mr. Hall declined to be nominated, and another name will be substituted.

At the close of the meeting refreshments were served.

Suspicious Death in Middletown.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Jan. 21.—Medical Examiner Calef refused to issue a certificate on the death of Mendel Barshop, who died suddenly to-day, from what was thought to be heart disease. Barshop was one of the most prominent Jewish residents of Middletown, and arrangements had been made for an elaborate funeral to-night. Medical Examiner Calef will not state his reasons for refusing to issue the death certificate, further than to say there are suspicious circumstances connected with the case, and an autopsy will be made to-morrow.

Illinois Teacher Killed by Pupils.

ANNA, Ill., Jan. 21.—John McGowan, a young teacher from Williamson County, Ill., who has been teaching the "Cauble School" in the northern portion of Alexander County, has died from injuries inflicted by two pupils, Henry and Scott Jordan, nineteen and twenty years old, respectively. The Jordan boys has been chastised by the teacher, and they waylaid McGowan, while on his way to church and gave him a fatal beating. They were arrested. For a time a lynching was feared.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—Last night fire destroyed the Simpson Lumber Company's box factory at North Beach. Loss, $50,000; insurance small.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 21.—The large hay press at Princeton Junction, belonging to ex-Assemblyman Jacob R. Wyckoff, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $5,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

2:10 A. M.—2,178 Second Avenue, B. Ciser; damage, $200.

3 A. M.—274 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, Thomas Galligan; damage, $1,500.

9:50 A. M.—1,660 Avenue A, Kate Noble; damage, $75.

10:20 A. M.—11 Minetta Street, Theodore Wilkens; damage, $50.

5:35 P. M.—412 East Fifteenth Street, Mary Wolf; damage, $200.

5 P. M.—1,939 Second Avenue, Abe Richter; damage, $25.

6:50 P. M.—820 East Sixty-first Street, owner unknown; damage, $5.

6:55 P. M., 1,850 Lexington Avenue, J. R. Olzarez; damage, $50.

7:25 P. M.—201 East Fifteenth Street, A. S. Cushman; damage, $5.

7:45 P. M.—One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Morris Avenue, Rodger & Co.; damage, $10.

9:40 P. M.—183 Varick Street, owner unknown; no damage.

Don't Travel— Telephone
24,500
Telephones in actual use in the Borough of Manhattan.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.
CONTRACT OFFICES
18 Cortlandt, 15 Dey, 952 Broadway, 115 W. 38th

NEW YEAR IN CHINATOWN.

Oriental Effects Enjoyed by Many American Visitors.

Chinatown was crowded last night with Americans who had gathered to see the New Year's celebration of the Chinese. The night veiled the distinctly American character of the houses, and as Mott, Pell, and Doyers Streets are narrow and crooked, the effect was satisfactorily Oriental when the huge colored globe lanterns, swung high up on the joss houses and lower down over doors and along fire escapes, were lighted. Flags and banners, with yellow and black predominant colors, and long red silk and paper streamers, with inscriptions in big black Chinese characters, were freely displayed.

Cymbols clashed, bells boomed and tinkled, and one-string fiddles shrieked in many houses, while crackers exploded in long strings in the roadways. The Joss houses were all filled with gaudily-dressed Chinamen, and the air was heavy with the aromatic flavor of the prayer sticks that were burned by hundreds in the effort to insure good luck for the year.

The Chinese orchestra, which has been playing at the Hoffman Garden, 11 Third Avenue, demanded a holiday in honor of the day. Being refused, they voluntarily rescinded their engagement and took a release at midnight.

Mr. Cockran at Harvard.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 21.—The announcement of an address by W. Bourke Cockran of New York drew to Sanders Theatre to-night one of the largest audiences it ever contained. Mr. Cockran spoke under the management of the Harvard Catholic Club. Notable members of the Catholic clergy and laity were present, besides a large number of professors and students. Many were unable to secure admission to the hall on account of the crowd. President Eliot introduced Mr. Cockran. The subject of the address was "Christianity, the Light to Economic Truth."

Boston Gas Troubles Not Settled.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—The reported settlement of Bay State Gas Company troubles, on the strength of a statement purported to have been issued yesterday by Albert C. Burrage, President of the Boston Gas Light Company, is denied by H. M. Whitney and Thomas Lawson, in interviews to-day. Mr. Burrage is out of town at present.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	7:17	Sun sets 5:06	Moon rises

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	7:23	Gov. Isl'd	7:41
	P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	8:00	Gov. Isl'd	8:18

H. Gate	9:30
H. Gate	10:07

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JAN. 22.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alleghany, Fortune Isl., &c.	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	*10:30 A. M.	
Andes, Haiti, &c.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Buffalo, Hull		
Fuerst Bismarck, Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Hudson, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
La Normandie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Massachusetts, London		
Nueces, Key West and Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Norge, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Nassau, &c.	11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*12:00 M.	
Seneca, Havana and Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Servia, Queenstown and Liverpool	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Turanian, Glasgow	*11:30 A. M.	

MONDAY, JAN. 24.

Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 25.

El Sud, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Victoria, London		

*Supplementary Mails. After the closing of the regular supplementary mails, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 30 at 1 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close daily up to 6:30 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JAN. 22.

Bedouin, London, Dec. 22.
British King, Antwerp, Jan. 8.
Cambrian, London, Jan. 9.
Fortuna, Rotterdam, Jan. 5.
Glauton, Hamburg, Jan. 12.
Goodwin, Hamburg, Dec. 22.
Lovstakken, Antwerp, Dec. 25.
Newstead, Hull, Jan. 4.
Santiago, Nassau, Jan. 18.
Scotia, Havre, Jan. 8.
Stalheim, London, Dec. 26.
Vulcan, Shields, Dec. 12.

SUNDAY, JAN. 23.

El Rio, New Orleans, Jan. 18.
Francisco, Hull, Jan. 9.
La Champagne, Havre, Jan. 15.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Jan. 13.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Jan. 19.
Victoria, Shields, Jan. 5.

MONDAY, JAN. 24.

Exe, St. Lucia, Jan. 16.
Fallodon Hall, Gibraltar, Jan. 9.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Jan. 19.
Nomadic, Liverpool, Jan. 14.

TUESDAY, JAN. 25.

Alene, Port Limon, Jan.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Slim Attendance in Both Houses at the Closing Session of the Week.

DOLLAR GAS FOR NEW YORK

Senator Cantor Declares that He Will Force Action on His Bill—Appropriation Bills Advanced in the Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—Both houses of the Legislature held brief sessions to-day, and adjourned until 8:30 o'clock Monday evening. A quorum was lacking in the Senate, and barely half the members of the Assembly were present. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff occupied the chair in the Senate for the first time this week.

Just before the adjournment of the Senate, Senator Cantor asked the Chairman of the Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations when there would be a meeting of that committee, saying that he desired to be heard on his bill providing dollar gas for New York City. Senator W. L. Brown, Chairman of the committee, said the committee probably would meet next week, and fix a date for the hearing. Senator Cantor gave notice that if a hearing were not granted next week he would move to discharge the committee from consideration of the measure. He said he wanted some action taken on this measure this year, and did not propose to let the matter drag until the close of the session as was done last year.

In the Assembly the following bills were advanced to the order of third reading:

Mr. Nixon's, appropriating $62,500 to pay the balance due newspapers for publication of the Laws of 1897.

Mr. Costello's, reappropriating $6,000 for the revision and indexing of the debates and proceedings of the Constitutional Convention.

Also reappropriating $52,500 for the erection of memorials of military operations around Chattanooga.

STATE PRISONS LAW REVISED.

Powers of the Prison Commission Extended—Transfers from Elmira.

ALBANY, Jan 21.—Senator Wilcox to-day introduced the codification and revision of the State prisons law prepared by the Statutory Revision Commission. The bill proposes little radical change in existing laws except to provide uniform methods of government for all penitentiaries, to provide for the release on parole of prisoners transferred from the Elmira Reformatory, and to make more explicit the powers of the prison commission.

The uniform scheme of management for penitentiaries applies to all such institutions in the State except those of New York and Kings Counties. It provides for a board of five managers to be appointed and removed by the Board of Supervisors. This board of managers is given general supervision of the business affairs of the penitentiary and may appoint a Superintendent, chaplain, and physicians. The Superintendent is to appoint all keepers and guards.

The most important change in the law is that relating to the transfer of prisoners from the Elmira Reformatory to State prisons. It is provided that a prisoner so transferred shall be received in the State Prison under an indeterminate sentence, and may be released on parole or absolutely discharged by the Board of Parole of the prison. Under the existing law a prisoner transferred to a State prison must serve the maximum period. Boards of Parole now exist for each State Prison under an act of 1889, but they have not been called upon to exercise their authority because Magistrates have not taken advantage of the privilege of indeterminate sentence provided for in that act.

The powers of the Prison Commission are extended so as to permit the enforcement of its orders and recommendations as to penitentiaries and jails. It is provided that such orders and recommendations made after an investigation are to be approved by a Justice of the Supreme Court upon five days' notice to the officers or board having the institution in charge, and, when so approved, if the order or recommendation is violated, the officer or board shall be adjudged in criminal contempt and punished accordingly.

If the commission on investigation finds defects existing in the construction of jails or penitentiaries, or if adequate means are not provided for the separation of prisoners, as provided by law, the commission upon notice to the Sheriff or Board of Managers of the institution may issue an order directing that such defects be remedied. This order is to be approved by a Justice of the Supreme Court, and the expense of the improvements is to be a county charge.

RAILROAD RIGHTS OF WAY.

A Bill in the Interest of the New York Central and Long Island Companies.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—Assemblyman Marshall introduced a bill this morning which permits all steam railways whose grade has been lowered or depressed by municipal ordinance to retain the right of way and control of the thoroughfare as originally graded for transportation purposes. The bill is thought to be of especial significance to the Long Island Railroad where its tracks are laid on the line of Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, and also to the New York Central Railroad on that section of its route from where it emerges from the north end of the Park Avenue tunnel to where it crosses the new railroad bridge at the Harlem River.

Local ordinances both in New York and Brooklyn have made it necessary to either depress or elevate the tracks of both these companies for a number of miles along these avenues of travel. This leaves the original surface of the street, after the depression has been arched over or the elevated structure raised, free to be used for other modes of transportation besides that of steam power. Mr. Marshall's bill seems in intent to preserve to the railroads thus having to elevate or depress their tracks the right to use the surface of the street for trolley, cable, or any other form of transportation.

The right to acquire space for the use of switches and turn-outs along the surface of the street is also reserved by the bill to the railroad company possessing the original right of way. The measure is substantially identical with one introduced by Senator Weiman last year to accomplish the same object.

In the present surface railroad rivalry in New York and Brooklyn there has been much speculation as to which of the big traction companies would secure the surface rights apparently left open on Atlantic Avenue in Brooklyn and Park Avenue in New York. The latter thoroughfare has not yet been graded to the proper street level, although the New York Central has been using its overhead structure for a number of months. The Marshall bill is intended to settle the controversy as to the ownership of the right of way on these profitable avenues of travel.

Besides preserving to the railroad companies their rights of way, the bill contains the following provisions:

In the event that any turnout, sidings, or tracks shall extend beyond the lines of the right of way of such railroad corporations, such turnouts, sidings, or tracks shall be constructed only upon condition that the consent of the owners of one-half in value of the property bounded on, and the consent also of the local authorities having the control of that portion of such street or highway upon which it is proposed to construct such turnouts, sidings, or tracks shall be first obtained; or, in case the consent of such property owners cannot be obtained, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in the department where such construction is proposed may, upon application, appoint three Commissioners, who shall determine, after a hearing of all the parties interested, whether such turnouts, sidings, and tracks ought to be constructed or operated; and their determination, confirmed by the court, may be taken in lieu of the consent of the property owners.

Any such surface railroad shall be operated by some power other than steam locomotives, and shall not be used except for passenger traffic, and only after such railroad shall agree to pay into the Treasury of the city such percentage of its gross receipts upon traffic upon said railroad within the limits of said city as shall be fixed by agreement between the Board of Estimate of the city and the representatives of said railroad company.

BILLS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Senator Sullivan Proposes a New Fourteenth Ward Park.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—Senator Sullivan today introduced a bill for the establishment of a new park in the Fourteenth Ward of the City of New York. The park is to be bounded on the north by the southerly line of Houston Street, on the east by the west line of Elizabeth Street, on the south by the north line of Prince Street, and on the west by the east line of Mott Street.

Other bills affecting New York City were introduced as follows:

Mr. McKeown—Providing that drug clerks in the City of New York shall work not more than ten hours per day except on Saturday when they may work twelve hours. On Sundays and holidays only six hours' work is allowed.

Mr. Lowenthal—To relieve the rector, church wardens, and vestrymen of St. Luke's Church in the City of New York from an assessment for opening and extending St. Nicholas Terrace.

Mr. Phillips—Amending the New York charter by providing that in all cases of appeal from the decision of a municipal court, where a transcript of the stenographer's minutes of testimony on the trial becomes a necessary part of the Justice's return, the stenographer's fees for making such transcript shall be 5 cents for every hundred words.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Bills of General Interest Introduced in Senate and Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—The following bills of general interest have been introduced in the Senate:

Senator Raines—Establishing a normal and training school at the village of Lyons, Wayne County, and appropriating $100,000 therefor.

Senator Stewart—Establishing a State truant school, and appropriating $50,000 therefor.

Senator Nussbaum—Authorizing Supervisors to regulate the use of bicycles within their counties and to license the use of the same, and to appoint side path Commissioners, with power to expend funds raised thereby, in the construction of cycle paths.

Senator Coggeshall—Amending Section 191 of the Code of Civil Procedure so as to include the Court of Claims among the tribunals from which appeals may be taken to the Court of Appeals without an order from the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

The following bills have been introduced in the Assembly:

Mr. Ives—Providing that wild deer or venison shall not be possessed or sold except from Aug. 15 to Nov. 20.

Mr. Parls—Providing that when lands are appropriated for canal improvement purposes, claims for such appropriation or damage to private property may be adjusted or paid by the Superintendent of Public Works, if the amount thereof can be agreed upon.

Mr. Miles—Providing that actions to determine the title of land within the forest preserve may be brought by the Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission in the name of the State, and, if such lands are occupied, the commission may recover possession thereof; a settlement or compromise also may be made by such board.

Mr. Gibney—Amending the general tax law by providing that the assessment roll shall contain six instead of five columns, and that in the sixth column shall be placed the taxable rents reserved and chargeable upon lands within the tax district.

Mr. Gale—Providing that no person keeping cows for the production of milk or for the manufacture of foods shall feed them on residues containing 15 per cent. of moisture.

Mr. Perkins—Exempting nursery corporations from taxation on their capital stock when the capital is actually employed in the State.

Mr. Oliver—Compelling sleeping car corporations to keep upper berths closed when they are not in use.

Mr. Finn—Amending the public health law by providing that no person shall mix or manufacture for the purpose of offering for sale within this State any adulterated food.

Mr. Cross—Appropriating $106,000 for the New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Bath.

Mr. Armstrong—Providing that law books, law blanks, and law office supplies shall be exempted from the provisions of the mechanics' lien law.

Mr. Bondy—Amending the general tax law of 1896 by adding a paragraph exempting from taxation "any bond, debt, or other demand, secured by mortgage or trust deed upon real estate, to an amount not exceeding the value of said real estate over prior incumbrances thereon."

Coal Trust Hearing Monday.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—Arguments will be made before the Court of Appeals on Monday in the matter of the appeal from the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, affirming a decision by Justice Alden Chester, dismissing the proceedings brought by the State against the railroad officials presumed to be parties to the alleged Coal Trust. The case involves the constitutionality of the anti-trust law.

DEMAND FOR SUNDAY REST.

Upper West Side Clergymen Will Unite in an Appeal to Members of Their Churches.

A strong organized effort is being made on the upper west side, chiefly within the limits of the Twenty-first Assembly District, to secure Sunday rest for employes in shops and stores.

The movement was started a year ago by the "Call," as the Church Association for the Improvement of Labor is called from its initials. "Call" has headquarters at St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, 225 West Ninety-ninth Street, of which the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters is the rector, and Dr. Peters has taken an active part in the work. "Call" has succeeded in enlisting every clergyman in the district.

Work was begun with the idea that members of churches should begin reform among themselves. Efforts will be made to induce all the church people to pledge themselves to buy their supplies of groceries, breads, fish, and meat Saturday nights, or at least before 10 o'clock Sunday mornings, so that clerks in such establishments may have a day of rest. It is believed that, if church people will stop buying during Sunday, it will soon become unprofitable for the stores to do business on that day.

All the clergymen have agreed to direct the attention of their congregations to the subject on Jan. 30, and to appeal to them both in the interests of religion and of a hard-working class of people. The churches will also co-operate with the drug clerks to press the proposed law for shorter hours for druggists, and will try to induce the members of their congregations to show mercy to the clerks by refraining from buying cigars, soda water, and candy on Sunday. The Rev. Dr. Philip M. Watters of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, 131 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, is one of the leaders in the movement.

To be Collector at Perth Amboy.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Jan. 21.—It was announced to-day in this city that ex-Postmaster Robert Carson of this city would soon be appointed Collector of the Port of Perth Amboy. Ex-Freeholder Milton A. Edgar of Perth Amboy was Mr. Carson's chief opponent for the Collectorship. The fight between the two men has gone on over a year.

Shot His Wife and Killed Himself.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Charles Lachner, a bartender, shot his wife to-day at their home, 543 Larrabee Street, as she stood before him with her infant child in her arms. He then killed himself by firing two shots into his left temple. The woman's wound is not fatal. Lachner had been drinking.

THE CANAL INVESTIGATION

Democratic Assembly Caucus to Substitute Cantor's Plan for Donnelly's.

TAMMANY MEN DISSATISFIED

The Assembly Leader Charged with Having Displayed Weakness in Not Forcing a Fight at the Outset.

ALBANY, Jan 21.—The contradictory positions taken on the canal question by the Democratic managers in the Senate and Assembly are understood to be responsible for the call for a Democrat Assembly caucus issued last night by Assemblyman Patrick H. Roche, Chairman of the Minority Caucus Committee. At that caucus it is probable that the policy advocated by Thomas F. Donnelly as the Assembly leader will be abandoned and that proposed by Senator Cantor will be adopted in its stead.

From the moment when the question first made its appearance in the Senate Mr. Cantor has seized every opportunity to insist that the proposed canal inquiry should be conducted on the lines of the Tilden investigation; that the members of the commission should be named in the bill creating it; that it should be clothed with full power to make its investigation thorough and that it should report promptly, so as to give the present Legislature a chance to act upon its findings. When the matter came up in the House, however, Leader Donnelly favored a Legislative committee to conduct the investigation, on the ground that to intrust it to an outside body would be a reflection upon and an interference with the prerogatives of the Legislature.

So the lack of agreement in the Democratic ranks began to show itself. It was marked further by the action of Assemblyman Kelly of Albany, who voted with the Republicans on the Governor's Commission bill in the Ways and Means Committee. It was accentuated when Leader Donnelly failed to make a minority report from the Ways and Means Committee, and consented to the majority's report going over until Wednesday without a show of fight.

There were mutterings among the Tammany members when that happened. Many of them thought a fine opportunity for forcing the enemy's hand had been lost, and there were complaints among Mr. Donnelly's followers that he had allowed Mr. Nixon, the Republican leader, to "do" him. Senator Cantor expressed surprise when he heard that his colleagues in the Assembly had allowed the report to be made without a "scrap," and intimated that it be proposed to make the walls of the Senate Chamber ring with denunciation of the Republican position the moment the question should come before that body.

The result of this confusion of policies among the members of the minority is the call for a caucus Monday night to consider the canal question. Meantime the Tammany members will confer with Mr. Croker at the Democratic Club, and when they return here for the caucus they will know exactly what the head of Tammany Hall wishes their decision to be. It is considered here as practically certain that it will result in the adoption of Senator Cantor's ideas. The Senator and Assemblyman Donnelly held a long conference on the subject to-day.

If the Assembly Democrats unite in favor of an amendment naming the investigating commission in the bill they will probably receive the support of the independents, Messrs. Weekes, Seligsberg, and Laimbeer all favor that plan as opposed to the Governor's appointing the body. This would make the vote in favor of the Republican organization scheme exceedingly close, and in the event of the alleged independents, Davis, Tiffany, and Cottle, voting with the minority, or in case of a few Republicans being absent, that minority might be converted into the majority.

There is an inclination in some quarters to attribute to the proposed Democratic caucus a meaning reaching much beyond the canal question. This idea was voiced by a prominent member of the Tammany contingent in the Assembly to-day, when he said: "We thought we'd let the Republicans go ahead and have their own way about this canal business on the idea that they'd help us out with our Civil Service bill and the charter amendments we want put through. But, look at how they're threatening to hold up Grady's Civil Service and other bills in the Senate! It's about time we let them know if that's their game we are for war."

Utterances like this are taken by many to mean that the Monday night caucus is intended to cement the Assembly minority so that it may be used as a club to compel Mr. Platt's followers in the Senate to support certain Croker measures.

CANAL IMPROVEMENT BONDS.

Controller Roberts Announces the Sale to Take Place Feb. 18.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—Controller James A. Roberts announced to-day that he would advertise to-morrow the sale of $3,230,000 canal improvement bonds at noon on Feb. 18. These are the bonds which were to have been sold on Jan. 5, when the sale was postponed indefinitely because of a technical error in advertising for bids, and for the further reason that the Controller considered it unwise to raise any more money for canal improvement work until the Legislature had decided whether the $7,000,000 additional which will be needed for the completion of the work should be appropriated.

The postponement of the sale was the occasion for the interchange of letters on the canal question by Controller Roberts and Superintendent of Public Works George W. Aldridge. Attorney General Hancock did not believe that the Controller could legally stop the sale. The Controller announced today that the sale would positively take place on Feb. 18.

ITALIANS KILLED BY DYNAMITE.

Canal Laborer Near Canastota Stirred a Can Which Was Thawing.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 21.—At 12:30 o'clock to-day, two Italian laborers, whose names are not known at present, were killed by an explosion of dynamite in the canal three-quarters of a mile west of Canastota. The explosion was so severe that windows were broken in Canastota.

The Italians were employed on the canal improvement, and were eating dinner when the explosion occurred. There were three in the party. Near where they were sitting there was a quantity of dynamite in a can resting in another can filled with hot water. One of the men stirred the inner can, and the explosion occurred. The two men were blown into fragments and the third was seriously injured

TWO YEARS FOR HANNIGAN.

John J. Hannigan, the policeman of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, convicted of assault in the second degree for shooting Charles McNally, seventeen years old, on Thaksgiving Day, was sentenced by Recorder Goff in General Sessions yesterday to two years in Sing Sing Prison.

The Recorder, in sentencing the prisoner, said: "Hannigan, this is an unfortunate position for you to be in, and I deeply regret it for yourself and your family. From the evidence in this case it is perfectly clear that your act was wanton and unjustifiable. Police officers must exercise discretion, and not take the law into their own hands. Weapons are placed in the hands of policemen for their own protection, and they have no right to usurp the rights of the people. I will not send you to prison for the full penalty, as I might, but will take into consideration your good record as an officer."

Before the sentence was pronounced Louis J. Grant, the prisoner's counsel, asked that clemency be shown, after his motion for a new trial had been denied. After Hannigan had been taken back to the Tombs Mr. Grant went before Supreme Court Justice Freedman and obtained a certificate of reasonable doubt and a stay of execution.

THE ST. PAUL BANK FAILURES.

W. E. Bicker Acquitted of the Charge of Converting Notes.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 21.—The last of the many cases growing out of the sensational failure of several St. Paul banks last year ended to-day as those preceding it had done, in a verdict of not guilty. This case was on the charge that W. E. Bicker, Vice President and manager of the Minneapolis Savings Bank, had converted to his own use certain notes signed by John Nusser. On the stand Nusser remarked that Bicker had his full consent to dispose of the notes as he saw fit, but the State sought to prove that the notes were the property of the bank.

BUFFALO INSURANCE FRAUDS.

Little and McFaul Arrested for Irregularities in Arkansas.

BUFFALO, Jan. 21.—H. C. Little and Henry S. McFaul, comprising the insurance firm of H. C. Little & Co., were arrested today on warrants charging them with grand larceny, first degree. William C. Meyer of Osceola, Ark., is the complainant.

Meyer acted as insurance agent at Osceola and sent all his risks to Little & Co., who promised to place them at low rates. Several risks were insured, and some losses occurred recently. The property owners declare that when they attempted to collect from such companies as the Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Harper's Ferry, West Va., the Interior Fire Insurance Company of Martinsburg, West Va., and the La Mense Fire Insurance Company of Liege, Belgium, they discovered that the names were fictitious. Meyer came to this city and swore out warrants against Little and McFaul.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—R. C. Kerens, St. Louis.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, Rhode Island; C. W. Hackett, Utica; ex-Senator G. C. Moody, South Dakota.

HOLLAND—T. C. Coykendall, Rondout; R. M. Saltonstall, Boston.

MANHATTAN—Mayor Josiah Quincy, Boston; James J. Belden, Syracuse; Major W. H. Rexford, United States Army.

WALDORF—Dr. H. Graham Guinness, London; Senator E. O. Wolcott, Washington.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, the Meldrum & Anderson, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. H. Hotchkiss, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Berwald, L., Dallas, Texas; notions and clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; W. L. Powell, boys' clothing; 2 Walker Street.

Draper, Moore & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; W. W. Draper, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Hengerer, The William, Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. B. Hug, boots and shoes; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Landy, boys' clothing; H. Lester, cloaks and suits; 8 Greene Street.

Kohn Brothers & Heller, Cleveland, Ohio; M. Kohn, clothing; Hoffman House.

Long's, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; I. S. Long, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Murray, Spink & Co., Providence, R. I.; H. A. Young, art, stationery, and jewelry; Hotel Vendome.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; Mr. Rogers, boys' clothing; 57 White Street.

Rosenswelg Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; S. Kleeban, furnishing goods and clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Ryan & Canron, St. Louis, Mo.; G. R. Jamieson, skirts; Hotel Vendome.

Siegel, Hillman & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; A. Silberberg, domestics and dress goods; Hotel Albert.

Shoneman, J., & Co., Canton, Ohio; M. M. Marks, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Schwartz, F., & Son, Allentown, Penn.; F. Schwartz, clothing; E. G. Schwartz, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Sheehan, Dean & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; F. H. Allerton, cloaks and suits; E. Dean, notions and furnishing goods; St. George Hotel.

Thompson, N. J., & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; U. S. French, domestics and white goods; St. George Hotel.

Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; A. Barr, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejuy, carpets; Broadway and Tenth Street; Albemarle Hotel.

THE PRUDENTIAL

Insurance Company of America.

Home Office, Newark, N. J.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT.

January 1st, 1898.

ASSETS.

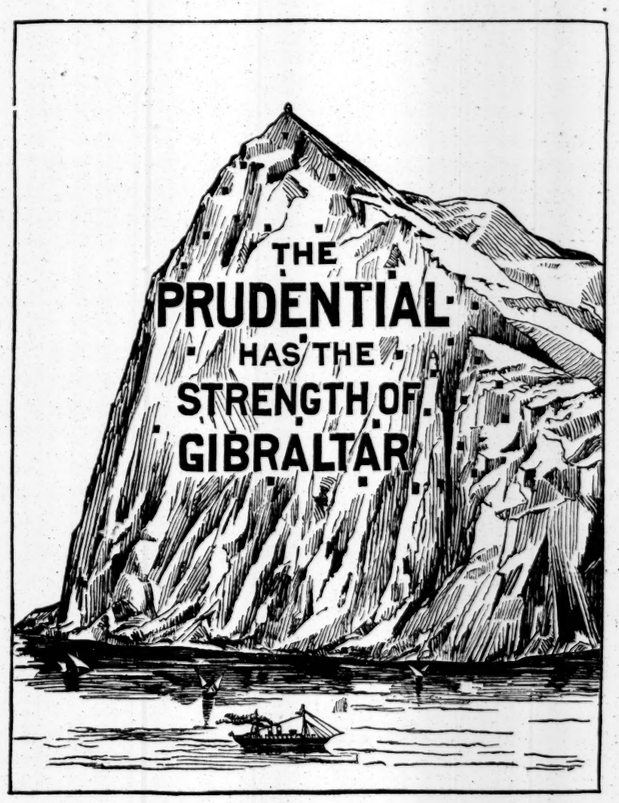
Bonds and Mortgages	$9,614,109.56
Real Estate	3,014,644.97
Railroad Bonds (Market Value)	6,763,823.75
Municipal Bonds (Market Value)	2,293,608.95
Cash in Banks and Office	1,032,625.60
U. S. Government Bonds (Market Value)	112,625.00
Interest and Rents, due and accrued	281,734.86
Loans on Bonds	220,000.00
Loans on Policies	155,613.13
Deferred Premiums and Premiums in course of collection	495,783.90
Total,	$23,984,569.72

LIABILITIES.

Legal and Special Reserve on Policies	$18,656,673.00
Capital and Surplus to Policy-holders	5,240,118.36
All other Liabilities	87,778.36
Total,	$23,984,569.72

The Prudential offers the best of all that is good in Life Insurance and under the best conditions.

Life Insurance for Men, Women, and Children. Amounts, $50,000—$15. Premiums payable Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Weekly.



THE PRUDENTIAL

has unexcelled facilities for transacting a large business, Industrial and Ordinary. By careful selection of risks and care to maintain its members, it has been enabled, year after year, to make substantial advance. Judicious investment of funds, careful husbanding of resources, and economical management have made for absolute security combined with remunerative returns to Policy-holders.

In twenty-two years The Prudential has forged its way ahead until it stands in the front ranks of the great life insurance companies of the world.

Safely entrenched within its impregnable fortress of Life Insurance are the holders of more than 2,700,000 policies.

OFFICERS:

JOHN F. DRYDEN, President.
LESLIE D. WARD, Vice President.
EDGAR B. WARD, 2d Vice President and Counsel.
FORREST F. DRYDEN, Secretary.
HORACE ALLING, Treasurer.
WILBUR S. JOHNSON, Cashier.
JACOB E. WARD, Assistant Counsel.
E. H. HAMILL, Medical Director.
JOHN K. GORE, Actuary.
R. L. BURRAGE, Associate Medical Director.
EDWARD GRAY, Assistant Secretary.
FREDERIC A. BOYLE, Assistant Cashier.
F. H. JOHNSTON, Assistant Actuary.
THEO. C. E. BLANCHARD, Superintendent of Real Estate.
GEORGE B. SPEER, Sup't Special Ordinary Agencies.

FIVE-YEAR STRIDES IN A CONTINUOUS FORWARD MOVEMENT.

	Assets, $7,371.18	Surplus, $7,114,70	Income, $28,635.80	Insurance in Force, $1,030,655.00
1877				
1882	$392,268.69	$165,035.79	$584,593.45	$15,738,973.00
1887	$1,967,369.13	$487,078.13	$3,013,350.97	$82,639,088.00
1892	$8,840,853.39	$2,218,441.70	$7,888,877.55	$193,837,282.00
1897	$23,984,569.72	$5,240,118.36	$15,580,764.65	$363,117,590.00

Apply to the Home Office for information or to any of the undermentioned Branch Offices in New York City.

WM. DUTCHER, Gen'l Agent, Manhattan Building, 66 B'way. R. WEIS, Supt., 182 Grand St. J. L. COYLE, Supt., 644 8th Ave. P. EGENOLF, Supt., 127 4th Ave. R. C. ALLEZ, Supt., 147 E. 125th St. T. H. BIGELOW, Supt., 3201 3d Ave.

The Wanamaker Store

HOSIERY FOR MEN AND WOMEN

THIS is a sale of Hosiery and Underwear for Men, Women and Children, which comes but once a year. It will never have a close rival, either in quantities handled or values offered. It is a clean-up of our entire hosiery and underwear stocks, and the price-cutting is of the Wanamaker kind, emphasized and underscored.

You know the goods. Note these prices. It is unnecessary to say more.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR

At 25c., were 50c. and 75c. Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers.

At 50c., were $1, $1.25 and $1.50. English Merino finished Shirts and Drawers; Natural Merino Shirts and Drawers.

At 75c., were $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2. French striped Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers; English white Merino Shirts and Drawers; and Oneita Balbriggan and Merino Combination Suits.

At $1, were $1.50, $2, and $2.80. French Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers; white and colored Merino Shirts and Drawers.

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR

3 for 25c., were 12½c. each. White Cotton Ribbed Vests.

At 25c., were 45c. to 75c. Ribbed Lisle Thread Drawers. Ribbed Silk Mixed Vests.

At 50c., were 75c., $1, $1.25, and $1.50. English white Merino Vests and Drawers; spun Silk Ribbed Vests; fancy Lisle Ribbed Vests; ribbed Lisle Tights; Balbriggan and Merino Suits.

At $1, were $1.50 to $2.50. Ribbed Silk Vests, fancy neck; English white Merino Vests and Drawers; Balbriggan and Merino Suits; ribbed Wool Vests; ribbed Lisle Vests, with fancy crocheted work.

At $1.50, were $3.75, $4.50, and $4.75. English Silk-and-wool Vests and Drawers; Swiss Ribbed Fancy Silk Vests, Merino, Wool, and Silk Suits.

At $2, were $3.75 to $5. Black and White Silk ribbed Tights; Wool, Merino, and Silk Suits.

At $3, were $4.50, to $6.50. Ribbed Silk and Wool Suits; Ribbed Silk-and-wool and all-silk Tights.

CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR

At 25c., were 40c. to 55c. Natural and white Merino Vests, Pantalettes and Drawers; white Merino Wrappers.

At 50c., were 95c., $1.25, $1.50 and $1.70. English white Merino Vests, Pantalettes and Drawers.

At $1, were $2.30 and $2.65. English white Merino Combination Suits.

MEN'S HALF HOSE

At 3 pairs for 25c., were 12 1-2c. a pair. Natural colored merino, seamless.

At 12 1-2c. a pair, were 17c. Black cotton.

At 17c., 3 for 50c., were 25c. and 50c. Black cotton, black "split" and unbleached feet; black, colored and fancy lisle; black and colored cotton.

At 50c., were 75c. to $1.50. French lisle, embroidered and striped; spun silk, with embroidered fronts; black cashmere, embroidered; fancy cotton and lisle bicycle hose.

At 75c., were $1.25 to $1.75. French silk and lisle; French plaid and striped silk; embroidered lisle and cashmere and striped silk.

At $1, were $1.75 to $2.50. English and French plaid cashmere and silk. This lot contains a large assortment of the very finest and most exclusive goods manufactured for men, in a large variety of styles.

WOMEN'S HOSIERY

At 12 1-2c., were 25c. Fleece-lined black cotton hose. None on sale until 9:30 A. M.

At 17c., 3 for 50c., were 25c. and 38c. Black cotton hose; all black or with split feet.

At 25c., were 38c. to 75c. Fancy and embroidered lisle thread; black cotton, with split feet; black lisle thread, Richelieu rib; colored lisle thread, plain and ribbed.

At 50c., were 75c., $1 and $1.25. Lisle thread, lace front and embroidered; lisle thread, in plaids and stripes; black cashmere and black silk.

At $1, were $1.50, $1.75, $2, $2.75. Silk, lisle and cashmere hose in plaids; pure silk, black and colored.

CHILDREN'S HOSIERY

At 10c. a pair, were 20c. and 30c. Sizes, 5 to 7. Black and tan ribbed cotton.

At 15c. a pair, were 25c. to 40c. Sizes, 7 1-2 to 9 1-2. Black and tan ribbed cotton.

Men's Furnishings;—A Sale worth Attending

HAVE you ever seen these prices on such goods? We think not, but you can decide for yourself. Just look them over,—the following prices first, and then the goods if you are interested. If you don't find some pleasant surprises in the Furnishing Store to-day, then good goods at half price and less have no charms for you.

BATH WRAPS

700 Imported Bath Wraps, of Terry cloth. The actual retail value of these to-day is from $3.50 to $7.50. The average price on the whole lot would be around $5.50 each. Take your choice at

$2.50 each.

PAJAMAS

600 suits of Pajamas, made from fine Oxfords, Madrases and Percales. Formerly $2, $2.50 and $3. Take your choice at

$1.50.

COLORED SHIRTS

1,500 more of the famous Shirts. Made from good madrases, all-over bodies, detached cuffs. A regular $1.50 shirt. Your choice

75c. each.

MACKINTOSHES

There are only 65 of them, unfortunately; come early if you wish one. Made from Oxford color twill wool cloth with best of linings and the best of workmanship. Always $12.50 until now,—you know what grade that money should buy. You can get it to-morrow, if you're in time, at

$7.50.

SUSPENDERS

3,600 pairs of Suspenders, in a huge variety of webbings and all kinds of buckles and trimmings. Some of them are 25c. kind,—the rest are worth much more than that. Take your choice from the lot for

2 pairs for 25c.

SWEATERS

Sweaters for men and boys, and there are women's sizes and styles also. Manufacturers' samples from England, France and all over the United States, all together in a rich heap. Come early for a good pick. The cheapest is worth $2,—others run up to $3.50; they'll average $3 values throughout. Take them at one price,—

$1 each.

NIGHT SHIRTS

2,400 Men's Night Shirts, full sizes, made of excellent muslin and well and carefully trimmed. A dollar apiece would be fair for the majority—some are 75c. ones. Take your choice from the lot at

45c. each.

GLOVES

600 pairs of Men's Walking Gloves, in fine shades of tans. We think them splendid value at $1 a pair. In all shades and all sizes at

85c. a pair.

WHITE SHIRTS

250 dozen more of the sensational unlaundered White Shirts. Fine materials, full and accurate sizes, best workmanship. Lowest previous prices 50c. and 65c. Saturday

35c. and 45c.

NECKWEAR

3,000 Fancy Scarfs; Imperials, Tecks, Band Bows, Ties and Shield Bows. Good silks and stylish patterns. Regular 25c. and 35c. kinds. Your choice at

2 for 25c.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Nomination of Mr. McKenna for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court Confirmed.

STRONG VOTE IN HIS FAVOR

Senate Orders a Vote on the Teller Silver Resolution Next Thursday—Silver Debate and Significant Vote in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Attorney General McKenna to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The confirmation was opposed by Senator Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) who occupied almost the entire time of the executive session with a speech, in which he set forth the grounds of his opposition.

Senator Allen had before him the charges against Mr. McKenna filed with the Committee on Judiciary, and these he read at length. They comprised a large number of letters, some resolutions, and the protests of lawyers and Judges of the Pacific Coast, charging that McKenna was unfitted for the high office of Supreme Court Justice on the ground of a lack of legal attainments.

While commenting upon the protest of the Pacific Coast lawyers, Mr. Allen was interrupted by Senator Perkins of California, who read a published defense of Judge McKenna, giving statistics to show that as Judge of the California Federal Court he had not been reversed by superior tribunals more frequently than had other Judges of the same rank. There were also other interruptions during the day, but the proceedings were devoid of general interest.

Mr. Allen spoke for about three hours. He said he was convinced of Mr. McKenna's unfitness for the office. He did not insist upon a roll call when the vote was taken, and the vote was overwhelmingly favorable to confirmation.

An effort was made to secure the confirmation of the nomination of Gen. Longstreet to be Commissioner of Railroads, but Senator Vest made objection to immediate action, and the nomination went over until another day. Mr. Vest did not state his objections beyond mentioning the fact that they were not personal.

QUIET DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Discussion on Silver, Followed by a Vote, Regarded as Bearing on the Financial Issue.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The stormy scenes of the previous few days in the House were followed by comparative quiet to-day. Under the rules this was a private bill day, but on motion of Mr. Cannon, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the House considered the Senate amendments to the Urgency Deficiency Appropriation bill. The Senate Nicaragua Canal Commission amendment was nonconcurred in.

The main fight came on the Senate amendment, striking out the provision in the bill requiring depositors of bullion hereafter to pay the cost of transportation from the assay offices to the mints. Mr. Bell (Pop., Col.,) moved concurrence in this amendment. The debate soon drifted into a discussion of the silver question. Messrs. Shafroth, (Sil., Col.,) Newlands, (Sil., Nev.,) Cannon, (Rep., Ill.,) and Bland (Dem., Mo.,) participated. Mr. Cannon submitted a modified proposition providing that the depositor of bullion should pay the cost of transportation to the "nearest mint." This was defeated—98 to 130. The Senate amendment to strike out the whole provision was then agreed to without division in the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Cannon gave notice that he would demand a yea and nay vote in the House. The vote in committee was confirmed on a yea and nay vote in the House—141 to 112.

This vote was considered significant, as there was to a certain extent an alignment of the silver forces in favor of the motion to concur in the Senate amendment. The following Republicans joined with the Democrats and Populists in favor of the motion: Bartholdt, (Missouri,) Beach, (Ohio,) Broderick, (Kansas, Hager, (Iowa,) Ellis, (Oregon,) Joy, (Missouri,) Linney, (North Carolina,) Lovering, (Massachusetts,) Low, (New York,) McCall, (Massachusetts,) Mahany, (New York,) Minor, (Wisconsin,) Morris, (Minnesota,) Olmsted, (Pennsylvania,) Peary, (Missouri,) Pearson, (North Carolina,) Shannon, (New York,) W. A. Smith, (Michigan,) and Spalding, (Michigan.)

Mr. Lacey (Rep., Iowa,) then called up the bill to extend the public land laws to the Territory of Alaska, and to grant a general right of way to railroads. The bill was passed after being amended in minor particulars.

The remainder of the day was occupied in the consideration of the bills on the private calendar, and most of the time was consumed in an effort led by Mr. Cooper (Dem., Texas,) to substitute for the Senate bill to refer the claim of the Book Publishing Company of the Methodist Episcopal Church South to the Court of Claims the House bill to adjust the whole claim by the payment of $288,000. The matter had not been decided when the House adjourned.

MRS. ROBERTS'S CASE.

Her Discharge from the Pension Office to be Investigated.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Senate to-day referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment the resolution of Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) asking the Secretary of the Interior for papers concerning the dismissal from the Pension Office of Mrs. M. E. Roberts.

When the resolution was taken up for consideration Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.,) moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

Mr. Allen said he desired to speak briefly upon the matter before a vote was taken on Mr. Gallinger's motion. Mrs. Roberts, he had learned, was a friend of ex-Secretary Carlisle, from Covington, Ky. She for years was a member of the family of James B. Beck, once Senator from Kentucky, and her appointment was made through Senator Beck's influence.

"I want to say," said Mr. Allen, "that no self-respecting gentleman would treat a woman as this woman has been treated by the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Pensions. If this Administration is willing to injure itself in this way, I am willing. If it desires to hurry itself out of power, I am desirous of hastening its exit. But I do hold, Mr. President, that it is not an inherent right of the Secretary of the Interior or the Commissioner of Pensions to be brutal in their treatment of clerks.

"If the Commissioner desired the place of Mrs. Roberts for some hanger-on, why did he aim a poisoned dart at her? He must be a poltroon and coward, indeed, who will make a covert charge against a woman, and refuse then to state the charge."

Mr. Allen referred to the position taken by Mr. Gallinger very sharply, and was sharply challenged by Mr. Gallinger.

"If the Senator from Nebraska means seriously to impute to me such motives as his language indicates," said the New Hampshire Senator, "he is using unparliamentary and unwarrantable language."

Mr. Gallinger said that he had learned something about the Roberts case, and was satisfied the Senate was not the place for the discussion of its details. In the privacy of the committee room, the statements of Mrs. Roberts, the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Pensions, and others could be heard upon the case. Then the case could be discussed properly and investigated.

Assurance was given by Mr. Pritchard, (Rep., N. C.,) Chairman of the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, that the committee would investigate the case carefully, should it be referred to his committee, and Mr. Allen agreed to such reference. The resolution then was referred.

THE TELLER RESOLUTION.

Vote on It to be Taken in the Senate Some Time Next Thursday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—An agreement was reached by the Senate to-day that a final vote should be taken next Thursday on the Teller resolution, providing that the bonds of the United States may be paid in silver dollars, and on all pending amendments to the resolution.

Mr. Allison of Iowa made the statement, while this agreement was being reached, that an amendment to the resolution that would cause some debate would be offered late in the discussion, but he gave no intimation of the nature of the amendment.

Mr. Quay (Rep., Penn.,) said he had noticed in the morning newspapers the statement that he yesterday voted for the consideration of the Teller resolution because the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Vest) had asked him to do so. This, Mr. Quay said, was not true in any sense, as he had not conferred with the Missouri Senator about the matter. He had voted yea because he thought the present consideration of the resolution would benefit the country and the Republican Party.

CURRENCY HEARINGS CLOSED.

Complicated Situation in the Banking and Currency Committee—Letter from Silver Men.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Committee on Banking and Currency, having concluded its hearings on the question of revising the currency, will begin next Wednesday to consider the question of a report on some one of the numerous propositions submitted. The members of the committee differ widely as to the outlook for affirmative action, some of those in leading positions declaring that the hearings have demonstrated that it will be impossible to secure a majority for any one proposition. Others are more hopeful, and say that a composite measure, embodying the essential features of the Gage bill and Monetary Commission bill, is likely to command sufficient votes to be reported. There is a general agreement that none of the bills before the committee will be reported in its present form.

There are seventeen members of the committee, five of whom are Democrats. Members favorable to the Monetary Commission bill say they hope to get seven votes at the outset, and later to secure the additional votes necessary to report a bill. Some of the members counted in this seven say, however, that they will not vote for the bill. The situation within the committee is conceded to be very complicated. In view of this condition a number of the members hope to have the general question of currency revision put aside for the present, and a bill restricted to the three recommendations of the President reported. This also arouses counter objections, so that there is little on which to base predictions of the outcome.

Chairman Towne of the Silver Republican Committee and A. J. Warner of the Bimetallic League have sent a reply to the Banking and Currency Committee, relative to the application of Messrs. Warner and Towne for a hearing before the committee. The committee said it would hear the gentlemen in support of any bill for which they might assume the authorship and responsibility. The reply says, in part:

"So far as we are aware, this is the first time that in a matter of so much importance a great Congressional committee engaged in giving hearings on a proposition before it has refused a full and fair hearing to both sides. Not to our knowledge has it ever before been required as a condition precedent to being heard that each witness should have had his own individual bill introduced and referred to the committee. It seems clear to us that such a requirement is wholly illogical and unreasonable. Under the affirmative would always have a monopoly of the testimony, and no person satisfied with existing law on any subject could be heard against any proposition to change it, unless he should first have gravely introduced a bill to keep the law as it is.

"We beg to assure your honorable committee that it was not the intention of the American Bimetallic Union to cause them any embarrassment. The sole purpose of the application was to furnish a way whereby the country at large might learn in their appropriate connection the views held by that numerous body of citizens who oppose any and all plans to substitute bank paper for Government currency or to commit the country more thoroughly to the gold standard."

ANOTHER JUDGE FOR NEW YORK.

Representative Mitchell Introduces a Bill in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Representative Mitchell of New York has introduced a bill proposing an additional district Judge for the Southern District of New York, including New York City.

Mr. Mitchell says the district embraces the largest commercial centre in the country, and that the present facilities of the district court are quite inadequate for the demands made upon it.

AMBASSADOR WHITE'S DENIAL.

He Says He Has Not Been Treated with Discourtesy in Berlin.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Ambassador White cabled the following to the Secretary of State to-day:

"Statement in morning papers that Mrs. White and myself have been treated discourteously is absolutely and entirely without foundation. Emperor and all others have been most kind to us. I have never needed to call the attention of any person to any slight whatever. The notice regarding my reception was identical with that always issued after the presentation of an Ambassador from any great power to the Emperor."

MORE MONEY FOR ELLIS ISLAND.

An Additional Estimate of $400,000 Recommended to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Acting Secretary of the Treasury Spaulding has sent to Congress an estimate of $400,000 for the completion of the United States Immigrant station at Ellis Island, New York Harbor, in addition to the main building and hospital.

The Treasury recommends that the limit of cost for building and equipping the station be extended from $800,000 to $1,000,000, and that $200,000 in addition to the $450,000 included in the annual estimates be appropriated during the present session, as it is believed the station can be completed and occupied before July, 1899. Amendment to the law so as to make all the structures on the island fire-proof is urged.

THE FREE DELIVERY DEFICIT.

Postmaster General Tells the Senate It Amounts to $163,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Replying to a resolution of inquiry, the Postmaster General to-day sent to the Senate a communication in relation to the deficiency in the free delivery division of the Post Office Department.

He says this deficiency amounts to $163,000, and that this amount should be made available as soon as possible, in order that the accounts of Postmasters through whom the free delivery appropriation is disbursed may be promptly audited. He says the deficiency is occasioned by the appointment of new carriers in various cities.

It is understood that several members of the New York delegation have arranged with the House Appropriations Committee to provide the money the Post Office Department needs by bringing in a deficiency bill.

Presidential Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The President to-day sent the following nominations of Postmasters to the Senate:

New Jersey—JAMES J. RUSLING, Hackettstown; CHARLES S. ROBISON, Princeton; CHARLES H. RICHMAN, Woodstown.

New York—MICHAEL GLEASON, Carthage; WILLIAM A. BOYD, Mamaroneck; STOTT MILLS, Warwick; DAVID SANDS SMITH, Worcester.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The following fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed:

New Jersey—New Milford, Nicholas A. Terbune.

New York—Java Centre, John F. Kerwin; Morganville, William H. Radley; Webster Crossing, William G. Johnson.

THE GENUINE JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT MAKES FLESH AND BLOOD AVOID SUBSTITUTES

EISNER & MENDELSON CO. NEW YORK, AGENTS

After all, there is nothing sweeter than flowers. Their fragrance is reproduced in Lundborg's perfumes.

RECIPROCITY WITH FRANCE.

Ambassador Cambon Negotiating with Mr. Kasson in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Negotiations were resumed to-day between the Government of France, as represented by Ambassador Cambon, and the Department of State through John A. Kasson, the Special Reciprocity Commissioner, looking to the drawing of an agreement or treaty under the limitations of the present tariff law providing for the reciprocal exchange of tariff exemptions between the United States and France.

These negotiations were initiated by M. Patenôtre, the late Ambassador. The new Ambassador has found himself prepared to resume the discussion of the subject of reciprocity, and with the assistance of M. Bruewarts, the French Consul General at New York, who is regarded as a tariff expert, he had a long and satisfactory discussion of the general subject at the State Department.

WASHINGTON DEFENSELESS.

Gen. Miles Says the National Capital Needs to be Protected.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Major Gen. Miles to-day informed Chairman Hull of the Military Affairs Committee of the House that the capital was without military defense. The disclosure created considerable surprise among members of the House, some of whom expressed the opinion that Gen. Miles was overzealous to secure the adoption by Congress of his recommendations for increased appropriations for fortifications. Gen. Miles says the three forts which command the Potomac River are useless at present for want of necessary powder and projectiles, and there is no money available, he says, to supply the necessary ordnance. In the event of war it would be necessary for Washington to depend entirely upon naval defenses to repel any invasion from foreign warships entering the Potomac River by the Chesapeake Bay.

The forts which constitute the defenses of the capital are Monroe, Foote, and Washington, the former on Chesapeake Bay, the two latter on the Potomac River a few miles below the city.

Commissioner of Patents.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—A successor to the late Commissioner of Patents Butterworth, it is said, will be named in a few days. It is believed by many persons that the place will be given to a New England man. There are two active New England candidates for the post, A. P. Greeley of New Haven, at present the Assistant Commissioner, and Nathaniel T. Frothingham of Massachusetts, who was the Assistant Commissioner under Mr. Simonds.

To Improve New York Harbor.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Mr. Cummings of New York introduced a resolution to-day to authorize the Secretary of War to make a survey, plans, and estimates for the improvement of New York Harbor from the Battery to the sea, with a uniform depth of forty feet, mean low-water mark, and uniform width of 2,000 feet.

Congressional Notes.

The Committee on Rivers and Harbors of the House of Representatives left Washington yesterday for Charleston, S. C., and Tampa, Fla. The committee will be gone about ten days.

The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has decided to accept the invitation of the citizens of Buffalo, N. Y., to inspect the projected plans of the international bridge across the Niagara River at Grand Island. The committee will start for Buffalo Feb. 4.

The House Committee on Elections, No. 1, by a party vote on the contested election case of W. F. Aldrich vs. Thomas H. Plowman, from the Fourth Alabama District, has decided to seat Mr. Aldrich, the Populist candidate. Mr. Plowman ran on the regular Democratic ticket and now occupies the seat.

Representative Bartholdt of Missouri introduced a bill yesterday in the House to prohibit any enlisted man in the army or navy, whether non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, from leaving his post to participate in any civil performance where he would interfere with the regular engagements and employment of local civilians. The bill grows out of agitation over the Marine Band tours.

AN OLD SILVER MINE FOUND.

C. S. Arnold Makes a Discovery Near Sing Sing—Other Mines in the Same Region.

SING SING, Jan. 21.—Clinton S. Arnold, who some time ago purchased Mount Murray, just south of Sing Sing Prison, thinks he has discovered a valuable silver and copper mine on the north side of the hill. He was informed by some of the old inhabitants that about sixty years ago there was a silver mine on the hill, but the opening had been gradually filled up.

Mr. Arnold is a civil engineer, and he took an iron bar and began a systematic search for the opening. He finally tapped some rocks which gave back a hollow sound and he concluded he had found it. He cleared away a number of rocks and found a tunnel leading into the hill nearly as high as a man's head and about forty feet long. He found silver and copper ore, specimens of which he will have assayed.

It is well known that there are deposits of silver and copper in that immediate vicinity. There are two silver mine openings—one about a thousand yards further north and the second at the north end of the prison grounds. This last mine was worked extensively by the late Dr. Benjamin Brandreth, who sank a shaft about fifty feet down and then ran shafts out under the bed of the Hudson River. He got considerable silver and copper out of it, but not enough to pay richly. The mine was flooded and has never been cleaned out since.

CHILE'S CONGRESS ADJOURNS.

Boundary Controversy with Argentina Causes Excitement.

VALPARAISO, Chile, Jan. 21.—Congress closed yesterday after several private sessions. The boundary controversy with Argentina still causes great excitement, but war is not expected.

Most of the squadron left yesterday, ostensibly for evolutions lasting two months. The ships will touch at ports such as the Admiral thinks convenient, but strangely near the disputed territory.

A third line regiment has been sent for exercise to the frontier, and the National Guard is drilling. New customs officials have been sent to each Cordillera pass.

The mass meeting at Santiago last Sunday provoked a great outburst of patriotism and loyalty.

PRISONER KEPT OVER TIME.

Detained at Elmira Eleven Months After His Sentence Expired.

ELMIRA, Jan. 21.—Selig Paska of New York City was to-day released from the Reformatory. His maximum sentence expired eleven months ago, but he was detained through an error of Superintendent Brockway.

Paska threatens to sue the State.

THE REPUBLICAN OUTLOOK

William Brookfield Tells About His Visit to the Governor at Albany.

CORDIALLY RECEIVED BY HIM

Mr. Black Seemed Heartily in Favor of an Honest Primary Law—Senator Platt in Town.

William Brookfield, leader of the new movement to contest with Senator Platt and his friends the control of the party in the State, returned yesterday from Albany, where he had been to confer with Gov. Black with regard to the proposed primary election law and the general political situation.

"I was heartily received by the Governor," said Mr. Brookfield last night, "and we talked matters over. I haven't the slightest doubt that the Governor is in favor of the enactment of a fair and honest primary election law. He believes that a bill can be passed that will not only be approved by the Republicans generally, but by other parties as well. It is his opinion that such a measure will be greatly beneficial to the Republican Party. He said that he would do all he could to aid in the passage of such a measure.

"The Governor's attention has not yet been brought to any bill which will be satisfactory. No bill that has yet come to light in Albany will serve the purpose. There are some bills there in which are some things to recommend them, but the right bill has not yet been prepared. Gov. Black is ready to render any assistance in drafting such a measure. I know that at present he is committed to no particular bill."

"When will you start on your trip through the State?" Mr. Brookfield was asked.

"When I start on any trip it will be to a sunnier clime than that of New York State. I am going South, not to the snowbanks of St. Lawrence County."

"What about the proposed State organization, then?"

"We'll wait with that until we find out what is going to happen at Albany with the Primary bill. We shall hold our State conference at Syracuse, though."

Ex-Congressman James J. Belden of Onondaga arrived in the city yesterday. He was at his hotel, the Manhattan, last night, where he had a conference with John E. Milholland and other projectors of the anti-Platt movement. Mr. Belden, when asked to express himself with regard to the situation, said that he didn't know much about the proposal to form a new State organization. "I am particularly interested in the proposed primary election law," he said, "and believe that such a law should be enacted. A satisfactory primary election bill not only should be, but must be passed. The people are aroused over the matter, and no bill will be acceptable to them which falls short in point of honesty and fairness. They want a law that will permit them to vote for whom they please, with the assurance that their votes will be honestly counted and the will of the majority registered.

"Things are pretty well mixed up in Syracuse; in fact, they are mixed up all over the State. There's not much at stake at present, and it may be best that the differences which exist should be fought out. I guess, though, that things will come out all right in the end."

Senator Platt came on from Washington last night and State Chairman Hackett arrived from Utica in the afternoon. Neither had anything to say about the situation. It was said that there would be no conference at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-morrow.

The anti-Platt movement in the Republican Party is well under way in Brooklyn. Ex-Sheriff Buttling has been in charge of the organization, but his methods have aroused considerable dissatisfaction and ex-Senator Worth will probably take charge. Mr. Worth has returned from Rockaway, and it is reported that he has done so in order to superintend the new movement. Mr. Buttling said yesterday that there would be an organization in Kings County on the line of the new organization in New York County. The leaders intend to organize an association in every election district and make a fight all along the line.

COMMITTEE OF 53'S AIMS.

Chairman Kenyon Says It Will Confine Its Work to This County.

William Houston Kenyon, Chairman of the Committee of Fifty-three, said to a TIMES reporter yesterday:

"I notice an editorial in your paper this morning headed 'Inviting Failure,' which seems to assume that the movement represented by the Committee of Fifty-three had a representative at Albany yesterday to confer with the Governor of the State and with others. This is not the fact. The Committee of Fifty-three has had nothing whatever to do officially or unofficially, or in any way, with any conference either with the Governor or with anybody else. We do not contemplate extending our work outside of the county, and have never even considered such action. No one has gone out of the County of New York officially or unofficially representing our movement, on any errand, or for any purpose, or at any time.

"Our sole aim and purpose, our only objective point, is to restore to the Republicans of the County of New York the control of their party, which has been wrested from them by wicked methods and with calamitous results. As good citizens we are inevitably interested in the legislative reform of the primaries, but we have taken no action respecting any particular primary bill. Naturally, however, we distrust Greeks bearing gifts, and any primary bill emanating from the machine organization, and intended and adapted to defeat us in our purpose to purge the Republican Party organization in the County of New York, will meet with our unalterable opposition now and at all times in the party and at the polls. I might add that the Committee of Fifty-three as an organization has no power to confer with any one or with any other organization, or to do anything other than to create a new Republican organization in the County of New York."

SENATOR ELLSWORTH'S MISHAP.

Went to Washington to See Mr. Platt and Passed Him on the Way.

Senator Timothy E. Ellsworth of Lockport is in Washington, presumably angry and disgusted. He left Albany yesterday and started for Washington to see Senator Platt about the libel bill which he introduced on Thursday in the Legislature, and a copy of which he had in his pocket. About the time that Senator Ellsworth left New York Senator Platt left Washington, and they must have passed each other somewhere between Philadelphia and Wilmington. Senator Platt will remain in New York till Sunday afternoon, and Mr. Ellsworth will have opportunity to reach New York again before he departs.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB AFFAIRS.

A Tempting Offer for Their New Clubhouse—New Members.

The members of the Democratic Club felt last night, when they learned that a premium of $50,000 had been offered them by a real estate broker for their new clubhouse, at Fifty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue, that they had secured a bargain. The Democratic Club paid $190,000 for the house, which is at present the home of the New York Athletic Club.

A meeting of the Democratic Club will be held to-night to discuss the proposition to double the membership limit of 3,000.

The proposals for membership last night were as follows:

Name.	Proposed by
Dr. W. F. Donovan	M. W. Flatzek.
Henry J. Furlong	Warren W. Foster.
Sol Sayles	Andrew Freedman.
William H. Rolston	David McClure.
Charles H. Eastern	David McClure.
Joseph W. Cody	Warren W. Foster.
S. W. McKeever	Richard Croker.
John Flemming	J. H. Sutphin.
James A. McDonald	Francis R. Clair.
J. E. Jones	Richard Croker.
Theodore F. Miller	Jefferson M. Levy.
Jacob Fritz	John Reilly.
Charles C. Dickinson	Richard Croker.
Charles Goeller	John Reilly.
Peter F. Kane	John F. Carroll.
Theodore Koehler	Thomas F. Grady.
Martin Small	Thomas F. Grady.
John F. Ahern	Richard Croker.
Hugo Kanzler	Richard Croker.

Non-Resident.	Residence.
Joseph M. Byrne	Newark, N. J.
William Temple Emmett	New Rochelle.
Andrew Hamilton	Albany, N. Y.
George T. Kelly	Albany, N. Y.
Patrick E. McCabe	Albany, N. Y.
J. F. Swanick	Saratoga, N. Y.

GORHAM Sterling Silverwares

Broadway & 19th St. 23 Maiden Lane.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Brotherhood Chiefs Meet—Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Grievances Considered.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 21.—Railway Brotherhood Chiefs Arthur, Sargent, Garrison, and Morrissey arrived here to-day and heard the grievances of the employes of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton system. The demands of the men are these:

A revision of the rules so that when a man is discharged he shall be told the cause and a hearing given him. If he is innocent, he shall be reinstated with pay for lost time; if guilty, he shall be discharged.

A rearrangement of short runs.

An agreement for the men to be paid overtime when delayed on the road.

The Brotherhood Chiefs advised the men to confer again with the managers, and a secret conference is now in progress.

Victory for the Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—Judge Dallas in the United States Circuit Court to-day ordered a non-suit in the case of Charles H. Despeaux against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for alleged discrimination in rates for carrying oil in 1881, 1882, and 1883. The plaintiff is the surviving member of the firm of Fenaille & Despeaux, oil refiners in France, which firm purchased its crude oil in the United States. The plaintiff contended that the Standard Oil Company and some private shippers were given commissions or rebates in the years mentioned, and were thus enabled to transport oil at a less cost than he.

Railroad Men and Matters.

Chauncey M. Depew will next Wednesday be added to the Directorate of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company to fill a vacancy created by the death of his brother-in-law, William H. Paulding.

The copper-covered car tried as an experiment by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company is a success. Experiments are now to be tried with aluminium, used in the same way on two passenger cars. One will be sheathed with sheet and the other with bronze aluminium.

The final proceeding necessary to a lease of the Second Avenue Railroad to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company ended yesterday. President H. H. Vreeland secured control by the purchase of five-sixths of Second Avenue stock. The lease is for a long term, on the basis of 8 per cent. for the first three years, and 9 per cent. afterward. Metropolitan stock advanced nearly 3 points on the announcement.

HARLEM BRIDGE DRAW DAMAGED

Opening of the Bridge to the Public Postponed Indefinitely.

The big draw of the new bridge which spans the Harlem River at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth Street has been seriously damaged through the carelessness, it is alleged, of the employes of the Union Subway Company of 213 West Thirty-fourth Street. Recently Mr. Isaac A. Hopper, the contractor, who is building the bridge, announced that he would open it to the public about Feb. 1, but this latest accident has delayed it indefinitely.

Mr. Hopper, a few days ago, attempted to turn the draw on its pivot pier. Steam was gotten up, but the draw, which is 431 feet long, 80 feet wide, and weighs 2,000 tons would not move. An investigation disclosed the fact that the machinery in the drum which rests on the pivot pier was deranged, broken, and showed signs of immense pressure having been brought to bear upon it.

This could not be accounted for at first, but the statement of the night watchman that the employes of the Union Subway Company had attempted to turn the draw one night by hauling it around with the aid of their steam dredger explained everything. Mr. Hopper when seen at his office yesterday said:

"For some months past the Union Subway Company has been laying a subway across the river near the piers of the new bridge, and one night they not only swung the draw, but struck it such a blow with the boom of their derrick as to badly damage the internal machinery. The extent of the damage can only be determined when the draw is jacked up off the pier. This, of course, is a tedious and expensive job, but the Subway Company will have to pay for it."

SERVANT GIRL DIES OF BURNS.

Sarah Rutherford Upsets Her Lamp at Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Jan. 21.—Sarah Rutherford, sixteen years old, a servant employed in the family of Charles E. King, Sr., of this place, on Wednesday night stooped to look under her bed before retiring, and in doing so, upset her lamp, which set fire to her clothing. She was burned about the legs, body, and arms. She was removed to the Monmouth Memorial Hospital, at Long Branch, where she died to-day.

ALCO VAPOR

YACHT TENDERS and LAUNCHES

Form the Most Attractive Exhibit

at

THE SPORTSMEN'S SHOW.

BE SURE AND VISIT BOOTHS 96, 168, 169 AND SEE THE MOST NOVEL AND WONDERFUL ACCESSORY TO DELIGHTFUL HUNTING AND FISHING EVER INVENTED.

FLORIDA TRADE SOLICITED.

TELEPHONE 543 JERSEY CITY WILL BRING A LAUNCH TO PIER A, NEW YORK, BATTERY, IN 30 MINUTES. SEND 10 CENTS IN STAMPS FOR CATALOGUE.

MARINE VAPOR ENGINE CO.,

Foot of Jersey Avenue,

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

"Finest Flavor—Fairest Price"

Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa

The Cupid and the Cup on the Can—It's WILBUR'S.

CONSUMERS' LEAGUE WORK

Addresses, at the Annual Meeting, on Abuses Which the Organization Seeks to Remedy.

DR. W. S. RAINSFORD ON TRUSTS

Natural Outgrowth of Moral as Well as Economic Forces—Department Stores Here to Stay — The Sweatshop Evil.

In an address at the annual meeting of the Consumers' League of New York held in the Young Women's Association Hall yesterday afternoon, the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford told about 300 women that big department stores had come to stay, and that trusts and combinations were the natural outgrowth of moral as well as economic forces.

"We are beginning to recognize the great moral principle that society is more than the individual," said Dr. Rainsford. "We cannot do our duty to ourselves, to the community, to the Nation, unless we are prepared to yield the interests of the individual to the general welfare. In combination only is the necessary strength found to promote civilization and Christianity.

"Unconsciously men feel that they cannot stand alone. It is in obedience to an economic law that they combine in trade. We hear and read a great deal against trusts, against railroad pools, and against department stores, but you can't stop such combinations. No matter how much the people—whether in Chicago or in New York—may storm against department stores, they are bound to exist. They are an economic development, and to a certain extent they bring emancipation from trade tyrannies of the past. We, as consumers, have on occasions been obliged to pay much more than an article was worth simply because ten men were trying to carry on business in a line of trade where there was room for only three. Men are beginning to learn that by effecting great combinations they can accomplish more for the general welfare as well as for themselves.

"With these larger combinations, which are inevitable, is bound to come a larger moral sense, a larger idea of individual responsibility, and a higher sense of individual liberty. Individuals alone can accomplish nothing. There can be no real prosperity, no real happiness, no building up of the common weal unless we stand together. It was by combination that our own great Republic was firmly established.

Trades Overcrowded by Individuals.

"Individuals are prone to overcrowd the trades and all branches of industry. There are too many plumbers, too many bricklayers, too many carpenters, too many gasfitters, &c., to permit of any one set of men getting eight months work out of the twelve. We are going to have trusts and railroad pools and we are going to have department stores. We are also going to have multitudes of boys and girls working for low wages for many years to come.

"You ladies are right on the track. You are trying to better the condition of the wage earners by enlisting the interests of the consumers and the buyers of goods in them. You certainly can do much toward ameliorating their hard conditions. You cannot raise their wages and you cannot change moral and economic laws by human legislation. Don't try to have laws passed that are in advance of the public conscience. Pursuue your work of education until you get the public conscience thoroughly aroused against the evil that you want to hit, then that evil will have to go."

Mrs. Frederick Nathan, President of the Consumers' League, gave in her annual report a clear and compact statement of the objects of the organization and of the progress of its work. The general object of the league is "to ameliorate the condition of the women and children employed in New York City by helping to form a public opinion which will lead consumers to recognize their responsibilities, and by other methods." Whenever the governing board of the league finds that a retail store is dealing justly in every way by its employes, that store is put on the "white list," and is recommended to general favor. There are now about thirty-seven New York firms on the league's "white list." Mrs. Nathan called attention to the fact that members of the league are expected to refrain from shopping after 5 o'clock P. M. and on Saturday afternoons. They are also expected to refuse to receive packages of goods bought during the day after 6 o'clock P. M.

Miss Stone, the Treasurer, reported that the receipts of the league last year amounted to $830.57 and the expenses to $546.88. Mrs. G. C. Wilde of the investigating committee reported that for purposes of investigation this city is now divided into twelve districts. Miss Mary D. Safford read a brief report on the enforcement of the mercantile law. Prof. John Bates Clark of Columbia University spoke on the economic aspects of the work of the Consumers' League.

Diseases in Sweat Shops.

Miss Charlotte C. Wilkinson, assistant headworker of Hartley House, gave a graphic description of what she had found to exist in sweat shops. Typhus fever, consumption, smallpox, scarlet fever, and diphtheria had been found, she said, in rooms where sweat-shop work was going on. The poor toilers could not afford to stop work even in the presence of such dread diseases, and families thus afflicted would resort to any means to escape detection. The speaker said that the present restrictive laws were of no avail against the sweat-shop evils. Sweat-shop work could not be restricted, it must be abolished.

Miss Minnie Rosen, who organized the Women's Union of the United Brotherhood of Tailors, appealed to the women of influence and wealth for aid in doing away with sweat shops. She said that if the walls of such places could only speak they would tell things that would make the people rise in their might and put a stop to such gross evils.

The following officers were elected for the current year: President—Mrs. Frederick Nathan; First Vice President—Mrs. Hugh Munroe; Second Vice President—Mrs. Alfred Chapin; Treasurer—Miss Annie Stone; Recording Secretary—Miss L. T. Caldwell; Corresponding Secretary—Miss Emma Brace; Governors—Mrs. J. G. Crosswell, Miss E. H. Houghton, Miss Grace Dodge, Miss Edith Kendall, Miss Mary Kingsbury, Mrs. Charles E. Miller, Miss Mildred Minturn, Miss S. A. Moller, Mrs. Bayard T. Putnam, Miss Mary L. Plimpton, Mrs. Lewis J. Parks, Miss I. C. Reid, Mrs. J. Newton Phelps Stokes, Miss Mary D. Safford, Miss Bertha Seccomb, Miss Helen Phelps Stokes, Miss Mary R. Sanford, Mrs. G. C. Wilde, Miss Lillian D. Wald, and Mrs. John Greenough.

The rooms of the Co. umers' League are in the United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street.

PICKPOCKETS WORK IN CHURCH.

Recent Robberies in Brooklyn Not Reported to the Police.

In a somewhat unusual way the news came out yesterday that one of the most prominent Baptist churches in Brooklyn was visited on Sunday by a gang of pickpockets, who carried on operations while the pastor was preaching.

The church is the Baptist Temple, at the corner of Schermerhorn Street and Third Avenue, and the pastor is the Rev. Cortland Myers. Four or five persons, so far as is known, were robbed of about $100 in all, and it is believed that others suffered. None of the robberies has been reported to the police.

The fact came out through a visit paid to County Treasurer Kimball by Mrs. Stewart MacDougall of Forty-third Street and Second Avenue. Her husband had received a notice that he could obtain money due him as a juryman by calling at the office, and Mrs. MacDougall came to explain that the notice had been stolen at the church service. It was in her pocketbook, which was adroitly "lifted" by one of the gang while she was hanging intently on the words of the sermon.

When Mrs. MacDougall went to the sexton to announce her loss, she found him besieged with excited worshippers, all with similar tales to unfold. One of them, a Mr. Ammerman, had lost a pair of sealskin gloves which he had purchased the day before for $25.

STUDY OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

Dr. James E. Newcomb Tells the Household Economic Association About Bacteria.

Charts of the human body, culture tubes, disease charts of the city, and other scientific paraphernalia in the room of the Household Economic Association, in the Industrial Building, in Lexington Avenue, yesterday marked the progress which the association is making in its thorough study of the subject of domestic science and healthful living.

The organization is now doing a double line of work at its weekly gatherings. First in its programme for every Friday at 1:30 P. M. comes a lecture in a course by Miss E. Marguerite Lindley. At 3 o'clock a lecturer who is invited to present some particular subject is heard.

Miss Lindley's class, which is a pay institution, the money going to the association, is a large one. Yesterday she spoke about nutrition and the invalidism which had been the result of a lack of individual knowledge of the human structure.

Dr. James E. Newcomb of the Teachers College was the lecturer at 3 o'clock. He told the members of the work of the bacteria as friends and foes, showing the artificial reproduction of bacteria by means of culture tubes. Coming to the disease germs and their work, he laid special emphasis upon the danger of the bacteria of tuberculosis. Of bacteria in food, that of tuberculosis was most often found. The typhoid bacteria come in water. By far the largest proportion of bacteria was found in the dust of the street. First Avenue germs got into Fifth Avenue windows in that way.

We had 20,000 consumptives here in New York, he said. The disease was spread by expectoration, which became dry, and the bacteria were blown in all directions. If this could be done away with there was no reason why the disease should not to a large extent be done away with.

Dr. Newcomb showed some small expectoration boxes of waterproof paper, about 2½ inches square, to be carried for use in small tin frames, with a handle, and, when used, immediately burned. He also showed an envelope of the same material to be carried in the pocket. This had leaves, and between each two a bit of cotton. These and the boxes cost a fraction of a cent apiece.

KATE FORSYTHE'S MOTHER DEAD

The Similarity of Names Led to a False Announcement.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—A cablegram has been received in this city by T. H. Bechtel from Kate Forsythe, the actress, announcing the death of her mother, Mrs. Kate Forsythe, in London.

The similarity of the names led to the announcement at first that the actress had died.

GOV. BLACK INVITED TO SPEAK.

Asked to the University Settlement Dinner and Other Events.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—Gov. Black has received an invitation to deliver an address at the annual dinner of the University Settlement Society at Sherry's, in New York City, on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 27. Addresses will be delivered by Seth Low, Dr. David Greer, and others.

He has received also invitations to be present at a banquet of Group No. 8 of the New York State Bankers' Association at the Hotel Manhattan, New York City, Feb. 8, and one to be given by the Yonkers Board of Trade at Yonkers Feb. 21.

MAN KILLED IN A RUNAWAY.

Luther Swift's Brains Dashed Out in Granville, Vt.

RUTLAND, Jan. 21.—Luther Swift of North Pawlet, some twenty-five miles from this city, drove to Granville two days ago, and was on the sleigh in front of a flouring mill when a 6 o'clock whistle sounded.

The horses, one of which was a young colt, started and ran, throwing the man against the trestle under the railroad track with such force as to dash out his brains. A surgeon was summoned, but Mr. Swift breathed only a few times after his arrival. The horses ran to their home, some three miles distant. Mr. Swift was sixty years of age and unmarried. An aged mother and a sister survive him.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS TEMPLE.

To be Built by the Members of the Organization at a Cost of $250,000.

A movement is now under way among the Knights of Columbus in Brooklyn to form a club composed entirely of members of that order and to build a temple and clubhouse in the centre of that borough.

Mr. Charles Webber, a member of Unity Council, and one of the principals in the movement, said that the new temple would in all probability be erected in the vicinity of Fulton Street and Nostrand Avenue. It will cost $250,000, which it is expected will be subscribed by the ten branches of the order in Brooklyn, comprising 8,000 members, who will purchase shares at $5 each. No one other than a member of the order can procure them.

The building will be 100 by 70 feet and four stories high. The street floor will be divided into stores, which will be rented. The second floor will contain four large lodge rooms. The third and fourth floors will be used as club rooms. The fee for membership will be $1 a year, or a life membership at $10.

A. A. LOW A POSTMASTER.

Will Serve Mail to His Family and Others at Horse Shoe.

A. A. Low, Seth Low's brother, has been appointed Postmaster of Horse Shoe, N. Y. Mr. Low, who lives in Brooklyn, purchased the property about Horse Shoe two years ago, obtaining 10,000 acres for $100,000, and turned it into a game reserve. There was no Post Office in the vicinity, and on the rare occasions when the inhabitants imagined that there might be mail for them somewhere they journeyed many miles to find out if their impression were correct.

When Mr. Low got there he found it extremely disagreeable to make fortnightly journeys over mountain roads to get his mail, although his rustic neighbors could not in the least understand his impatience. He set to work to secure the establishment of a Post Office, and finally succeeded. He was then appointed Postmaster. He will receive no salary. It is likely that most of the mail delivered at the Horse Shoe Post Office will be addressed to either Mr. Low or members of his family, but should any of the neighbors see fit to call and ask for their mail, Mr. Low will serve them as efficiently as any village Postmaster.

LEFT CAT AND CANARY TO DIE.

Firemen Saved a Family, but Would Not Rescue Mrs. Gervey's Pets.

A cat and canary were the only victims of a fire which threatened the destruction of the five-story apartment house at 274 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street early yesterday morning.

The fire was discovered by Mrs. Rupert Fritz, who lives with her husband on the fifth floor. She gave the alarm and immediately tenants in hastily arranged costumes began pouring from every floor. On the fourth floor were William S. Perry and his family. They could not escape by the stairs, and shouted for help. Two firemen climbed through the window of an adjoining house, and bracing a thirty-five-foot ladder against the window near which the Perry family stood climbed up and assisted them to safety.

A Mrs. Gervey, who lived on the same floor as the Perrys, had escaped previously, carrying a pet dog with her. She forgot about her cat and canary and begged the firemen to go up to her rooms and save them. They refused, and the pets lost their lives by suffocation. The damage to the building was $1,000.

Free Will Baptist Church Suit.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision upon one phase of the litigation growing out of the dissension in the First Free Will Baptist Church of the City of New York. The action was brought by Frederick B. Close, one of the Trustees, to prevent John W. Kjelgaard, the pastor, and two of the Trustees, from disposing of the property of the church. The lower court granted an injunction restraining the defendants from disposing of the property, and an appeal was then taken from this order. The Appellate Division now reverses the order and dissolves the injunction. The Court comments on the fact that of $650 referred to by the plaintiff, $500 has been paid to the pastor on account of his salary, and says no waste or misappropriation was shown.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

West End Presbyterian Church Preparing to Celebrate Its Tenth Anniversary.

WONDERFUL GROWTH RECORD

Its Church Accommodations Have Never Been Equal to the Demands, and the Congregation Is Now Confronted with an Unusual Problem.

One church in this city labors under the unique difficulty of having so many members and Sunday school scholars that it is seriously embarrassed to know what to do for the future. This is the West End Presbyterian, at One Hundred and Fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. It is just now planning to celebrate the tenth anniversary of its foundation. Young as the organization is, it is yet the third largest Presbyterian church in New York, and one of the largest in the United States. Four-fifths of its membership are residents of tenements and flathouses, and yet it has been able to erect a large church foundation, with chapel and everything complete for active congregational work of the present-day kind, and at the forthcoming celebration it expects to burn a recently canceled mortgage bearing on its face the figures $55,000.

The church grew out of a Sunday school that for some months met in the Marshall mansion, at One Hundred and Fourth Street and Columbus Avenue. A small chapel was built on the Boulevard, but was not completed before it was found to be too small. A chapel was then erected on One Hundred and Fifth Street, which was thought to be large enough for a growth of at least ten years. In less than one year, however, it was overcrowded, and the foundations of the present church adjoining it were laid only two years from the time the chapel was started. The church, large and handsome, has been in use only about six years, and now is as much too small as the old chapel was, and pews are not to be had at any price. The Sunday schools, of which there are five, are far too crowded, and at every communion Sunday from twenty to fifty new members are in waiting to be received. What is to be done is a serious problem with the church officers. No more land can be acquired adjoining the present buildings. Estimates have been secured on the cost of remodeling the present buildings, and discussion has been had about the erection of a chapel in a near-by street. Refusing to receive new members and Sunday school scholars and announcing that the church is not to grow any more is not to be thought of. And yet the unusual problem confronts the members, What is best to be done?

The pastor of the church is the Rev. John Balcom Shaw and the assistant minister the Rev. James Hunter. Dr. Shaw came to the church direct from Union Seminary, never having preached anywhere else. The church began with 98 members, and now has nearly 1,400. The Sunday school has almost 1,100 pupils. The forthcoming celebration is to take place on Feb. 6 and 7. A historical sermon will be preached by the pastor and holy communion celebrated on Sunday, Feb. 6, at which about thirty-five new members will be received. In the evening there will be a popular song service, and on the succeeding evening there will be a social gathering, at which will be shown stereopticon pictures of the various buildings which the church has occupied during the ten years of its remarkable growth.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Jan. 23.

Copyright, 1897, by John R. Whitney.

SUBJECT—The Beatitudes. Matthew v., 1-12.

GOLDEN TEXT—"Years the light of the world." Matthew v., 14.

We read in the Old Testament (Exodus iii.) that one day, as Moses was with his flock on "the mountain of God," he suddenly saw a wonderful sight, a "bush burned with fire, and the bush was not consumed." The sight was far beyond his comprehension, but the command—"Put off thy shoes from off thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground"—he instantly understood and obeyed.

We may well approach the study of this lesson with very much the same feeling. We shall not, indeed, see anything like the burning bush in it, but we are to look upon great truths, far beyond the natural power of man to comprehend. The scene is upon another mountain, and it is just as "holy ground" as that of Horeb, for the Master sits there teaching His disciples. It becomes us to approach the study of His teaching with as much reverence as was demanded of Moses.

The occasion when this instruction was given appears to have been one of those referred to in last week's lesson, when Jesus had just been engaged in healing the sick. From St. Luke's account (vi., 12-41.) we learn that after a night of prayer upon some mountain in Galilee, "when it was day, He called unto Him His disciples; and of them He chose twelve whom he also named Apostles." As "He came down with them, and stood in the plain," a great multitude gathered around Him, "to hear Him, and to be healed of their diseases," and "there went virtue out of Him, and healed them all."

Then, apparently, He withdrew from this multitude, and again "went up" into the mountain, accompanied by His disciples. There He sat down, after the usual manner of a teacher, and they gathered around Him. He needed rest, and they apparently did not weary Him with any questions. But St. Luke says, "He lifted up His eyes on His disciples," and St. Matthew says, "He opened His mouth and taught them." Blessed privilege conferred only on them! Others may have joined them later, for St. Matthew speaks of "the people," as present at the close of the instruction, but it was not addressed to "the multitude." They could never have appreciated or understood it. It was advertised only to "the disciples." When it was finished they were edified and strengthened, but "the people" were only "astonished." (vii. 28.)

Instruction for Disciples Only.

And yet "the multitude" to-day look upon this Sermon on the Mount as setting up a standard for their conduct. They say that if men will live up to its teaching they will need nothing more. Perhaps not. But who ever lived up to its least requirement, even to his own satisfaction? The fact that it says nothing about repentance, or faith, or atonement, or the renewing by the Holy Ghost, is in itself a witness that it was addressed to those who were already united to the Divine Teacher, and who gladly sat at His feet as His disciples. To them, and to all like them, He points out the great privileges, responsibilities, and duties belonging to His children. To them He offers a high and blessed standard for conduct, but He offers no standard by the attaining of which any one can become His child. All through this matchless instruction there runs a clear line of separation between those who are His and those who are not. It opens with the declaration that all who are upon one side of that line are "blessed." Upon all who stand on the other side there rests only unutterable "woe." (Luke vi., 24, 26.) It closes with the declaration that on the one side are the "wise," who build upon a rock, and on the other side are the "foolish," who build upon the sand. On the one side stand all who are "in Christ," on the other all who are "in Adam."

This is a very important point to consider in studying this matchless sermon. Last week we saw that the sum and substance of Jesus' preaching to "the multitude" was "Repent." He always addressed them as sinners, whom He came to seek and to save. Evidently those whom He now addresses have heard that preaching and have accepted it. They have become His disciples. They are those who have mourned over sin and are longing to be delivered from its power. They have recognized that, as the children of Adam, they are "lost" and under the "condemnation" of God's righteous law. But they have come to Jesus, as "the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world," and who came to baptize with the Holy Ghost. They have already sat at His feet as His humble and loving disciples. Now, in the privacy of the mountain stillness, He sits down and gives them still further instruction. It is a gracious privilege vouchsafed to them, and we are now permitted to sit down with them and hear what the Master has to say to His own.

Characteristics of God's Children.

In the opening verses of this sermon—the portion to which our attention at this time is particularly directed—eight characteristics of the child of God are brought before us. He is "poor in spirit," he "mourns," he is "meek," he "hungers and thirsts after righteousness," he is "merciful," "pure in heart," a "peacemaker," and "persecuted." To each one of these belongs a peculiar and special blessedness. Moreover they are not characteristics belonging some to one believer and some to another. They are all to be possessed by each one, and belong to him simply because he is a child of God. They mark his position as such. As the seven primary colors together make a pure white, so the first seven in this list are the elements of a perfect Christian character. The eighth marks a condition, but it is a condition which our Lord says belongs to all of His children—"in the world" they "shall have tribulation." (John xvi., 33.) "There is no man," He says in another place, "that hath left house, or brethren, or sisters, or father, or mother, or wife, or children, or lands, for My sake and the Gospel's, but he shall receive an hundredfold now in this time—houses, and brethren, and sisters, and mothers, and children, and lands"—but, He adds, it will be "with persecutions, and in the world to come eternal life." (Mark x., 29-30.)

These characteristics are not, however, qualities which a man can acquire by an effort of his own. He cannot make himself "poor in spirit," or "meek," or "hungry after righteousness," any more than he can make himself tall or short, white or black, and it is not expected of him that he should. Men sometimes think that it is, and they strive by fasting, and prayer, and self-denial, and holy discipline, to become more and more "poor in spirit," more "meek," more "pure," more religious—verily believing that by so doing they will become more and more blessed. But our Lord says nothing whatever as to how much of any trait it is necessary to have. It is not said that he must be very poor in spirit, or unusually meek, or hunger ravenously after righteousness. No, the very feeblest believer is as "blessed" as the most advanced. God's blessings are not measured by man's quantities.

Moreover, He does not even say that any man is "blessed" because he possesses any or all of these characteristics. It is not written here, "Blessed are the poor in spirit, because they are poor," any more than it is written in St. Luke's narrative, "Woe unto you that are rich, because you are rich." Neither the blessedness nor the woe are inherent in the character, or in the condition, and our Lord nowhere says that they are. He says: "Blessed are the poor in spirit," not because they are poor, but because "theirs is the kingdom of Heaven." And so in every case, the blessedness is not because of the character, but because of the promise; and the "woe" is because there are no promises to those who are satisfied with the present.

What the Conditions Mean.

What now is to be understood by these various characteristics of the child of God? "The poor in spirit;" who are they? Surely they are not those who are poor spirited; those who, as Dr. Boardman says, "make it a point to depreciate themselves, walking among their fellows depreciatingly, as though apologizing for their existence, cringing like spaniels, instead of walking erect like men among peers." Neither is it those who walk in the pride of a so-called humility. But "the poor in spirit"—all Scripture testifies—are those who know that they are spiritually poor, utterly bankrupt and impoverished. Unlike the Laodiceans, they do not say, "I am rich, and increased with goods, and have need of nothing," but they confess with sorrow that they are "wretched, and miserable, and poor, and blind, and naked." (Revelations, iii., 17.) To every one of these belongs the gracious promise, "Yours is the kingdom of heaven." Surely, all such are "blessed."

So "they that mourn" cannot refer simply, or even chiefly, to those who are bereaved, or troubled through any temporal distress. It goes to the root of all sorrow, and that root is sin. When there was no sin on the earth, there was no death and no sorrow. The true mourner, therefore, is he who feels the burden of sin, and grieves because of it, crying out with Paul, "Oh, wretched man that I am; who shall deliver me from the body of this death?" (Rom. vii: 24.) But the promise to all such is, "they shall be comforted." "For as the sufferings of Christ abound in us, so our consolation also aboundeth by Christ." (Second Cor. i., 3-5.)

"Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth." When we see them, however, going in and out among men, gentle and humble, unobtrusive and modest, forbearing and patient, not seeking their own, but the good of others, it does not look to the world in which we live as if their condition was very "blessed." But the promise is sure. They have learned of Him who was "meek and lowly in heart," and they shall be partakers of His glory when "the kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord and of His Christ." (Rev. xi: 15.) "They shall inherit the earth." All things are theirs. (First Cor. iii., 21.)

So with those who "hunger and thirst after righteousness—they shall be filled." There are two kinds of righteousness for which they hunger—a righteousness which they call their own, and a righteousness which is not their own—and the more they are filled with either kind the more hungry they become. The righteousness which saves is the righteousness of Christ. It is imputed to the believer. The righteousness which glorifies God is the believer's own righteousness. It is wrought in him by the indwelling of the Holy Ghost. The one righteousness marks his acceptance with God. The other marks his acceptance with men. The one saves him, the other proves that he is saved. He that truly has the one must necessarily have the other. And he who knows his spiritual bankruptcy—who mourns over his sins—who walks humbly before God and men, because he is a sinner, is never satisfied without both the righteousness of Christ and the sanctifying of the Holy Ghost.

The Promise to God's Children.

Now, the first three characteristics we have considered mark the believer on his God-ward side. When, however, he hungers and thirsts after righteousness, as we have just seen, he presents to us both his God-ward and his man-ward side. But in the remaining three characteristics he stands before us more particularly as related to men, he is "merciful," "pure in heart," and a "peacemaker."

Unlike the ungrateful servant whose lord forgave him a debt of ten thousand talents (Matt. xviii., 23, 35,) the child of God, having obtained mercy, shows mercy in all his dealings with his fellow-man, and, showing mercy, he obtains mercy through Jesus Christ his Lord. And "the pure in heart" are blessed because "they shall see God," even in the world that is full of corruption. They see Him now by faith, and hereafter they shall see Him face to face. So also with "the peacemakers." They go in and out among men, not only casting the oil of divine grace upon many troubles between man and man, but they are ambassadors to draw men to God through the reconciliation of His dear Son. (Second Cor., v., 20.)

Such, in brief, are some of the characteristics of God's true children. But the world in which they live neither appreciates nor understands them any more than it did their Divine Master. And it is just as true today as it was eighteen hundred years ago, when Paul wrote to Timothy that "all that will live godly in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution." (Second Timothy, iii., 12.) But what then? What is the promise? "Theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven." It is the same promise of inexhaustible riches and peace which is given to "the poor in spirit." Man cannot ask more, God cannot give more.

Questions on the Lesson.

How should we approach the study of this lesson, and how is it illustrated?

What was the occasion of this instruction, and to whom was it given?

What erroneous opinion is common concerning this sermon, and what line of separation runs all through it?

What was the substance of Jesus' teaching, and what does it show concerning the character of His audience at this time?

What are the characteristics of God's children here spoken of, and how is their union illustrated?

What is said about the amount of Christian grace required to be "blessed"?

What is said of "the poor in spirit," of those that "mourn," of the "meek," and of those that "hunger after righteousness"?

What difference is there between the first three characteristics of the believer and the last three?

What is said of "the merciful," "the pure in heart," and "the peacemakers"?

How does the world look upon the children of God, what is the result, and what is their promise?

The Christian Conquest of Asia.

The Rev. John Henry Barrows, D. D., of Chicago will begin a course of lectures on "The Morse Foundation" at the Union Theological Seminary, 700 Park Avenue, on Monday evening, Jan. 31, and continue on Mondays and Thursdays of four successive weeks. His subject will be "The Christian Conquest of Asia." Dr. Barrows was the first Haskell lecturer in India, sent out by the University of Chicago, and has recently returned. It was he who organized the Parliament of Religions in 1893, and conducted it successfully to the end.

TO EXTEND MISSION WORK.

Special Effort to be Made by Presbyterians to Arouse Mission Interest.

The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church has engaged Luther D. Wishard for a year of service in the special work of the new Forward Movement. This undertaking is an organized effort to lead the wealth of the Presbyterian Church to a more adequate recognition of its obligations in the foreign mission cause. The method of the movement is to be to induce families, churches, and societies to undertake the support of individual missionaries in the field. The special work of the Foreign Board is made possible at this time by the liberality of the proprietor of a leading newspaper of Indiana. This man, who prefers not to appear in print, has long supported two missionaries, and now comes to the support of a movement that aims to get other men in the Church to support individual workers.

This Forward Movement rests upon an important Advisory Committee, now forming, composed of men of prominence in the Presbyterian Church. At its head is ex-President Harrison, and other members include ex-Gov. Beaver of Pennsylvania, the Hon. John W. Foster of Washington, Cleveland H. Dodge of this city, John H. Converse, a Philadelphia manufacturer; Samuel B. Clement, a Buffalo banker; Samuel P. Harbison of Pittsburg, and Alexander McDonald of Cincinnati. These men are actively interested, and some of them have promised to attend meetings and speak in aid of the Forward Movement.

It is a fact little known that of the more than 700 mission workers in the field under the Presbyterian Foreign Board, about 500 are specifically salaried, leaving only about 200 that are paid wholly or in part out of the general fund of the board. The purpose of the new effort is, while not interfering with the general income of the board, to increase its effectiveness and its resources by getting individuals, families, churches, Endeavor, and other societies to undertake the support of missionaries, or stations, or even of work in certain countries; in other words, to bring work, worker, and supporter into interested contact.

Meetings are to be held in all large cities to launch the movement. One of the first will be held in Pittsburg, where the combined Presbyteries of Pittsburg and Allegheny are to hold a joint session on the 28th and 30th of the current month, to be addressed by the Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown of the Foreign Board and Luther D. Wishard. Another special meeting is to be held on the Sunday of the approaching Student Volunteer Convention at Cleveland, when many prominent Presbyterian business men from all parts of Ohio are expected to attend. Still another is planned for this city.

This Forward Movement, while it has no connection whatever with the Student Volunteers, may be said to have grown out of it, and it is now admirably fitted to work in harmony with it, in helping to send to the field the men and women who have volunteered their lives and are waiting funds to start. Of these volunteers there are now about 3,000, of whom 1,100 are Presbyterians.

Mr. Wishard spent four years in a tour of mission lands, and has close personal relations with and knowledge of the field workers. He has had twenty years of service under the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, and was the founder of the Student Volunteer Movement. Although a layman, he took theological courses at both Union and Princeton.

CHURCH WORK IN KLONDIKE.

Vivid Picture of Hardships in Store for Missionaries Who Go There.

The Presbyterian Home Board in this city has just heard from the Rev. S. Hall Young, its missionary, sent to the Klondike in September last. Mr. Young and Dr. McEwan had a terribly severe trip from Skaguay, and once lost their way, but arrived at last at Klondike City. Under that city's date Mr. Young writes: "I find we are the only American missionaries here. All others, having taken the Yukon route, are hung up at St. Michael or on the river. Not one steamboat that left San Francisco or Seattle in August has gotten through. The only other preachers here are a Catholic priest and a minister of the Church of England. I found great difficulty in finding a house in which to hold services. The large houses are devoted to gambling or saloons and cannot be had.

"At last I found a newly built house, rent to May 15, $850. I prayed and hustled, and at length got part payment from a miner who had found gold and was willing to trust us. We were just beginning to count ourselves fortunate when fire broke out, and the building, with others, was burned. We set about finding another place, and had the promise of one when some gentlemen came forward to say they would build a public hall and let us have it on Sundays. This they did, and it is there that our services are now held.

"We have a congregation of all denominations. We have gathered thirty hymnbooks of all kinds. I have a choir organized, and there are prospects of an organ in the Spring. A few women come regularly. We have a prosperous Christian Endeavor Society and a Bible class, a small Sunday school, and a union prayer meeting with the Episcopalians, and regular preaching services Sundays at 11 and 7. We keep the church open during the week as a Young Men's Christian Association and reading room. I have established an employment office and have also started a mission at the mouth of Eldorado Creek, fifteen miles away, and recently preached in a hotel at Grand Forks that is kept by a most estimable Catholic woman.

"Flour is $1.50 a pound; candles, $1.50 each. Groceries can scarcely be bought at any price. On the other hand, most of the mines are pouring forth gold in constant streams."

FEAST OF ST. AGNES.

To be Celebrated at St. Agnes's Church To-morrow.

The feast of St. Agnes will be celebrated at St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church, East Forty-third Street, near Lexington Avenue, to-morrow. In the morning at 11 o'clock there will be a solemn pontifical mass, Bishop Tierney of Hartford being celebrant, and Archbishop Corrigan presiding in the sanctuary. The sermon will be preached by the Very Rev. Thomas J. Campbell, S. J., President of St. John's College.

The order of music, under the direction of William A. Brice, organist and choirmaster, is as follows:

Organ Prelude.....Guilmant
Processional Hymn, St. Agnes.....Dr. Brann
Asperges Me.....Gregorian
Kyrie (Mass in C).....Beethoven
Gloria (Imperial Mass).....Haydn
Gradual, Andante (Instrumental).Emmanuel Bach
Credo (Imperial Mass).....Haydn
Offertory, (Soprano Solo and Chorus,)
"Cantantibus Organis".....Capocci
Sanctus, Benedictus, and Agnus Dei.
(Imperial Mass).....Haydn
Postlude, Laudate Dominum.....Gounod

In the evening at 7:30 o'clock there will be solemn vespers. The sermon will be by the Rev. James T. Barry. The order of music is as follows:

Psalms.....From Corini, Rossi, and Gregorian
Alma Redemptoris.....Costa
O Salutaris (Contralto Solo).....Rossini
Tantum Ergo.....Saint-Saens

The music will be interpreted by Miss Minnie Hall, soprano; Miss Margaret G. Keyes, alto; George W. Campbell, tenor; John J. Cassidy, bass, and S. Van Praag, violin, with the assistance of a second professional quartet, a selected chorus, and a string quartet from the Philharmonic Society.

EPWORTH LEAGUE INTERESTS.

A Settlement House and a New York City League Proposed.

An effort is under way to establish in New York an Epworth League Settlement House. Such houses are in successful operation in Boston and Chicago, and within the past few weeks Philadelphia and Baltimore, both strong Methodist centres, have been agitating the founding of similar institutions. The district of New York in the vicinity of Eleventh Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street is under consideration, and is deemed of especial advantage as well as need. The argument is made that while the league is not as strong in the Borough of Manhattan as in either of the Brooklyn league districts, it is still strong enough to maintain a settlement house, either on the west side or in the down-town east side. At a meeting of the down-town east side leagues, at the Seventh Street Church, last evening, the settlement houses under the leagues of Boston and Chicago were described, and the project of a similar house in New York was canvassed.

An effort is also making to unite the Epworth Leagues of New York City into one district league. The matter was projected last Winter, but failed then because the district league in Manhattan is much weaker in numbers than the combined north and south district leagues in Brooklyn, and it was unwilling to enter into an arrangement where it would be in such a helpless minority. It is thought now that the local feeling has subsided that one New York City league will be possible.

The South Brooklyn Epworth League has just extended an invitation to the North Brooklyn and New York Leagues to a rally to be held in the Brooklyn Academy of Music on the evening of Feb. 10, at which the speakers will be Bishop Ninde, President of the League Board of Control, and the Rev. Dr. J. H. Coleman of Albany. A reception will follow, at which there will be refreshments and music. At this rally the matter of union may be brought up, or, if it is not, the rally will help to make union possible.

Luther League Anniversary.

Last evening the Luther League of New York City, composed of twelve Lutheran Young People's Societies in this city, held its annual meeting in St. Peter's Lutheran Church, corner of Forty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue. Officers were elected for 1898 by the new delegates recently appointed by the various church leagues in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. This was the tenth annual meeting, and in April the league purposes to celebrate this anniversary in a suitable manner. By a strange coincidence, though meetings are held by rotation in the various churches of the city, last night's anniversary occurred in the church where the movement among Lutheran young people was first proposed. The Young Men's Association of St. Peter's Church is the pioneer in the movement, which resulted in the organization of the Luther League. The President of the association of that church at the time the league movement was proposed, William H. Steinkamp, is again the President.

Church of the Strangers' Farewell Services.

The Church of the Strangers will hold farewell services in its old building on Mercer Street to-morrow. The last communion will be celebrated at the morning service, when the Rev. Dr. D. Asa Blackburn will preach a farewell sermon. At the evening farewell service these clergymen will speak: Dr. John Hall, the Rev. Dr. George Alexander, the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, the Rev. Walter Laidlaw, the Rev. Edward M. Deems, the son of the late Dr. Deems, the founder of the church, and the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew. A souvenir programme of the services will be distributed. It will contain a picture of the old and new church, a history of each, pictures and sketches of Cornelius Vanderbilt, Dr. Deems, and Dr. Blackburn.

Church News and Notes.

The Rev. R. H. Carson of Stillwater, N. Y., will preach at the Broadway Tabernacle, Thirty-fourth Street and Sixth Avenue, to-morrow, morning and evening.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton will speak to-morrow evening in the Church of the Divine Paternity, West Forty-sixth Street, on "Hugh Wynne; The Power of a Noble Friendship."

The Rev. J. S. Bitler, the Ohio evangelist, will address a meeting for men only at the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to-morrow afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. His subject will be "The White Horse and the Lion."

Dr. Madison C. Peters of the Bloomingdale Church, Boulevard and West Sixty-eighth Street, will preach to-morrow morning on "Good Mothers, the Makers of Great Nations." In the evening his subject will be, "Is the Church Converting the World or is the World Converting the Church?"

Thomas Harrison, the evangelist, will conduct services all day to-morrow and every evening of next week in the Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church, between Avenues C and D. Seats in the church are free and the public is invited to hear Mr. Harrison, whose work there has already met with great success.

Henry Frank, minister of the newly organized Metropolitan Independent (Creedless) Church, will speak to-morrow morning in Hardman Hall, Fifth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, on "The Oneness of Soul Life." Beginning on Jan. 30 this congregation will meet in the Berkeley Lyceum in West Forty-fourth Street.

The conference of the Jewish Religious School Union of New York on "Prophetic Literature of the Bible" will be continued to-morrow night in the vestry of Temple Beth-El, Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street. The subject will be "The Major Prophets," and its discussion will be led by the Rev. Dr. F. De Sola Mendes.

"Would Science Destroy Our Hope of the Future World?" The question is not whether science affirms or denies the future life of the soul, but whether it leaves us or gives us any ground of rational thought about the soul's future abode. That is Dr. Crowe's theme for to-morrow morning at the

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 22, 1898.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK—
Publication.....Printing House Square
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 8 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY AND SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE, SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year.....$10.00
Six Months.....$5.00
Three Months.....$2.50
One Month.....$1.00
DAILY, WITHOUT SUNDAY, (BUT WITH SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year.....$8.00
Six Months.....$4.00
Three Months.....$2.00
One Month.....75
SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE:)
One Year.....$2.00
SATURDAY, (WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year.....$1.00
MONDAY, (WITH WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year.....$1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month.....$2.00

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—The Lily of Killarney—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CARNEGIE HALL—Symphony Concert—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
DALY'S—Merry Wives of Windsor—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Shore Acres—8:20. Matinée—2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—An Irish Gentleman—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARDEN—The Royal Box—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Ward of France—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde—8:15. Matinée—The Devil's Disciple—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
HOYT'S—A New Yorker—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
IRVING PLACE—Die Gigerln von Wein—8:15. Matinée—The Bat—2:00.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Countess Valeska—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30. Matinée.
LYCEUM—The Princess and the Butterfly—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Sportsmen's Exposition—11:00 A. M. to 11 P. M.
MANHATTAN—The Ballet Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Faust—2:00.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00 P. M
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Skating on Ice—Day and Evening.
WALLACK'S—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée—2:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES
AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

GOOD WORK.

Mayor VAN WYCK is making friends and gaining the confidence of the public by his stern censorship of the department estimates.

If he keeps on as he began at the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on Thursday, ambitious heads of departments are going to find it hard to fool him. He easily detected the padding in the estimates laid before him and exhibited a power of analysis that covered with confusion some of the expectant Commissioners. When $400,000 increase was asked for in the Street Cleaning Department, on account of "new streets, the increase of population, &c.," the Mayor asked what was the increase in street mileage. He was told that it was "about fifteen miles," which, at $150 a mile, the estimated cost of cleaning, would necessitate an increased expenditure of $2,250. "What's the rest for?" inquired the Mayor. So when Mr. SHEA of the Department of Bridges asked for $38,000 for "office expenses" at the Queens County branch of the department, while only $25,000 was required for work and material for the nine small bridges in that borough, he encountered salutary ridicule and sarcasm.

We are glad to see the Mayor make himself the dominant member of this important board. His inquisitive spirit and his firmness will save the city's money. Every one of the five boroughs and every department of the City Government asks for big appropriations. A happy-go-lucky Mayor would find his administration involved in wasteful extravagance before he knew it. Mayor VAN WYCK warns all his Commissioners that "reductions will be made in every budget" and that no extraordinary expense will be incurred.

"WE ARE IN CHARGE."

That was a wonderfully graphic and picturesque expression that fell from the lips of Mr. JAMES W. BOYLE, the Vice President of the new East River Bridge Commission, as he seated himself in the presiding officer's chair of that body. The old Commissioners had just been removed in a lump by the Mayor, but they did not know it. Nobody had told them. When the new Commissioners filed into the office Mr. SALEM H. WALES, of the old commission, rose to greet the visitors. Mr. BOYLE at once sat down in the chair from which Mr. WALES had risen and rapped sharply on the desk. "I now take formal possession of this office," he said; "we are in charge."

The test of aptness and felicity in speech is the vividness of the image which the words conjure up. The image Mr. BOYLE'S words create leaps to the mind with notable alacrity, and the rays from its luminous outlines pulsate sharply within the caverns of understanding. "We are in charge." Well, rather! From Tottenville to Mount St. Vincent and from Far Rockaway to Grant's Tomb other keeper is there none. No warden ever asserted his tenure by a more sudden and complete assumption. "We are in charge." So hath the baker his loaves and the sea its fishes in unchallenged custody.

Yet possession is no cause for exulting. Humility is more seemly for him who has just come into his heritage. It is the handling, not the having, that is the glory of stewardship. Of him who is visibly puffed up on taking charge and ostentatiously flaunts his new authority we say, in blunt Saxon speech, that he has the big head. It is a fatal sign of emptiness and incapacity.

Moreover, it is the people who are really in charge, a many-headed and whimsical monster, who cuts absurd capers now and then, but on the whole knows what is good for him and gets it. "We are in charge" only as the servants of the monster. Unfaithful servants sometimes escape overhauling and punishment, but those who overhaul their predecessors must expect to be searched by those who come after. The Mayor has severely censured the East River Bridge Commission, which he removed for extravagance and dawdling. The new commission is under a double obligation to be efficient and expeditious. Some of Mr. BOYLE'S associates are men of proved capacity. Mr. FAIRCHILD is the President of the Kings County Trust Company. Mr. MOORE is a lawyer whose extensive practice has made him familiar with large business affairs. Mr. NIXON, a retired naval officer, is a man of action, energetic and experienced in works of construction. These men will insist on a faithful and businesslike performance of the duties of the commission. To work with them creditably, and do his share of the work, Mr. BOYLE will need every ounce of his available brains.

We advise him, and all like him, for he is a type of a now very numerous class, not to bump their heads against the stars because they are "in charge." Rather let them get down on their multitudinous knees and pray fervently for light and strength, for the light of intelligence to guide them in the performance of their duties and for strength to resist temptation. Let them pray that they may be mercifully enabled to earn their salaries and not make a hideous mess of their official duties, that they may go out of office with clean hands, and that they may not fall within the admonition of the Mayor's message, in which he declared that he should "deal most severely with any betrayal of the public confidence, including in this designation not alone every form of dishonesty and every degree of inefficiency, but also want of industry and any indifference to the safety, comfort, and convenience of the public."

THE ELLSWORTH BILL.

Every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right; and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press.—Constitution of the State of New York, Article I., Section 8.

The first suggestion that arises from a perusal of the monstrous and absurd Ellsworth bill is that it is in direct violation of this clause of the Constitution. There was some sympathy with the bill which the same statesman introduced last year, prohibiting the publication of portraits or caricatures without the consent of the originals. It was regarded as a bill for the protection of privacy, and undoubtedly much annoyance, not to use a more severe term, had been inflicted upon innocent and quiet people, especially upon women, whose lineaments had been "disfigured and presented" in public prints without their consent. A law which would have protected their privacy, without causing greater evils than it prevented, might have been a laudable, although it certainly would have been a dangerous, measure. But it very soon appeared that the protection of privacy was the pretext and not the purpose of the author of the bill. His purpose was to protect public men from public criticism expressed in pictures. This is precisely the kind of criticism which public malefactors most dread and most resent. Their feeling about it was expressed by TWEED when he was undergoing both literary and pictorial exposure at the hands of Harper's Weekly, and when he explained that he did not mind the "editorials," but that he did object to "them pictures."

It appears that his successors in bossship have succeeded to his sensitiveness, for in explaining the new form which his bill had taken its author declared that "public men" had been so "maddened" by caricature that the bosses of both parties in this State were "behind" his new bill. And what a bill it is! Nothing so contrary to the traditions of the Anglo-Saxon race for centuries has been brought into any English-speaking Legislature as a project of law. No doubt Boss HANNA objects to being represented as a walking moneybag, and Boss PLATT as a lanky sneak, and Boss CROKER as a bloated ruffian. But they have already a complete legal remedy. "A malicious publication by writing, printing, picture, effigy, or sign" which "exposes any living person to hatred, contempt, ridicule, or obloquy" is a libel by the law of the State of New York. All that a caricatured boss has to do in order to recover damages from his caricaturist is to convince a jury that he has been caricatured unjustly. Nay, he can even secure the indictment of his caricaturist upon the ground that the caricature "has a tendency to injure him in his business or occupation" as a boss.

It is true that it is hard to imagine Boss PLATT or Boss CROKER prosecuting upon this ground. "Solventur risu tabulae." But, nevertheless, the legal remedy of any injured or defamed person is already clear and complete. To demand anything more is to demand a means of intimidation that shall "restrain or abridge the liberty of the press," contrary to the Constitution of the State of New York. And that is exactly and evidently the purpose of the monstrous measure which Senator ELLSWORTH has introduced. That an American citizen and a graduate, presumably, of the common schools of the State of New York should be capable of proposing such a measure for enactment is in itself a serious thing. The measure would be infamous if it were not ridiculous, and the ridiculousness of it does not affect the intention of its introducer.

Under this precious bill, if two juries can be secured to say that a certain newspaper is characterized by bad taste, for that is really what the verbiage of the bill comes to, the goodwill of the newspaper shall be absolutely destroyed by the withdrawal of the right of the newspaper to use its own name. What opportunities this bill would open to barrators and blackmailers. Their opportunities are so frequent under the present law that the New York Association of Newspaper Publishers has been compelled to offer a reward for the punishment of those pestilent persons who make a trade of picking out possible libels and pursuing them to trial or settlement. But under the Ellsworth bill, with the threat of ruin for a second conviction, they would be immeasurably more terrible than under the existing law.

Of course, the pretext of this nefarious bill is the existence of the so-called "yellow journals." Our readers are aware that we do not approve or emulate the methods of The World and The Journal. But we do sincerely admire many of their achievements. The World, in particular, has fairly earned the enmity of the bosses by solid and recent public service and by service of a kind which perhaps could not have been rendered so well by different methods. It is forcing upon its readers a knowledge of the form of government under which they live. Neither of these journals nor any other journal can publish matter which is defamatory or indecent without being held to a strict account under existing law, if any one chooses to set the law in motion. The question of good taste in a publication, short of the impropriety of which the existing law takes notice, is a question which every publication may be left to settle with its own readers. To attempt to regulate it by law is silly, impudent, and outrageous, and those adjectives accurately describe the Ellsworth bill.

TELLER'S ASSAULT.

We advise the sound-money Senators in the debate on Mr. TELLER'S resolution to waste very little time in talking about the law of the case. It is unfortunately true that, since the passage of the silver-coinage law of 1878, silver has been a legal tender for debts due by the Government of the United States. There are outstanding bonds issued under the refunding laws previous to that date which cannot legally be paid in anything but standard gold coin of the United States. But the fact of real significance is that for twenty years, during which the political character of the National Administration has been changed four times, not a dollar of the United States debt, whether bonded or not, has been paid in anything but gold when the creditor demanded gold. Under the guidance of HAYES, GARFIELD, ARTHUR, CLEVELAND, HARRISON, CLEVELAND again, and MCKINLEY no Secretary of the Treasury has ever even suggested so monstrous and disgraceful a proposition. The Government, with unbroken fidelity to the honor of the Republic, has declared, year after year, that, no matter what the technical right may be, the debt of the United States must be honestly paid. And it has been so paid.

Since 1879 the interest-bearing and non-interest-bearing debt, less cash in the Treasury, has been reduced by over a billion of dollars. Not a dollar has been repudiated, or "scaled down," or paid in debased money. And what has been will be, unless the people of the United States, in some fit of ignorant madness, should put into power the men whom TELLER and WOLCOTT represent. Then it would make no difference what the law was. If they had not authority for repudiation they would take it. The country would be plunged into great disaster and disgrace, and would have to struggle out as best it could. Meanwhile, let us all be perfectly sure what is right, and do it, whatever the law may permit.

MR. DINGLEY'S REMEDY.

"A protective tariff cannot reach competition between different parts of the same country; it does not profess to do it; it simply reaches and controls competition from other countries.

"And there must be in due time, by State laws, a regulation and equalizing of the hours of daily labor in the factory system. * * * We may have to come by and by to an amendment of the Constitution giving Congress the power to fix the hours of labor in the factories in this country, as far as women and children are concerned."—NELSON DINGLEY, JR.

The Massachusetts cotton mills have produced two or three millions of pieces of goods more than the home market can take. The prevailing prices are below the cost of production. The manufacturers complain that they are unable to compete with the Southern mills paying low wages and working their operatives 66 to 72 hours per week, while the Massachusetts laws permit only 58 hours per week.

Mr. DINGLEY'S remedy is to compel the Southern mills to run on the fifty-eight hour basis also. Practically he would by law equalize wages between Massachusetts and the South.

The Southern mills, owing to the cheapness of labor and the good sense of their managers in making a class of goods that competes with English cottons, are building up a profitable foreign trade. Mr. DINGLEY'S plan would destroy this entirely. The New England mills and the Southern mills would be shut up to the home market. Probably they can make annually, if run at full capacity, from three to four times the quantity demanded for home consumption. Wage reductions, half time, and suspensions would be inevitable. Instead of getting low but steady wages the Southern operatives would get no wages at all a great part of the year. Present conditions in Fall River and New Bedford would become chronic and universal.

Mr. DINGLEY is a perfectly logical protectionist. First a tariff that shuts our goods out of the foreign markets. Then laws forbidding Georgia to produce goods cheaper than Massachusetts or to export the same. The next step, and Mr. DINGLEY must take it, if his system does not sooner tumble in ruins, will be a proposition to pay Federal bounties to manufacturers who have been forced by protection to close their mills.

The British declarations and demonstrations in respect to China have already had one good effect. They have forced Russia into showing her hand. The English offer, if it has been made, of negotiating the Chinese loan, has for its purpose not to put China under special obligations to England so much as to relieve her of special obligations to Russia. By attempting to threaten and bully China into rejecting the British demands Russia admits that she desires something more than the "equality of opportunity" which England insists upon for herself and concedes to other powers. She wants exclusive privileges and concessions. She regards China not as a field for free commercial competition, but as a field for conquest and colonization. She takes the barbarous and reactionary and leaves to England the civilized and progressive position. Luckily her power in the Pacific is as inferior as is her purpose to that of the more enlightened nation.

Our neighbor the Staats Zeitung announces to-day that the price of its morning edition is reduced from 3 cents a copy to 2 cents, beginning with the issue of Monday. We presume the change is prompted by a desire to reach a larger constituency and so to broaden the appeal and the influence of the paper. The new readers gained by the move will be grateful for a reduction in price which enables them to get a first-class, fully equipped, and ably edited German newspaper for 2 cents, but we do not see why they should not have been willing and perfectly able to pay 3 cents for the Staats Zeitung. It is worth 5 cents to any intelligent German-American citizen. We think the management of the paper would have been justified in raising the price to 5 cents, and they might have found it a wise policy. Readers of newspapers nowadays get two or three times as much as they used to get and for less money. In putting the price at a lower figure the Staats Zeitung shows that it is as generous as it is able, enterprising, and clean.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Criticism of judicial decisions is dangerous business, especially when all that one knows about a case is derived from a short telegraphic dispatch. Despite clear recognition of that danger, the impulse to protest and condemn is often strong, and sometimes it is practically irresistible. Take, for instance, the recent refusal of an Iowa Judge to grant a divorce to a Populist statesman whose wife is continually twitting him because of his failure to get elected to Congress. The plaintiff asserted—and apparently it was not denied—that he had been tortured with constant sneering and derisive references to his political disaster ever since the returns announcing his defeat came in last November, and that his wife showed no intention of ever selecting any other topic of conversation. Here, surely, was cause for divorce in a State that recognizes excessive cruelty as an adequate reason for the untying of matrimonial bonds, and yet the heartless Judge withheld his hand and condemned the husband to what will obviously be much worse than lifelong imprisonment in a small, chilly, but silent cell. What the motive for this action was can only be suspected. Far be it from us to declare that the disconsolate husband is the victim of a goldbug's prejudice and hatred, or that the Judge, being a bachelor, is incompetent to understand and decide a case of this sort. We do say, however, openly and boldly, that his course is much in need of explanation, if not of justification.

—"Pacing," as an adjunct of bicycle races, so-called, is evidently advancing toward its logical culmination with a speed almost as great as that illegitimately attained by the pseudo-racers themselves. This is proved by the news from Rochester that a skilled mechanician there is building a "triplet" whose motive power is steam, and which, he expects, will move faster than a mile a minute. He says that the result will be to revolutionize pacing, but that is absurd, for the new machine will differ from the old ones only in substituting steam for hired men for the accomplishment of a certain task. The device, not the principle, will be changed, and though the element of personal competition will be still further decreased, there will be no trace of a "revolution." Neither will that term be needed when the next and inevitable step is taken—when paced and pacer are connected by a chain, and the alleged heroes of the race use no more strength and skill than are required to preserve their equilibrium as they are dragged around the track. That is what this sort of business—the word "business" is much better than "sport" would be—must come to, and it might as well come now as later.

—None of the many reporters that watched the launching of the Kasagi, Japan's new warship, seems to have been enough of a symbolist to interpret the use of doves as a feature of the ceremony, and none of them thought to ask any of the Japanese officials present what relation exists between these harmless birds and a great engine of destruction and bloodshed. There is one, doubtless, for the Oriental mind, and in time, perhaps, the interesting secret will be revealed. Meanwhile, it is only fair to admit that the Japanese plan, considered absolutely, is a nicer one than that which has been so long followed by Western barbarians. The breaking of a bottle of potable liquid over the unresponsive bows of a ship is a rather stupid proceeding, to say nothing of the offense given by it to many respectable old ladies of both sexes. Now, stupid things and offensive things might as well be abandoned, and if the Japanese have a good excuse for their doves, why shouldn't we substitute their custom for ours?

PERSONAL.

—Broad smiles must have been numerous among the decorously festive Princetonians when, in the course of the speech-making that followed their annual dinner, JOHN S. WISE of Virginia asserted that he had passed the preceding night in reading "Quo Vadis," and therefore could assert that modern banquets were distinctly more commendable than those of NERO. That, coming from a man with some knowledge of books and the world, and addressed to auditors similarly equipped as literary critics, was surely very funny, as post-prandial humor goes, and no doubt it was heartily applauded. For of course the speaker did not intend to be understood as even intimating that he had enjoyed the reading of "Quo Vadis," or that he had learned from it anything whatever in regard to Roman habits or history. He and such of his hearers as have read the book know quite well that it is a mere compilation of ancient material taken from classical dictionaries and two or three other works of reference used by students just beginning to study the classics, and that the explanation of its vogue lies in the fact that it has enabled the large class of readers who admire E. P. ROE to get from a tale nominally religious minute descriptions of certain kinds of wickedness about which their curiosity is very great. A more conscienceless "pot-boiler" was never written by a man of talent, and it will be deserved punishment upon him for producing the miserable thing if the good work he has previously done should be forgotten because of it. Nemesis will have neglected her duty if ever again she allows SIENKIEWICZ to attract the attention of any readers except those that like "Quo Vadis." Something like this, we suppose, Mr. WISE would have said if he had been speaking seriously.

—All doubt as to GLADSTONE'S present condition is removed by a special telegram from the statesman's son, HENRY GLADSTONE, which was received Thursday by The Philadelphia Press. The dispatch reads: "Contradict all alarming reports concerning Mr. GLADSTONE'S health. Mr. GLADSTONE is still suffering from facial neuralgia, but his complaint maintains its local character. Mr. GLADSTONE'S physical powers have not suffered. His strength and appetite are good." This is welcome reassurance, though it does not enable one to forget that the distinguished sufferer is a very old man, or that facial neuralgia may be of grave import as a symptom of deep-seated lesions, rather than a painful but comparatively insignificant and superficial malady. Still, the case does not seem to be so serious that we cannot comment on young GLADSTONE'S careful use of "Mr." before his father's name. The three repetitions of that word, almost ludicrously unnecessary in designating a really great and universally respected man, illustrate a tendency toward prim conventionality that one would like to find wanting in GLADSTONE'S son. The Press publishes the dispatch in fac simile, so it can be seen that the three "Mr.s" had to be paid for, and we more than doubt if they were worth the price charged for them by the cable company.

—There is a sort of haunting fascination about the thought of Prince HENRY and his comic-opera expedition to China, and the variety of ways in which it can be discussed is perilously numerous. Of course, nobody objects to this tour of the Kaiser's brother; on the contrary, it has added much to the hilarity of nations, and therefore deserves high praise. The names of his little ships, however, are not what they should be. "Deutschland" does well enough, perhaps, though it's rather commonplace, but "Genfion" is very bad. One of the vessels should be called the "Morning Star." That name has long been associated with missionary schooners, and it would do much toward helping the Chinamen to understand Prince HENRY'S object in visiting them.

THE MAYOR'S TERM TOO LONG.

By Amos K. Fiske.

The most radical error committed in framing the new city charter, but one which it is easy to remedy, and which ought to be remedied without delay, consisted in giving the Mayor a term of four years, and making him ineligible for a succeeding term. It is too long a period to intrust autocratic power to a man elected by the people and having no direct responsibility, except to them. A wise and beneficent autocracy would be the best possible government, but if we choose an autocrat by popular suffrage we cannot be sure of his wisdom and uprightness until we have tried him, and if within a reasonable time he proves a failure, we should be able to get rid of him before too much harm is done.

Under this charter the Mayor of New York might paraphrase the saying of the French King, and declare: "The city, it is I!" Few citizens seem to realize how autocratic are his powers. The power of removal for the first six months of his term applies not only to those whom he finds in office, but to those whom he may place there. His power of appointment is unrestricted, and for that half year he has everybody on trial. If any recipient of his favor proves inefficient he may be replaced without question and without statement of cause, but it is equally true of any one who does not prove subservient. In six months the Mayor may have his administration so "fixed" as to serve the ends he has in view, whatever those ends may be.

Then, what can he do? Why, anything that pleases him, or that pleases the power by which he is controlled, whether that power be the opinion of the great public or the will of a "boss" intent upon enriching himself and his minions or upon fastening his grasp upon political machinery beyond the limits of the city. Practically all the costly undertakings of the municipality will be in the control of the Board of Public Improvements, a large majority of whose members are the Mayor's appointees. Not only are the ordinary disbursements, so far as they are not fixed by law, determined by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, but its consent must be had to all expenditures for improvements, to all assessments for such purposes, to all issues of bonds, and to the terms upon which franchises are granted; and the Mayor and his two appointees, the Corporation Counsel and the President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, constitute the ruling majority of that board. Besides, the Mayor's veto is so enlarged that it may reduce the Municipal Assembly to impotence. Any ordinance which would involve the expenditure of money, the creation of debt, the levying of an assessment, or the granting of a franchise can be passed over his veto only by a vote of five-sixths of all the members of each house, and if the ordinance does not then pass upon its first reconsideration, it is "finally lost." This practically makes the veto all-powerful upon the "legislative body."

Whether this tremendous autocratic power in the Mayor is good or bad for city government depends, of course, upon the character and capacity of the man to whom it is intrusted. If he has the qualities of a beneficent autocrat, it will be the best thing possible. If he uses that power for his own aggrandizement and the profit of his friends, or exercises it under the dictation of a self-seeking "boss," who subordinates the public good to his own designs, whether personal or political, it will be the worst thing possible, and the condition of the city will be most deplorable before a term of four years comes to an end. With such a terrible power for good or ill in the keeping of the Mayor, with such an alternative of consequences to the vast interests of the metropolis and the well-being of its citizens, with responsibility centred only in the great mass of the people, common prudence dictates that the term of office be promptly shortened to two years.

When the charter was framed the politicians who were guiding legislation in this State reckoned upon seizing this vast municipal power for themselves and their party. How they meant to use it we are at liberty to surmise, but it has fallen into the hands of their enemies, and how they will use it we shall see. But whatever the party and whoever the men, whether the course of events points to enlightened and progressive administration or to demoralization and civic disaster, the people should have the opportunity to interpose with their sovereign might at shorter intervals, in order that they may arrest a course that threatens ruin or give approval and support to one that promotes their well-being. The latter may not be important, but the former is vital to our safety, and we cannot have the one opportunity of intervention without the other.

Cutting off the Mayor from all hope of re-election greatly aggravates the evil. If a Mayor prove to be "clean in his great office," equal to its duties and responsibilities and faithful to his trust, the people should have the right to continue his services. His right to succession is of no consequence in comparison with their right to keep him in office if they desire to do so. This prohibition of re-election or of continuance in public service after the benefit of experience has been attained, is based either upon a pestilent doctrine of "rotation" or a distrust of the power of people to prevent any one from perpetuating his own rule in spite of them. In either case it is a pernicious encroachment upon the people's right to fix their choice upon any man for office regardless of the fact that he may be already holding it.

A Mayor who could look forward to a re-election at the end of two years, or who stood in fear of condemnation by a failure to get a re-election, would feel the stimulus and the restraint of public sentiment much more than if he had four years to serve with no chance of being re-elected. If a capable man inspired by high motives, he would strive all the harder to secure public approval; if disposed to abuse his power, he would be put upon his caution and kept on better behavior. An unscrupulous man with four years to serve and no hope of a second term would make the most of his opportunities for gain, and a weak man would do much costly mischief before he could be displaced. If we assume that the Mayor is not controlled by independent motives or governed by impulses of his own, but is the tool of an irresponsible "boss," the consequences will be all the worse. If the "boss's" purpose is pecuniary gain, his opportunities will be multiplied and his recklessness increased by the time at his command. If his object be to gain political power outside of the city at the sacrifice of its interests, his chance of success will be vastly enhanced. He will dare to defy public opinion while he forms and carries to execution his designs.

The most appalling aspect of the result of the election whereby the charter was first put into effect came from the consideration that the men who were then vested with the enormous power of this Government would have control of it over two State elections and one Presidential election, and the man who was to be their chief agent in the exercise of that power would hardly be answerable to public opinion for his conduct, because he would be in office for a term of four years and could not look forward to being a candidate for re-election. The people would have no way of holding him to responsibility. If the Mayor is to be considered responsible to a party rather than subservient to a "boss," there is the same objection to the long term and no hope of renewal, for there will be the same chance for abuse of power and the same lack of restraint. If, on the other hand, the vast power of the Mayoralty be in the right hands, there will be no harm in going to the people for its renewal in two years.

The one change in the charter for which the people should cry out and upon which they should insist is a reduction of the Mayor's term and a removal of the prohibition upon his re-election, which latter is probably an unconstitutional restriction upon the people's choice and upon the citizen's right to hold office.

NUGGETS.

His Experience.

"I believe they claim there is less seasickness now than there used to be."

"Then I must have had all of it," said the returned voyager.—Chicago Post.

More Satisfactory.

Miss Wabash (of Chicago)—So you keep boarders, do you?

Miss Beaconhill (of Boston)—No, indeed! We merely have a few remunerative guests.—Chicago News.

No Respite.

"Don't you love these long, peaceful Winter evenings?"

"Peaceful? My wife begins right after the holidays to talk about what rooms to have papered in the Spring."—Chicago Record.

Weary Round.

Literary Aspirant—What steps are necessary when you want to get out a book?

Borus (who has had some experience)—Several thousand steps will be necessary if it takes you as long to find a publisher as it generally takes me.—Chicago Tribune.

THE OTHER MAN.

S. E. Kiser in Cleveland Leader.

"Too bad—ah, too bad!" a man said,
"That he's throwing himself away;
He had a bright future ahead,
But ruin confronts him, to-day.

"Oh, if I could have had such a chance
As he has neglected to take,
I'd have cruised over life's broad expanse,
Leaving honor and fame in my wake.

"Kind Fate emptied out, at his birth,
The treasures contained in her horn;
He might have been praised for his worth,
But the world looks upon him with scorn.

"Genius, wealth, and a name
That was honored were his—alas, how
Has it been with his stewardship? Shame
Is all he can show for them now.

"Oh, if I could have had such a chance
As he has neglected to take,
I'd have cruised over life's broad expanse,
Leaving honor and fame in my wake!"

* * * * * * *

A wretch from the gutter arose,
And away from the jeering crowd crept,
And sat down to brood over his woes,
And he cursed blind Fortune and wept.

"Oh, if Fate had but given to me
The strength that he has to resist,
I would stand forth, to-day, on the eminence he,
So blessed and so favored, has missed.

"Temptations fell not in his way,
The road that he traversed was clear;
Had Fate been less watchful of him who shall say
That I still should be shamed by his sneer?

"God pity the wretch who is 'blessed'
With the 'blessings' that make men fawn,
That make women praise him while they are possessed,
And shun him when they are gone!

"Oh, if Fate had but given to me
The strength she gave him, to resist,
I would stand forth, to-day, on the eminence he,
So blessed and so favored, has missed."

IN THE WORLD OF MUSIC

Symphony, Opera, and Quartet Performances in This City Yesterday.

WAGNER'S COMIC OPERA AGAIN

"Die Meistersinger" Given by the Damrosch Company—The Kneisel Quartet Concert—Mr. Joseffy at the Symphony Concert.

Wagner's comic opera, "Die Meistersinger," was performed at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, when the third performance of the season was given. The house was not quite as full as it was on either of the preceding nights, and perhaps this is not altogether impossible to explain. The manner in which Mr. Grau's matchless company of singers were in the habit of performing this work, while it carried home the convincing beauty of Wagner's music, went far toward making this public believe that "Die Meistersinger" had to depend for its value chiefly upon the loveliness of its vocal parts. This belief would naturally make many persons expect a very much inferior performance from Mr. Damrosch's company. But "Die Meistersinger," being a comedy, is none the less a comedy in music, and it requires that complete working together of music, acting, scenery, and text which used to be ridiculed as the art work of the future.

"Die Meistersinger" sung and not acted is absolutely meaningless. Some of Mr. Grau's singers understood the spirit of the work, but more did not, and hence the ensemble was deficient. All must be in sympathy with one another, and completely saturated with the spirit of the comedy to give a convincing performance of this masterpiece of comic opera. This was the conspicuous merit of the representation of "Die Meistersinger" given last night, and it usually is so when the work is given by Germans. They understand it, and they know how to make their understanding known to the audience. But one is compelled in much to accept good intent in lieu of eloquent achievement, for our German friends fall short of the standard set by the music of this lovely drama, and some of them are sadly wanting even in the gentler graces of the actor's art.

It would not be difficult to fill a great deal of space in mentioning the details of the good work done last night, but it is hardly necessary. Every one knows that the German apprentices in the first act do not sit on their bench like a lot of sticks, as the Italians do, but indulge in sprightly and appropriate antics; that Beckmesser does not labor under the delusion that people have come to hear his baritone voice, nor David try to emulate the master song of Walther; that the watchman in the second act shows that he is frightened by the tumult in the street, and that there is a tumult and not a Donizeti chorus, warbled in a symmetrical semi-circle. The stage business last night was good. It was realistic, and it was decidedly enjoyable.

As for the individual work of the principal singers, that may be easily described. Emil Fischer's Hans Sachs is still the central figure of "Die Meistersinger." It is a mellow, well rounded, and significant performance, and its vocal features were remarkable, considering the present state of the basso's voice. Mr. Kraus was not a delightful Walther. He cannot sing the purely lyric music of this part, and his acting lacks knightly grace. One can easily imagine him a meistersinger, but not a "ritter." Mme. Gadski was a delightful Eva, giving full prominence to the comedy element of this charming rôle. Mr. Stehmann's Beckmesser is well known, and Mr. Breuer proved to be a competent David. Mr. Rains was a stiff and unsatisfactory Pogner, but Mr. Staudigl was a good Kothner. Mme. Staudigl is not a good singer, but she acted Maddalena excellently. The work of the chorus was satisfactory, and that of the orchestra was good, but not quite as warm in color as could have been desired. Mr. Damrosch conducted.

THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

Its Second Concert Given in Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall.

The handsome hall of the Mendelssohn Glee Club in West Fortieth Street was packed last night when the Kneisel Quartet gave the third concert of its sixth season in this city. The programme consisted of Mozart's quartet in C major, No. 6, Smetana's quartet "Aus Meinem Leben," and Schubert's octet. In the last work the quartet had the assistance of K. Keller, double bass; L. Pourtau, clarinet; H. Litke, bassoon, and A. Hackebarth, horn. The programme was one of no little variety and decided charm. The Mozart quartet is one of the most beautiful of its composer's works in this form. The andante in particular is one of the most expressive slow movements written by Mozart, and the minuet displays all the composer's grace of thought and skill in part writing.

The Smetana quartet, which has not been heard here for several years, is an admirable example of the modern romantic school. It abounds in rich and characteristic harmony and in lovely melody. The part writing is full of ingenious effects, every instrument having something interesting to say. Schubert's octet is always delightful. The four members of the Kneisel Quartet always do their work with great technical finish and with devotion. Last night they played admirably, and the audience was enthusiastic in its demonstrations of approval.

"CHARLOTTE CORDAY" IN LONDON.

Mrs. Brown-Potter and Kyrle Bellew at the Adelphi.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Mrs. Brown-Potter and Mr. Kyrle Bellew appeared this evening at the Adelphi Theatre in "Charlotte Corday" before a brilliant audience. The Prince of Wales was present.

Mrs. Brown-Potter and Mr. Bellew had a dozen curtain calls at the close of the performance.

Connecticut Without a Governor.

From The New London (Conn.) Day, Jan. 20.

The fact that the Governor of the State, the Lieutenant Governor, and the President of the Senate are all officially out of reach at present, the first two by reason of absence from the State, and the third because he is disqualified as a Federal officer, does not affect the steady course of events. All the Notaries have received their commissions, and there seems to be no other business needing speedy attention. That makes it apparent that this State is on an even keel, and capable of going right along on the right course, though the helmsman may be temporarily absent.

There might, however, arise an occasion when some one would be imperatively needed with authority to act, and the law ought to be made to carry the succession down several degrees, so that it would be next to impossible to have a state of affairs when the Government could be wholly without some executive power for emergencies, though half a dozen officials should be absent.

The Hohenzollerns' Queer Talisman.

From The London Chronicle.

The Emperor William's Christmas gift to his boys has recalled the fact that the house of Hohenzollern possesses a family talisman. Since the time of the Elector John Cicero, who flourished toward the end of the fifteenth century, each ruler has, when possible, before dissolution, handed to his successor a sealed packet. This contains a ring, in which is set a black stone, said to have been dropped by a huge toad on the coverlet of a Princess of the family just as she had given birth to a son. Frederick the Great found the ring in an envelope, which also inclosed a memorandum written by Frederick I., stating its value and its mode of transmission. Schneider, the librarian of William I., declares that he saw the packet handed by Gelling, the Treasurer, to his royal master on his accession, and further asserts that he read his account of the talisman to the Emperor, who fully confirmed it.

The Ohio Senatorship.

Rrom The Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

It is now believed that William Jennings Bryan took it upon himself to see that John R. McLean did not get too much glory out of the late Senatorial contest. Specifications may be furnished some day.

JAPAN PREPARED FOR WAR

St. James's Gazette Says She Could Handle the Russian and German Ships East of Suez Alone.

BIG FLEET FOR WEI-HAI-WEI

Great Britain and the Mikado in a Position to Enforce Their Demands —French Battleships Ordered to the East.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The St. James's Gazette, this afternoon, commenting upon a dispatch from Yokohama, saying that a fleet of nine Japanese warships will leave Japan in the course of a week, for Chinese waters, says:

"Japan is prepared for war. That, in a nutshell, is the news from Yokohama today, and it is really the first news from Japan since the beginning of the Chinese crisis. It was obvious that the Japanese Government had stopped telegraphic communication, which it never does except when mobilizing the army or navy. That is precisely what it has been doing. It is almost certain that the destination of the fleet is Wei-Hai-Wei, and there is no doubt the movement means that the status quo in China, so far as Manchuria and Korea are concerned, shall not be altered by Russia or any combination of Russia's allies, in defiance of Great Britain and Japan. So long as the defenders' policy is equality of opportunity in China they are in a position to enforce their claims."

The St. James's Gazette also gives prominence to a list of the ships in the Japanese Navy, points out its immense fighting strength, and says:

"Even with Great Britain a mere sympathetic onlooker, it is probable Japan could finish off all the Russian and German warships east of Suez in short order. Great Britain, even including the Powerful, has not a vessel in the North Pacific capable of standing in battle line against three battleships which Japan possesses."

FRENCH WARSHIPS FOR CHINA.

The Bruix and the Vauban Ordered to Sail on Monday.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A special dispatch from Paris, published this afternoon, says orders have been received at Cherbourg and Toulon respectively to immediately prepare the armored cruisers Bruix and Vauban to reinforce the French squadron in the Far East.

A special dispatch from Shanghai, dated Friday, says that France has purchased three Chinese steamers, and is trying to acquire others for conversions into transports.

According to the same dispatch, the Japanese squadron will sail from Yokohuka tomorrow (Saturday) for Chinese waters.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—The news that the French warships Bruix and Vauban have been ordered to sail immediately for China is confirmed. The two ships will sail on Jan. 24, (Monday next.) Admiral de Beaumont has been appointed Commander in Chief of the French squadron in the Far East. He will hoist his flag on board the Vauban.

NAVAL FORCES IN THE EAST.

Fighting Strength of England, Russia, German, France, and Spain.

The Bruix is an armored cruiser of 4,650 tons displacement, 8,000 indicated horsepower, and with a nominal speed of 19 knots an hour. She was launched in 1894, and her armament consists of two 7.5-inch rifles, six 5.5-inch rifles, eight smaller rapid-fire guns, five torpedo ejectors. The Vauban, a barbette ship, was launched in 1882. Her displacement is 6,210 tons, her indicated horsepower 4,400, and her speed 14 knots. She is armed with four 9.4-inch rifles, one 7.4-inch, six 5.5 inch, two torpedo ejectors, and twelve rapid-fire guns of small calibre.

France has already in China waters four warships, of which three—the Bayard, the Eclaireur, and the Comète—are of an obsolete type, and only the Descartes is of real fighting value. The unarmored cruiser Jean Bart has not yet arrived on the station. France, however, has eleven modern war vessels, including cruisers and gunboats in the south, at Cochin China and Tonquin.

Within the last fortnight it has been reported in the London papers that the mercantile cruisers, or auxiliary fleet, on the China station were being prepared for active service. In all, Great Britain has thirty-one warships and six torpedo boats available on the China station; Russia thirty warships and seven torpedo boats, and the United States six, while Spain's fleet in the vicinity of the Philippines numbers thirty-nine cruisers and gunboats. Germany has in China waters the second-class battleship Kaiser, the second-class cruisers Irene and Prinzess Wilhelm, and the third-class cruiser Arcona. These have just been joined by the cruiser Kaiserin Augusta, and are to be reinforced by Prince Henry's squadron consisting of the Deutschland and the Gefion.

BRITISH LOAN MAY FAIL.

If Arranged It Will Be at Three Per Cent. and Issued at Par.

PEKIN, Jan. 21.—The prospects of the British loan are not bright. The British and Japanese Ministers are acting in concert in the matter. The loan, if arranged, will be at 3 per cent., and will be issued at par. Col. Varnoff will proceed to the camp of Gen. Nichs, at Lutai.

SOUNDING KIAO-CHAU BAY.

The Commercial Port to be Constructed by Private Companies.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—The Berliner Neueste Nachrichten announces that the German warships are still sounding Kiao-Chau Bay, adding that the exact site of the port is not yet fixed and that the Government intends that the construction of the commercial port shall be borne by private companies. It is further stated that one company has already been formed to construct the docks.

ELECTION RIOTS IN BOHEMIA.

Windows of Germans Broken in Budweis and Troops Called Out.

BUDWEIS, Bohemia, Jan. 21.—The communal elections here to-day resulted in a victory for the Germans. This led to serious riotings.

The windows of German residents were smashed and the police pelted with stones and injured. Troops were finally used to quell the disorders.

LABOR TROUBLES IN ITALY.

Premier Rudini Says They Are Due to Retrenchments on Public Works.

ROME, Jan. 21.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Premier, the Marquis di Rudini, explained that the recent disorders in the Italian provinces were due to the dearness of food and lack of employment, owing to the retrenchments in public expenditure.

The troubles, he continued, were also exploited by agitators, and the Government had ordered their severe repression. According to the latest advices, the Premier added, the agitation had already ceased, but the Government would ask the Chamber to vote measures to relieve the distress existing.

WOMEN AT GERMAN COLLEGES.

Measures for Higher Education Discussed in the Reichstag.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—In the Reichstag, today, Prince Schoenach-Carclath raised the question of the higher education of women, whereupon Count Posadowski, the Minister of the Interior, announced that the authorities had decided that women, henceforth, should be allowed to attend University lectures as guests, with the permission of the Rector and Professors.

The Minister for the Interior added that the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, was arranging for the Federal Government's granting women diplomas, and, he continued, if the arrangement was successful, further measures were probable.

15 MINERS DASHED TO DEATH.

A Cable Breaks in the Bonne Esperance Mine in Hainaut.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 21.—While a cage containing fifteen miners was being hoisted in the shaft of the Bonne Esperance Mine at Wasnes, in Hainaut, the cable broke and the occupants of the cage were dashed to pieces.

FRAU EMILIE KEMPIN MAD.

A Doctor of Law in Zurich Who Taught Privately in America.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—Frau Emilie Kempin has become insane. She passed an examination for Doctor of Law at Zurich in 1887, and afterward taught privately in America. Later she returned to Zurich and became a private tutor and proprietress of the Anglo-American Law Office.

CURRENCY NOTES HELP INDIA.

Monetary Stringency Relieved by Sir James Westland's Bill.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.—The bill introduced by Sir James Westland, the Finance Minister of the Council, on Jan. 14, providing for the issue of currency notes in India against gold, was adopted to-day with the condition that the Secretary of State be given the option of paying gold into the Treasury, provided India pays an equal sum into the Currency Department here.

The bill has already relieved the stringency of the money market.

BELGIAN DEPUTY SUSPENDED.

A Socialist Charged the President with Receiving Police Spies.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 21.—There was an exciting scene in the Chamber of Deputies here to-day. M. Demblon, Socialist, violently attacked the President of the House, M. Beernaert, accusing him of having received police spies at his house during the term of his Premiership.

Amid considerable excitement the suspension of M. Demblon was voted by 67 yeas to 27 nays. Then, as the Deputy refused to withdraw, the sitting was suspended.

RACIAL TROUBLES IN PRAGUE.

Party Badges and Club Uniforms Prohibited Under a Penalty.

PRAGUE, Bohemia, Jan. 21.—Owing to the racial imbitterment which prevails, the police have prohibited the wearing of party badges and club uniforms under the penalty of 100 florins' fine or fourteen days' imprisonment.

The residence of the manager of the local branch of the Vienna Banking Association was raided yesterday evening by eight youths, who were expelled by the police. The police also dispersed a number of small gatherings. Otherwise the city has been quiet.

When the police prohibition of the wearing of party badges and club uniforms was announced in the Diet, a tremendous uproar ensued, members angrily demanding an explanation. Gov. Coudenhove promised to reply at the next sitting.

A tumult of indescribable violence followed. The Governor was accused of being a cowardly trickster. Finally the Bohemian nobles were obliged to surround him as a protection when he left the Chamber.

The German members of the Diet have telegraphed the Austrian Premier, Baron Gautsch, demanding the immediate rescinding of the prohibition.

PRISON FOR A CONSUL GENERAL.

Eduardo Beache of Costa Rica Sentenced to Five Years in Nicaragua.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Dec. 29.—The late Consul General of Costa Rica, Señor Eduardo Beache, who was imprisoned in September last and subsequently released on parole in this city, being suspected of having favored the Nicaraguan revolutionists at Granada, recently became tired of awaiting trial and secretly left the country.

The Government of Nicaragua, after unsuccessfully searching for Señor Beache, held a court-martial and condemned him in his absence to five years imprisonment. The evidence in the case has not been published.

AMERICAN OILS IN FRANCE.

Native Producers Ask for a Higher Duty to Stop Competition.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—The Minister of Commerce, M. Boucher, to-day received a deputation representing the manufacturers and business men of several departments, who urged that protective duties be imposed upon oils and oil seeds. M. Graux, President of the Customs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, the spokesman of the party, said America was swamping the European markets with cheap oil seed, thus causing a big break in the prices of industrial securities. Therefore, he added, the interests they represented were joining with the agriculturists in asking that measures be taken to prevent their common ruin.

M. Graux added.

"The United States cannot object to an increase in the duties, because they themselves impose a duty of 73f. on olive oil, while we only ask a duty of from 20f. to 25f."

The Minister of Commerce, in reply, said he was true to protectionist doctrines and recognized the danger to French oil works from this new American competition; but the Government, he added, had not yet deliberated upon the matter and therefore he could not make any promises. Moreover, he could only speak with the greatest reserve, owing to the negotiations now proceeding with the United States.

Continuing, M. Boucher remarked:

"Nevertheless the question of protection which is urged by such an influential deputation merits serious attention, and the Government will not oppose modifications of the customs duties which the chamber may be proposed to discuss."

ERNEST BAZIN DEAD IN FRANCE.

Inventor of a Roller Steamer to Cross the Ocean in Four Days.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—M. Ernest Bazin, the inventor of the roller steamer, is dead.

Ernest Bazin, who was about forty-two years old, hoped with his boat to reduce the transatlantic time to four days or less, and gain many other advantages. He experimented with a small model for five years on an artificial lake at Vincennes. This model was run by clockwork. It was a platform hung upon three pairs of hollow lenticular disks. These disks were revolved by machinery, and a screw worked between and a little behind the two rear disks. The weight of the model caused only the lower third of the disks to be submerged.

The boat built at St. Denis from this model was of 280 tons burden, and its engine was capable of 750 horse power. The boat was about 120 feet long and about 33 feet beam. The side rollers were made of sheet iron and were 33 feet in diameter. Upon the platform were built houses for freight, the boilers, and machinery, and cabins. Besides the high rate of speed reached, which M. Bazin promised would be sixty miles an hour, the inventor pointed out as its advantages the large space for freight or passengers, its stability, the impossibility of sinking the craft, the ease with which a damaged disk could be repaired, and the small amount of coal consumption.

M. Bazin also demonstrated that as the power necessary to keep the rollers at work is only one-half of the power that is required to keep the screw going, the mathematical result was that the speed of the vessel would be doubled by the extra expenditure of the power, which amounted to only one-quarter. The boat was launched Aug. 19, 1896, and made a trial trip down to the mouth of the Seine. Preparations were then made to cross the English Channel. Here, for the first time, the roller boat was found in its original design to be impracticable. The rollers drew up such quantities of water behind that each acted as a brake. Moreover, it was shown that, instead of a low rate of power, it required a high rate to move the rollers with the desired speed.

A few weeks ago the inventor asserted that he had overcome all the difficulties and had completed plans for an ocean-traveling roller boat, to be propelled by four pairs of disks, which, he asserted, would be able to cover the distance between Havre and New-York in sixty hours.

THE DREYFUS AFFAIR.

Refusal to Make Public the Alleged Confession to be Discussed To-day—Zola's Trial.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—The President of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Brisson, announced that the interpellation of ex-Minister Cavaignac, introduced on Jan. 17, demanding a discussion of the semi-official note issued that day, in which the Government declined to make public the alleged confession made by ex-Capt. Alfred Dreyfus to Capt. Lebrun-Renaud, the officer who had charge of him when he was court-martialed, would be discussed to-morrow.

Although it is not expected that the Ministry will be defeated over the Cavaignac interpellation, the chances of defeat are discussed; and it is asserted that in the event of a defeat M. Hanotaux (the Foreign Minister) would replace Baron de Courcel as French Ambassador to Great Britain.

Taking advantage of the fact that this was the day for the balloting of conscripts in the Fifth District, a mob of people, wearing the conscripts' tri-color cockades, paraded the Latin Quarter, uttering the usual cries, but they were severely handled and dispersed by a strong detachment of police. Forty of the participants in the demonstration were arrested.

Three experts in handwriting whom Emile Zola charged with making false reports at the court-martial of Major Count Esterhazy will, it is announced, sue the novelist for 100,000 francs ($20,000) damages.

The prosecution has adroitly chosen only certain passages in M. Zola's letter on which to base the trial, the passages accusing the Esterhazy court-martial of having dared, "in obedience to orders received," to acquit the Count with an "iniquitous verdict, which will sully with suspicion the decisions of all future court-martials."

The indictment wholly ignores M. Zola's accusations against high personages in the army, Gen. Mercier, Gen. Billot, Gen. Pellieux, and others whom he specifically charged with illegality and breach of trust. This indicates that no light is to be let in on the doings of the General Staff.

The Aurore publishes to-day a letter from M. Zola to Gen. Billot, the Minister of War, protesting against the limitation of the indictment against him, and declaring that he will know how to prove his accusations when he appears before an independent jury.

HAVRE, Jan. 21.—Red placards were posted here to-day denouncing the Dreyfus sympathizers, and inscribed with the usual cries against the Jews and in favor of the army and the republic.

DUEL IN THE DREYFUS CASE.

Editor Vervoort and M. Adjalbert, a Writer, Wounded in Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—M. Vervoort, editor of Le Jour, and M. Adjalbert, a writer for Les Droits de l'Homme, fought a duel with swords to-day on account of a dispute arising out of the Dreyfus case. M. Vervoort sustained three flesh wounds, and M. Adjalbert was wounded in the forearm. The seconds stopped the fighting.

CLERICALS DENOUNCED IN FRANCE.

English and German Pastors Spoken of as Spies in the Chamber.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—During the debate in the Chamber of Deputies to-day on the estimates of the Department of Public Worship, M. Berard denounced the "dangers of clericalism."

The Premier, M. Méline, declared there was no ground for such fears. Continuing, he denied the Government was composed of Clericals, or that it was under Pontifical direction, adding that the so-called Clerical peril was only put forward to divert attention from the Socialist and revolutionary peril.

Ex-Minister Goblet then moved the separation of Church and State, which was defeated by 309 to 192 votes.

Several members denounced the interference of Chief Rabbi Zadockahn in the Esterhazy affair, whereupon M. Millard replied that if the Chief Rabbi had acted improperly he could be deprived of his salary.

M. de Mahy called attention to the propaganda of English and German pastors in various parts of France, denouncing them, amid applause, as "spies," and as being a "veritable peril to the existence of the fatherland."

The estimates were then adopted.

M. Dutreix moved the denunciation of the concordat, or understanding, between the French Government and the Vatican. The motion was defeated by a vote of 316 to 171.

ENGINEERS' STRIKE ABOUT OVER

Delay of a Week Granted, When an Agreement May Be Reached.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The engineering dispute is regarded as almost settled.

The employers have granted a delay of a week, when it is fully believed a satisfactory agreement will be reached.

DINGLEY LAW HURTS ITALY.

Oranges and Lemons So Cheap They Are Scarcely Worth Plucking.

ROME, Jan. 21.—The action of the Dingley tariff has caused a crisis in the orange and lemon trade in the southern provinces of the Peninsula and in Sicily.

In many places prices are so low that the fruit does not pay for the plucking.

UNIONIST VICTORY IN IRELAND.

J. M. Campbell Elected to Parliament in St. Stephen's Green.

DUBLIN, Jan. 21.—A Parliamentary bye-election was held here to-day to fill the vacancy in the St. Stephen's Green Division caused by the appointment of Mr. William Kenny, Q. C., Solicitor General for Ireland, to a Judgeship of the High Court. It resulted in the election of the Unionist candidate, J. M. Campbell, by a majority of 138 over his Nationalist opponent, George Noble Plunkett. The voting was as follows: Campbell, Unionist, 3,525; Plunkett, Nationalist, 3,387; Unionist majority, 138.

The polling yesterday was not very exciting, and it was 2 o'clock this morning before the result was announced. After the announcement of the result was made, Mr. Campbell tried to propose a vote of thanks, but the large crowd gave him a hostile reception and refused to hear him.

"Count" Plunkett, in seconding the vote of thanks, declared that the election had been won by forgery and fraud, and that he would petition against it. The people followed Mr. Campbell with groans as he drove away.

At the special bye-election in August, 1895, after Mr. Kenny was appointed Solicitor General for Ireland, he carried the St. Stephen's Green Division against Pierce Mahoney, Parnellite, by a majority of 432. The contest on the present occasion has been fought with considerable spirit, and, a quite unusual thing in recent years, Parnellites, Healyites, and Dillonites apparently worked together. The Nationalist candidate, commonly known by his papal title, "Count" Plunkett, has always been a member of the Parnellite group, a supporter of Mr. John Redmond, and a prominent member of the Reform League. Mr. Campbell, the victor, is a barrister, well known in the Irish Northern Circuit. The programmes of the two candidates consisted in the main of the familiar views of the sections they represent. Some bitterness was imported by the Nationalist declaration that the lodger franchise was "thoroughly fraudulent."

"Count" Plunkett contested the St. Stephen's Green Division against Mr. Kenny in the general election of 1895, when he was defeated by 456.

Germany and Prince George.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—According to a special dispatch received to-day from Berlin, it is semi-officially announced in that city that Germany will not object to the appointment of Prince George of Greece as Governor of the Island of Crete, "provided the other powers unanimously consent."

Mrs. Henry Gladstone Departs.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—In accordance with their original plans, Mrs. Henry Gladstone and Mr. George Amistead started for Cannes to-day.

Truth about the Klondike. Dangers and difficulties that confront the miner. Facts for investors. What they risk and what they may get. Special correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES next Sunday, January 23d.—Adv.

DARTMOUTH ALUMNI DINE

The Thirty-fourth Anniversary of the Association Celebrated with a Banquet.

PRESIDENT TUCKER'S ADDRESS

He Defines the College Idea and Denies that Men Enter Business Too Old —Other Toasts and Speakers —Officers Re-elected.

Dartmouth College graduates from all sections of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Connecticut met at Delmonicos last night at the thirty-fourth annual dinner of the Dartmouth College Association of New York. It was distinctly a gathering of alumni, and nearly four-fifths of the total members were present. College days were recalled, college issues were discussed, college stories were retold, college songs were sung, and above all, the weird yell of Dartmouth was yelled, in honor of the Rev. Dr. W. J. Tucker, President of the college, who sat in the seat of honor beside the Chairman.

Charles H. Beckett, President of the association, presided and acted as toastmaster. At the guest table with him, besides those assigned to speak, were Horace Russell, Hiram Hitchcock, Dr. David Webster, and Dr. Paul F. Munde. Others present were Charles R. Miller, Dr. Charles E. Quimby, Jordon J. Rollins, S. S. Perry, Sanford H. Steele, Edwin T. Rice, Dr. C. L. Dana, G. H. Tucker, Dr. H. M. Wells, Nathaniel H. Clement, Philip Carpenter, H. B. Closson, Osmyn P. Conant, George T. Aldrich, Luther B. Little, C. A. Perkets, Dr. A. W. Edson, W. W. Miles, Jr., and Clarence Howland.

Mr. Beckett announced that he had received letters regretting their enforced absence from Gov. Black and Levi P. Morton. Gov. Black wrote that he would surely attend the next annual gathering.

Dr. Tucker, introduced as the first speaker, responded to the toast "The College." Referring to the college idea, he said it came in conflict with one or two forces to which it was naturally opposed, and then went on to give his definition of the college idea.

"I have long wondered," he said, "that the college spirit has not come in conflict with the American spirit of impatience. We are told men enter business or profession too old—that the colleges must curtail their courses and send men out earlier in life. I take exception to that premise. Nowhere else are men released at an earlier age. You cannot enter any respectable industry earlier to-day than a generation ago, so why cut across lots?

"How is it that men do not understand each other enough? If we are to do our full duty in the colleges it must be by such training as shall make us understand our fellow-men. The boy who goes into a specialty direct from his High School has not a basis of common understanding with his more thoroughly educated fellow-men.

"It is a duty at the old colleges and universities to cross the lines of north and south and east and west and to bring men of different localities and different ideas together in common acquaintanceship and fellowship on a broad foundation of education.

"We have been able to rescue out of the last years of life good working territory. We have prolonged the working time of man's life by from five to ten years. The college idea has struck another opposing force—premature specialization. The elective system has come in as one of the strongest and most timely in our schemes of education, but it is not a premature specialization. It turns a man around before the fires of learning until his ambition is touched and set afire, and then he sets to work.

"The college idea means the man shall have breadth to understand men of various kinds before he starts on a specialty; that it shall make him understand the best men of his own kind."

The other speakers were Charles A. Prouty of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, on "Dartmouth and Commerce"; Charles J. Beaman, on "The University"; Justice W. N. Cohen, on "Our Judges," and Charles F. Mathewson, on "Trustees and Triumphs." Richard Hovey read an original poem, written for the occasion.

At a business meeting of the association preceding the dinner, these officers were re-elected for the ensuing year: President—Charles H. Beckett; Vice Presidents—George S. Edgell, Harry F. Towle, Philip Carpenter; Secretaries—Jordan J. Rollins and Clarence Howland; Treasurer—Jonathan C. Ross; Musical Director—Samuel S. Perry; Executive Committee—Jonathan Marshall, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, Dr. Charles E. Quimby, John J. Hopper, Charles M. Hough, Luther B. Little, and W. W. Niles, Jr.

SENOR MENDONCA'S DINNER.

Brazilian Minister Entertains the Cabinet in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—There was as complete a representation of the Cabinet at the dinner given to-night by the Brazilian Minister and Mme. Mendoca as circumstances would permit. Secretary Alger was absent in consequence of ill health. Those entertained were the Secretary of State and Mrs. Sherman, the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Gage, the Attorney General and Mrs. McKenna, the Postmaster General and Mrs. Gary, the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Long, the Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Wilson, the United States Minister to Brazil and Miss Page, Mr. Kasson, Mr. and Mrs. Oliveira Lima, and Mrs. MacBean.

Promenade Week at Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 21.—The social festivities of Promenade Week at Yale University will begin informally to-morrow night with a german at the "Cloister," a dance in St. Anthony Hall, and another given by the members of York Hall Club, a cotillion given by the Psi Upsilon fraternity, and another by Delta Kappa Epsilon.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. L. W. Baldwin of 8 East Seventieth Street will give a small dinner party this evening.

Mrs. J. A. Burden of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street will give a dinner party on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Newberger are preparing for an elaborate celebration of their silver wedding at the Savoy Hotel to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. John F. Carroll of 3 East Eighty-first Street will entertain about twenty-four of their friends at dinner this evening.

Mrs. Strusberg of 18 East Sixty-ninth Street gave a dinner last night. A large centrepiece of yellow roses made the table attractive.

Mrs. E. V. Low of 25 West Fifty-seventh Street entertained a few of her friends at dinner last night. The table was decorated with bridesmaid roses and lilies of the valley.

Mrs. J. B. Dickson gave a luncheon at the Metropolitan Club annex yesterday, at which twelve covers were laid. A centrepiece of spring flowers was the chief floral ornament on the table.

Mrs. Dallas B. Pratt's dancing class met at Sherry's yesterday afternoon. Edward Bell led the cotillion. The patronesses present were Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Sturgis, and Miss Tinker.

Another one of the series of cotillions which are attended by that element in society which has come to be known as the "Howling, Howling Swells," was given last night at Mrs. Ogden Mills's house, 2 East Sixty-ninth Street. Worthington Whitehouse led the cotillion.

Mrs. Edward H. Litchfield of 2 Montague Terrace, Brooklyn, gave the last of her series of receptions yesterday afternoon. The receiving party consisted of Mrs. Irwin Sprague, Miss Augusta Polhemus, Miss Mary Stillman, Miss Alice Ogden, Miss C. H. Sands, and Miss Marion Smith.

Mrs. F. W. Moss of 33 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, gave the third of a series of four receptions yesterday. She was assisted in receiving by her daughter, Miss Ethel Moss; Mrs. Louis J. Praeger, Mrs. Samuel Bowne Duryea, Miss Helen Dodge, Miss Cary, Mrs. Lancaster Morgan, and Mrs. Jonathan Lamman.

There was a reception given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. John Van Nostrand of 192 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. It was the last of a series of three receptions which followed her ball, recently held in Sherry's. Those who assisted in receiving were Mrs. James L. Morgan, Mrs. John Notman, Miss Black, Mrs. Thomas Goodrich, Miss Grace Kidder, Mrs. George W. Chauncey, Mrs. Robert Black of this city, Miss Hewitt, and Miss Florence Sullivan.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.

Many Members Attend the Sixth Annual Banquet of the Organization at Delmonico's.

The Society of Colonial Wars of the State of New York held its sixth annual banquet last night at Delmonico's. The attendance was the largest in the history of the organization. Frederic J. De Peyster, Governor General of the society, acted as toastmaster and introduced the speakers.

At the guest table with him were Fordham Morris and Beverly Chew, Colonial Order; William Lyall, St. Andrew's Society; John W. Vrooman, Holland Society; Frederick John Kingsbury, Connecticut Society; S. Franklin Stanton, St. Nicholas Society; the Rev. Alexander Hamilton, Henry E. Howland, Mayflower Descendants and New England Society; W. M. Massey, St. George's Society; M. M. Shoemaker, Ohio Society; Nicholas Fish, Society of the Cincinnati; Edward Shippen, David Banks, Military Order of Foreign Wars.

Preceding the speechmaking a procession of flags was carried in view before the President's table. Amory S. Carhart and William E. Harriman led the procession with a giant punchbowl. Philip Rhinelander carried the Stars and Stripes, Henry S. Clark the banner of the Society of Colonial Wars of New York, George Ellsworth Koues the flag of the New Jersey Society, F. Diodate the Dutch flag, J. Hooker Hammersley the Louisburg flag, and Frederick Clarkson brought up the rear with the red flag of Great Britain.

President de Peyster was the first speaker. He referred to the growth of the society, and said he was gratified to announce that there were now 2,400 members, as against less than 100 five years ago.

The other speakers were Henry E. Howland, the Rev. Dr. C. Ellis Stevens, and Frederick John Kingsbury.

MISSION BOARD RECEPTION.

Guests Entertained and Subscriptions Taken for Foreign Work.

A reception was held at the Reformed Church building, 25 East Twenty-second Street, yesterday afternoon by the Women's Board of Foreign Missions, it being the twenty-third anniversary of the organization of the board. The officers of the board—Mrs. P. D. Van Cleef, President; Mrs. Henry N. Cobb, First Vice President; Mrs. Wood, Second Vice President, and Mrs. Cushing, Secretary—received.

The rooms were made attractive with interesting articles from Arabia, China, India, and Japan, in all of which places the board has missions. Mrs. Wyckoff, missionary to Japan, and Mr. and Mrs. Zwemer, missionaries to Arabia, were present. Tea and coffee were served, and solos were sung by Miss Elizabeth Putnam, Miss Courtney, Miss Maconochie. Miss Denison, and Miss Cobb, while Miss Lynch played a piano solo. Several subscriptions were received.

STILL OPPOSING MARTIN ENGEL.

The Bernard Rourke Association Raises $2,000 to Fight Him.

Bernard Rourke, who attempted some time ago to wrest the Tammany Hall leadership of the Eighth Assembly District from Martin Engel, is on the warpath again, and at a meeting of the Bernard Rourke Association, at 35 Forsyth Street, last night, declared that the Eighth Assembly District was not properly represented. The association is opposed to Engel's leadership, and last night a fund of $2,000 was raised with which to fight Engel.

The following officers were elected: Aaron Schulum, President; Edward Calgert, First Vice President; John Sherry, Second Vice President; E. J. Hirsch, Third Vice President; Henry Loewy, Financial and Corresponding Secretary; I. Abramson, Recording Secretary; Adolph Fleeser, Treasurer; J. J. Driscoll, Sergeant at Arms. A committee of three was appointed to go to Albany to promote the passage of a primary bill.

THE COTTON MILL STRIKE.

Appeal for Help at New Bedford—Trouble Feared at Fall River.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—While on the surface the strike situation in the cotton industry shows little change to-night, it is apparent that the strain on the employees' side is beginning to be felt. The Joint Committee, on behalf of the strikers at New Bedford, issued an appeal to-night for financial assistance. The committee in its appeal points out the fact that the mills concerned in the strike paid an average dividend last year of 7.6 per cent.

The situation at Fall River appears to be advancing toward a critical stage. The minor strikes which have occurred there lead to the belief that the labor leaders may not be able to hold back the operatives in that city, and that a break may occur there at any time, which will not only affect the 30,000 employes in that city, but those of every mill city in New England. A strike among the spoolers at the Narragansett mill, in Fall River to-day, shows the growing sentiment there.

FUNERAL OF A GIANT.

Severe Test of the Facilities of a Philadelphia Undertaker.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—The funeral of Joseph Handley, who was the largest man in Philadelphia, took place in this city to-day, and the undertaker who had charge of the funeral ceremonies had no end of trouble before the former giant was laid to rest. Handley weighed between 500 and 600 pounds, and was over four feet broad across the shoulders. The undertaker could find no coffin in the city large enough for his body and was forced to build one, the dimensions of which were 7 feet in length, 4½ feet in width, and 2½ feet in depth.

The coffin was supported by iron bands, and, before it could be carried from the house, the door jambs had to be removed. A hearse large enough to receive the coffin could not be secured, and it was taken to the cemetery in an open wagon. The coffin, together with the body, weighed 1,200 pounds, and was rolled up the aisle of the church on a rubber-tired truck. It was intended to have the interment at Old Cathedral Cemetery, but the entrance of the receiving vault was too narrow, and the funeral was forced to go to Holy Cross Cemetery.

Handley was forty-eight years of age and served on the police force under Mayor Fox.

JERSEY POST OFFICE ROBBED.

Burglars Lock a Family Up Stairs and Escape on a Handcar.

NEWTON, N. J., Jan. 21.—The Deckertown Post Office was robbed early to-day. The building is situated near the railroad station. Before they went to work on the safe, the thieves secured all the doors leading to Ervall Blanchard's apartment above, preventing the family from going out of their rooms.

The explosion shook the building, aroused the Blanchards, and was heard for some distance. Mr. Blanchard endeavored to get down stairs, but found the doors barricaded, and then he went to one of the front windows. A man in front of the Post Office warned him that if he made an outcry he would be killed. The thief informed Mr. Blanchard that the best thing for him to do would be to go back to bed, when he said no harm would come to him.

The thieves stole a handcar from the yards of the New York and Susquehanna Railroad, and after securing their booty escaped on the car. It is believed that they did not desert the car until they had covered many miles.

Postmaster James Smith of Deckertown said that the thieves secured $74 in money and $1,200 worth of stamps. The handcar stolen by the thieves was found this afternoon one mile south of Sparta Junction, which is nearly ten miles from the scene of the robbery.

Tennessee's Senatorial Fight.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 21.—The Democratic caucus met again to-night and, after taking fifteen ballots, adjourned until to-morrow afternoon without making a nomination for United States Senator. On the fourteenth ballot McMillin had 42 votes, Turley 28, and Taylor 18. McMillin lacked only 3 votes of enough to nominate him, and the end seemed to be near. On the next ballot, however, McMillin lost 3 votes, the ballot resulting: McMillin 39, Turley 26, Taylor 23. The caucus then decided to adjourn.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William B. Kendall.

William B. Kendall died yesterday at his home, 68 First Place, Brooklyn Borough, after an illness of five days. The funeral will be held there on Monday morning at 10 o'clock. Mr. Kendall was sixty-seven years old, and though born in New England had lived in Brooklyn over thirty years. At the time of his death he was President of the Bigelow Carpet Company, with which concern he had been identified for forty years. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and was Vice President of the Trustees of the Brooklyn Library, of which he had at one time been President. He was one of the Trustees of the Merchants' National Bank of New York, was interested in the governing boards of the American Surety Company and the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and was a member of the Merchants' Club of New York, and the Brooklyn, Hamilton, and Apollo Clubs of Brooklyn. He was a life member of the Long Island Historical Society. At one time he was a member of the Park Commission in Brooklyn, and was always identified with a number of Brooklyn charities. He leaves a widow and a daughter, wife of Col. Albert E. Lamb.

Charles A. Gilberg.

Charles A. Gilberg, a well-known chess expert, died suddenly yesterday morning at his home, 206 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn Borough. He had been failing for some time, and was found dead in bed shortly before 8 o'clock. Mr. Gilberg was born in Camden, N. J., in 1835, but took up his residence in Brooklyn in 1868. At the time of his death he was managing partner of the importing firm of Thomas J. Owen & Co. of 65 South Street, Manhattan. He was well known as a problem composer of chess moves, of which he invented over 300. In 1888 he was elected President of the Brooklyn Chess Club and held office for six years. He was also at one time President of the Manhattan Chess Club, and owned one of the best chess libraries in the country. Mr. Gilberg was a member of the Oxford Club, the Marltime Exchange, the Chamber of Commerce, the Museum of Natural History, and an honorary member of the New Orleans Chess Club. He leaves a widow and a married daughter.

Thomas F. Kerrigan.

Thomas F. Kerrigan, the Irish piper, died at his home, 316 West Forty-second Street, yesterday. Mr. Kerrigan was born in Ireland fifty years ago, and at the age of fifteen came to this country. His ability as a piper and dancer soon brought him before the public, and a few years later the vaudeville team of Conway and Kerrigan, comedians and dancers, was organized. They played in all the principal vaudeville houses until twenty years ago, when Kerrigan opened a resort in West Forty-second Street, known as the "Pleasant Hour," where he entertained visitors with his favorite instruments and dancing, until he was confined to his bed recently. Funeral services will be held at 10 A. M. Monday at the Holy Cross Church, in West Forty-second Street.

Mrs. Isabel Johnson.

Mrs. Isabel Johnson, widow of Capt. Henry Jornson, United States Army, died Thursday at her home, 34 West Thirty-second Street. Capt. Johnson, who was a surgeon in the army, died about eight years ago. He was stationed at Fort Wadsworth at the time of his death, and Mrs. Johnson lived there until two years ago, when she moved to the house where she died. She leaves one unmarried daughter. The funeral services took place yesterday afternoon at her late residence, the Rev. R. T. Homans of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church officiating. The interment will be at Washington, D. C., to-day. Mrs. Johnson was a Miss Smith of Washington.

Obituary Notes.

LEONARD B. JOHNSON, owner of the historic prison ground and Summer resort, Johnson's Island, near Sandusky, Ohio, died yesterday, aged ninety-one years.

MICHAEL VAIL, who was connected with the New York Fire Department as a battery man at Headquarters, died at his home, 681 Lexington Avenue, yesterday, aged fifty years.

MATTHEW H. GREGORY, who conducted a "Marine Morgue" on the shores of Manhansett Bay, where wrecks of ships were reduced and sold, died on Wednesday night at Flushing, L. I. He was sixty-four years of age.

ELLEN O'REILLY, wife of Cornelius O'Reilly, the architect and builder, died at her home, 34 East Forty-fifth Street, on Thursday evening, aged sixty years. She was a member of the Catholic Cathedral, and had been active in Catholic charitable work for many years.

JOHN M. SCOTT, ex-Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, died yesterday at Bloomington, Ill., aged seventy-five years. He was elected Justice of the State Supreme Court in 1872, and held the position continuously twenty-five years. He was an intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln and David Davis.

JOHN REINHARDT died at his home, 406 Charles Street, West Hoboken, yesterday from a complication of diseases. He was born in Havre, France, of German parents in 1838, but was brought to this country in 1839. He was a Democrat, and served as Sheriff from 1871 to 1874, being elected three times. He also held several local offices.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,175,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

SPENCER TRASK & CO.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., New York City. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

WANTED.
Union Trust Co. Stock,
Western National Bank Stock,
BY
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
38 WALL STREET,
DEALERS IN ALL NEW YORK BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

J. S. STANTON,
DEALER IN
THE BEST INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES,
16 and 18 Broad St., New York.
Telephone, Cortlandt 2487.

FINANCIAL.

EMIGRANT
INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK
51 Chambers Street.
New York, January 20, 1898.

NOTICE TO MORTGAGEORS.
At a Regular Meeting of the Board of Trustees of this Bank, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:
RESOLVED: That from and after the first day of January, 1898, the rate of interest which shall be charged on all Real Estate Mortgages held by this Bank, (on which the interest and taxes are promptly paid,) and on all such loans made thereafter by the Bank, shall be at the rate of
FOUR (4) PER CENT. PER ANNUM, UNTIL THE FURTHER ORDER OF THIS BOARD.
DAVID LEDWITH, Comptroller. JAMES McMAHON, President.

Electro-Pneumatic Transit Co.
STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the franchises of the above company have been declared forfeited by the Governor of the State of New Jersey. The undersigned, at the instance of the holders of a large amount of stock, who believe that the patents owned by the Company control the fundamental principles of pneumatic tube transportation, have agreed to act as a Committee to protect their interests. All stockholders are requested to deposit their certificates, indorsed in blank, with the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, Wall Street, corner Nassau, New York City, under the terms of a Protective Agreement, now in course of preparation. To entitle Stockholders to participate in the Plan at the time they deposit their shares they must pay to the Trust Company the sum of twenty cents per share to meet expenses. Trust Company's receipts, negotiable in form, will be issued for stock deposited and cash assessment paid.
Dated New York, January 19, 1898.
JOHN I. WATERBURY, (Prest. Manhattan Trust Co.)
WILLIAM A. DICK, (Dick Brothers & Co.)
BERNARD M. BARUCH, (A. A. Housman & Co.)
Committee:
LEOPOLD WALLACH, Counsel.

New York, January 12, 1898.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE
5% GOLD BONDS OF THE
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company
(DUE 1988).
Referring to our notice of November 1, 1897, we have to state that more than a majority of the above described bonds outstanding in the hands of the public have been deposited under the terms of the Bondholders' Agreement referred to in our said notice.
At the request of holders of said bonds, the time for additional deposits has been extended to February 1, 1898.
We cannot undertake to represent any bonds which shall not have been deposited on or before the date above indicated.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
6% 1st Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.,
MATURING IN 1909.
Notice is hereby given that the offer heretofore made for the refunding of the above bonds into 4% Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, maturing in 1940, will be withdrawn on February 1st next. Until then, the conversion can be effected upon the basis of $1,210 in 4% Bonds for $1,000 in 6% Bonds, with an adjustment of the accrued interest. The larger part of the 6% Bonds have already been refunded.
A STATEMENT SHOWING THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY CAN BE HAD UPON APPLICATION TO THE UNDERSIGNED.
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
27 AND 29 PINE STREET.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Yesterday's stock market was weak in the first hours of business, strong later, and then weak again at the close. Fluctuations in most stocks were, however, within comparatively narrow limits. Professional sales for both accounts kept the market under pressure, but in only a few stocks was this selling productive of declines of consequence. There was really no definite tendency to the market, and it was largely in the hands of the room traders.

***

The strength of the silver vote in the Senate, as shown by the action of that body on the Teller resolution, and the discussion in the House on the Cuban situation naturally affected London prices and brought about sales by the arbitrage houses in the New York market in the first two hours of business. The same influences were responsible for much of the local selling. In fact the early weakness of the stock market was directly attributable to Congress.

***

That group of railroad stocks which Wall Street is pleased to call the "Klondikes," which recently have shown notable strength in the face of the general heaviness, were yesterday reactionary, practically all of them scoring small losses. The selling was apparently for profit-taking purposes, and was done largely by the professional traders. The group was much less active than of late.

***

Generally speaking it was rather a stupid day on the Stock Exchange. Apart from the movement of Sugar Trust, the Northern Pacifics, Metropolitan Street Railway, and Jersey Central, all of which were subject to professional manipulation, the market presented but small interest. Commission houses did comparatively little, the traders having the market practically to themselves.

***

Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $9,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 112⅞ @113¼; $10,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 128¼, and $10,000 do., coupon, at 129⅛.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Spirits Mfg.	1½	Manhattan Con.	⅞
Am. Sugar Refs.	½	Met. Street Ry.	2
Central Pacific	½	Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf.	⅞
Consolidated Gas	1¾		
Ill. Steel Co.	1¼		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tobacco	¾	Laclede Gas	⅝
Am. Tobacco pf.	1	Lake Shore	½
Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	½	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	⅞
Canadian Pac.	1⅛	Mobile & Ohio	½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	1⅝	N. J. Central	1¼
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	½	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅞	Nor. Pacific	1⅛
Col. Fuel & I.	½	Nor. Pacific pf.	1
Col., H. V. & T.	½	Pennsylvania R. R.	⅞
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	Penn. Coal & I.	1
Erie 2d pf.	1	Wabash pf.	½
Ill. Central	½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Balt. & O. 5s, 1885-1925	2½	Ore. Imp. Con., 5th paid	2
Ches. & O. 6s, 1911	1¼	Ore. Sh. Line, inc. A.	2¾
Col., H. V. & T. 5s, $45 paid	1	Pitts., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, B.	1¼
Den. & R. G. 4s	1	Seat., L. S. & E. 1st	2
Flint & P. M., Pt. H. Div. 5s	1½	St. L. & I. M. 5s, stamped	1
Gal., H. & H. 2d	2	Wilkes. & East. 1st	1½
Mo. Pacific tr. 5s	4	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	8

Bond Declined.

Standard R. & T. 6s 1¾

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans, 1½@2 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to seven months, and 3½ per cent. for eight months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¼@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $143,896,285; balances, $8,062,678; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $874,275.

Money on call in London, 1 per cent. Discount in open market, 2⅛ per cent. for short and 2¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was dull. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.83 for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.82⅝@$4.82⅞ for sixty-day bills, $4.84⅝@$4.84¾ for demand, $4.84⅞@$4.85 for cable transfers, and $4.82@$4.82¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94½ and 95@95 1-16, and guilders at 40@40 1-16 and 40 3-16@40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—70c premium. Boston—5@12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 56¾@57½. No sales. Bar silver in London, 26⅝d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 56⅞c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,039.40 ounces of silver bullion.

***

On the Stock Exchange, 500 shares of Kingston & Pembroke sold at .20. On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 shares of Comstock sold at .04, 200 shares Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.15, 400 shares Creede & Cripple Creek at .04, 1,000 shares Imperial at .02, 200 shares Iron Silver at .42, 500 shares Mexican at .25, 400 shares Potosi at .35, 500 shares Sierra Nevada at .60. On the Mining Exchange, 5,500 shares of Gold Magnet sold at .01 buyer 30@.000⅞, 100,000 shares Pilgrim at .004@.005¼, 200 shares St. F. Cariboo at 2.62½, 6,000 shares Alamo at .02⅞@.02¾@.03, 400 shares Argentum at .19⅞@.19½@.19⅞, 6,000 shares Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09⅝@.09⅞, 30,000 shares Cannon Ball at .004⅝@.004½@.004@.004⅛ cash, 500 shares Elkton at .87@.86⅞@.87¼, 8,000 shares Garfield Gr. at .06⅜@.06⅛@.06⅜, 300 shares Golden Fleece at .50@.51¾, 700 shares Isabella at .31¼@.31⅜, 7,000 shares Jefferson at .03⅜@.04, 25,000 shares Justine at .01⅛@.01@.01¼, 400 shares Lillie at .66@.68, 3,000 shares Mount Rosa at .13¼@.13½, 6,000 shares Old Gold at .009¾, 5,000 shares Pharmacist at .06⅞@.07¼, 200 shares Portland at .79¾@.80, 55,000 shares Sentinel at .007½@.007⅝@.004½, 3,000 shares Union at .14¼@.13¾, 5,000 shares Work at .03⅝@.03½@.04.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie, ⅛, to 15, and Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 38⅝. Declined—Canadian Pacific, 1⅝, to 91½; St. Paul, ⅛ to 97⅛; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 57⅛, and New York Central, ⅝, to 115⅝. Illinois Central sold at 109¾, Pennsylvania at 59⅝, and Reading at 11⅛. British consols were ⅛ lower, at 112 11-16, for money, and 112 13-16 for the account.

Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 164.30 and in Rome at 104.90. In Paris, rentes closed at 106f .02½c. Exchange on London, 25f 21¼c.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,335,-968, against $2,422,080 last week, and $4,424,-968 for the corresponding week of 1897. The value of dry goods marketed was $2,142,410, against $2,290,663 last week and $4,508,099 in the same week one year ago.

MANIPULATION IN THE MARKET.

Mr. Arthur Melvin Hatch of the Stock Exchange house of W. T. Hatch & Sons thinks the stock market at present is under manipulative control and that speculation is interfered with for the time being by fears of Congressional action. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES Mr. Hatch yesterday said:

"The present stock market is, in my opinion, largely manipulated, but it will be noticed that a short period of heaviness is always followed by a rally. Speculation is being restricted somewhat by the uneasiness over the reappearance of the silver bugbear. There is no reason, however, to fear that any measure proposing payment of Government bonds in silver will be passed by Congress. No such legislation is possible while the House is composed as it is at present.

"A new feature in railroad earnings is the boom which is showing itself in the business of those roads which Klondike traffic is affecting. These are being specially favored just now.

"While business conditions generally have been looking more and more favorable, it is to be observed that most of the influences of an unsettling character have been disappearing from the situation. Improvement is apparent in the leading lines of industrial business. I do not think there will be any material advance on the present money rates unless greater activity appears and the demand for money for industrial uses becomes larger than it is at present. Money has eased up very considerably, and bonds of the middle and lower grades are now rapidly bought up at fair prices. This is a most encouraging sign."

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the second week of January to-day will cover sixty-six roads, and will show 15.93 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

2d Week of January.	1898.	Inc.	Dec.
Alabama Gt. Southern	$39,621	$7,504	....
Ann Arbor	29,424	8,233	....
Atlantic & Danville	10,751	1,298	....
Balt. & Ohio Southwest.	122,012	9,951	....
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts.	69,573	13,022	....
Canadian Pacific	404,000	79,000	....
Central of Georgia	119,494	7,062	....
Chesapeake & Ohio	239,803	20,884	....
Chicago & East Illinois	80,553	1,436	....
Chic. Great Western	79,824	774	....
Chic., Ind'pls & St. L.	49,430	6,398	....
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul	540,574	84,701	....
Chic. Term. Transfer	22,607	....	2,586
Chic. & W. Michigan	25,873	3,607	....
Clev., Lorain & Wheel.	81,327	10,087	....
Denver & Rio Grande	150,000	37,800	....
Det., Gd. Rapids & W.	23,108	2,860	....
Evansv. & Indian'pls	4,798	349	....
Evansv. & Terre Haute	23,368	2,608	....
Flint & Pere Marquette	55,769	8,943	....
Ft. W. & Rio Grande	9,831	3,189	....
Georgia	33,191	....	767
Georgia & Alabama	24,460	4,798	....
Grand Rapids & Ind.	35,118	5,605	....
Cincin., R. & Ft. W.	6,855	131	....
Traverse City & Mack.	917	411	....
Musk., G. R. & Ind.	2,372	1,092	....
Grand Trunk—Chic. & Gd. Trunk.	463,393	77,121	....
Det., Grand H. & M.	75,578	8,000	....
International & Gt. No.	29,786	1,780	....
Iowa Central	9,756	....	395
Kanawha & Michigan	68,526	46,844	....
Kan. City, Pitts. & G.	8,153	2,370	....
Kan. City Sub. Belt	65,562	2,831	....
Lake Erie & Western	27,375	5,087	....
Louisv., Ev. & St. L.	7,679	305	....
Louis., Hend. & St. L.	407,215	29,570	....
Louisville & Nashville	243,381	6,837	....
Mexican Central	112,457	20,090	....
Mexican National	31,124	....	928
Minneapolis & St. Louis	72,898	25,658	....
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	248,264	23,393	....
Mo., Kan. & Texas	493,000	96,000	....
Mo. Pac. & Iron Mt.	25,000	7,000	....
Central Branch	67,640	4,081	....
N. Y., Ont. & West	219,761	....	17,683
Norfolk & Western	313,334	79,528	....
Northern Pacific	14,587	....	785
Ohio River	102,689	28,944	....
Oregon R. & Nav.	16,698	185	....
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	41,241	5,652	....
Pittsburg & Western	9,156	3,363	....
Rio Grande Southern	51,500	15,650	....
Rio Grande Western	20,000	2,300	....
St. Jo. & Grand Island	117,634	13,466	....
St. Louis & San Fran.	106,100	13,500	....
St. Louis Southwestern	382,033	19,038	....
Southern Railway	108,702	21,267	....
Texas & Pacific	31,510	....	6,644
Toledo & Ohio Central	37,924	500	....
Tol., St. L. & K. C.	228,571	31,525	....
Wabash	57,800	4,600	....
Western N. Y. & Penn.	29,653	9,130	....
Wheeling & Lake Erie	88,835	25,010	....
Wisconsin Central			
Total (66 roads)	$6,726,078	$953,736	$29,738
Net inc. (15.93 p. c.)	.....	923,998	....

METROPOLITAN AND MANHATTAN.

Metropolitan Street Railway was one of the sensations of yesterday's market. Early in the day the stock sold at 139¼. In the afternoon there was a sharp advance to 143½. The close was at 142, with a net gain of 2 points. Less than 10,000 shares of the stock were traded in. The stock's strength was due to open manipulation, which had for its foundation the announcement that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company had completed arrangements for the lease of the Second Avenue Road. On the advance some of the bolder traders sold the stock short, arguing that the fact that the Metropolitan Street Railway had leased and agreed to pay the fixed charges and 8 per cent. upon the stock of the railway company, which last year failed to earn its fixed charges, was no reason why Metropolitan Street Railway stock should advance.

Manhattan Elevated was notably strong yesterday. Although the traders raided it frequently, they found it uncompromisingly firm, and it ended the day at 117⅝, its highest price, with a net gain of nearly 1 point. The clique of professionals who were aggressive sellers of the stock yesterday was the same that has been endeavoring for several days past to get Manhattan below 116.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit was dull, fluctuating within a fractional range.

JERSEY CENTRAL WEAK.

In the last hour yesterday Jersey Central, which had previously been inactive around 94, developed sudden weakness, and dropped down to 91¾. The selling of the stock was not heavy, less than 8,000 shares changing hands all day, but most of it came from the traders, and was due to the announcement that the Court of Appeals had decided to allow a review of the Coal Trust case. Just before the close some support appeared, and there was a rally of about 1 point from the lowest price. Although the Court of Appeals' decision was the apparent reason for the sharp break in Jersey Central, the ease with which the stock went down was a surprise to the Street. All of the coal stocks have been showing heaviness of late, and there is some uneasiness felt in Wall Street because of the approaching annual meetings of the several properties.

CONSOLIDATED GAS HIGHER.

Consolidated Gas was one of the strongest features of yesterday's stock market. It was more active than for some time, about 7,000 shares being traded in. The stock sold up to 186¾ and closed at 185½, with a gain of nearly 2 points. The other gas securities dealt in on the curb were also notably strong. In Consolidated Gas much of the buying was done by what Wall Street knows as "Albany interests." There were rumors in circulation telling of legislation looking to New York gas consolidation which is to be greatly beneficial to the Consolidated Gas Company in particular and consequently to the other gas companies in general.

SUGAR TRUST STEADY.

Sugar Trust in the early transactions yesterday sold at 136¼. Thereafter the stock showed a dogged strength, and in the early afternoon touched 138. In the last hour the traders made Sugar Trust a special point of attack and succeeded in closing it at 137⅛. Nearly 40,000 shares of the stock changed hands. Undoubtedly the short interest in Sugar was largely extended yesterday. The extension of this interest has gone on for some time, and practically the whole trading contingent is now aggressively bearish on the stock, having large interests on that side. Insiders profess to be doing nothing in Sugar Trust, but Wall Street observers are confident that they can see signs of an impending speculative campaign in Sugar that will be productive of results which, to say the least, will be surprising.

NORTHERN PACIFIC EARNINGS.

Northern Pacific's estimated earnings for the second week of January were made public last night. Gross earnings are calculated at $313,000, an increase over the corresponding week of last year of about $80,000, or 34 per cent. Since Jan. 1 the Northern Pacific estimate of gross earnings is $620,000, an increase of over $185,000, or nearly 43 per cent.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

***

Denials from Boston of reported amicable settlement of the gas squabble in that city. Truth of original report reiterated later.

Probability that meeting of Board of Control of Joint Traffic Association called for next Wednesday will be postponed until Feb. 3.

Declaration of a dividend of 1 per cent. on National Lead common stock, the first since October, 1895.

Meeting next Tuesday in Chicago to consider the rate situation on grain to the Gulf ports and eastward from the Missouri River.

Decrease of $100,000 in value of dry goods imported during week, as compared with previous week. Decrease of $1,500,000 in value of amount marketed.

London a buyer of Ontario and Western on reports that Chauncey M. Depew is soon to enter the Board of Directors of the company.

Only two more Mondays left for Supreme Court to hand down decision in Nebraska maximum rate case before adjournment until March.

Presidency of Pullman's Palace Car Company not to be taken up before meeting next Fall.

No results as yet from conference of coal miners and operators in Chicago.

Statement that about 85 per cent. of subscriptions for the Illinois Central Railroad 3½ per cent. bonds offered this week were taken by domestic investors.

Rumors of developments in connection with funded debt of Missouri Pacific not authenticated by officers of the company.

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

"With a volume of business remarkable for the time of year, 38 per cent. larger than a year ago, and 10.4 per cent. larger than in 1892 in payments through Clearing Houses, it is not discouraging that one or two industries are lagging. The demand for most goods is more heavy for the season, manufacturing works are better employed, and orders booked and prospects for the future are more encouraging than at this season in any other year of which equally definite records exist. Exports of products continue surprisingly heavy in spite of some rise in prices. Treasury receipts from customs were larger in twenty days of January than in the entire month of October or of November, and apprehension regarding the monetary future is no longer felt outside of speculative circles. Failures are considerably smaller than were ever known at this season, both manufacturing and trading, less than half last year's. Railroad earnings in January thus far reported have been 17.6 per cent. larger than last year, and 10.3 per cent. larger than in 1892. Nor are mischievous proposals in Congress supposed to have any chance of success.

"Just when unprecedented production of pig iron was causing weakness, extraordinary demand for finished products appears. For this season, at least, the general demand is beyond precedent, including 150,000 tons steel rails for the week, and 1,200,000 already this year, orders for plates so large that Pittsburg works send away some to other concerns, unable to fill all they receive, orders for bar such that many concerns are obliged to refuse more, an excellent demand for sheets, and fair for structural forms, or does this demand spring from efforts to combine makers of wire and its products, and makers of tin plates. Prices of all finished products are sustained by the demand, though Bessemer pig is 5 cents lower at Pittsburg, but pig at Chicago is strong, with some production of finished forms delayed by its scarcity.

"While not one reporter in the boot and shoe market tells of large contracts, manufacturers are buying leather heavily, one statement making sales of hemlock sole alone 900,000 sides for the week. Exaggerated or not, sales are heavy enough to prove that some of the largest manufacturers are eiter taking contracts or have resolved upon a course which will secure heavy business. Reported orders are quite restricted, except for brogans, of which many small orders are received, with some of magnitude from the South. No yielding by jobbers in prices being discovered, it is the natural inference that heavy future engagements have been secured through concessions both by manufacturers of shoes and by holders of leather, though the open quotations of leather are a little advanced. Hides at Chicago are also a shade higher, but their holding is generally distrusted.

"The great strike of the operatives in cotton mills of New England seems as convenient to mill owners with their heavy stocks, unsold as if they had ordered it. Probably it will last long enough to work off stocks, and the print-cloth market is already about 1 per cent. stronger, while a slight advance is noted in some other cotton goods. With very stagnant markets for wool, sales amounting to only 5,395,200 pounds at the three chief cities, which reported over 18,600,000 in one week of September and 66,500,000 in four weeks, the inquiry for round lots is mainly for three-eighths and quarter blood, suitable for cheviots, but have resulted in little dealing. The mills have taken satisfactory orders for such goods, probably not without knowing where they could get the wool, and the goods movement is distinctly encouraging, though quotations of the higher priced heavy weights are still deferred. But a very large business for the coming season is already assured, according to reliable accounts entitled to confidence."

***

Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"A large measure of activity in business and industrial lines, with, in some instances, previous records surpassed and very general steadiness in prices of staples, is perhaps the most notable feature of the trade situation this week. Quotations of cereals show the most aggressive strength, while those of some makes of pig iron betray rather more decided weakness than they did a week ago. Mild weather is frequently mentioned as an influence tending to check retail distribution of seasonable goods, chiefly because of the effect on country roads. Spring trade opens slowly, as usual at this time of the year, but confidence is still unimpaired. As already intimated, the immense current production of pig iron, amounting to fully 1,000,000 tons per month, has begun to exercise an influence upon the price of that staple, but decreases reported are still only fractional. The outlook in the steel rail trade is reported as a flattering one. Large orders for railroad account already booked have been increased within the week, an example of this being furnished by sales of 15,000 tons reported from Chicago at full prices. Higher prices for wool abroad, based partly on short-yield reports, are reflected in the firmness of domestic quotations, although the demand, while comparing well with most preceding years, is smaller than it was at this time in 1897, when tariff changes were being anticipated. The industrial situation, with the single exception of the cotton industry, is one of exceptional strength. As yet the strikes in this branch of trade, however, are largely confined to Massachusetts.

"A further falling off in the number of business failures is reported in the United States this week, the total being only 309, against 323 last week, 429 in this week a year ago, 314 in this week of 1896, 312 in 1895, and 338 in 1894.

"Weekly bank clearings reflect the current large business of the country in a total amounting to $1,416,000,000, a falling off of 1.5 per cent. from last week's very heavy total and of 8 per cent. from this week in 1893, which marked almost the height of the boom just preceding the panic. Compared with this week a year ago, however, there is a gain shown of 36 per cent., while over 1896 the increase is fully 45 per cent., over 1895 it is 55 per cent., and over 1894 it is nearly 69 per cent. An example of the expansion in bank clearings totals, as a consequence of the enlargement in the country's business, is furnished by the total for New York, which this week is nearly $40,000,000 larger than for the entire United States in the third week of January, 1894. Very general and large gains are shown at most cities as compared with a year ago, Kansas City and Providence being exceptions among the larger cities in showing decreases. The heavier gains include increases of 49 per cent. at New York, 34 per cent. at Chicago, 24 per cent. at Baltimore, 14 per cent. at Boston, 16 per cent. at Philadelphia, 13 per cent. at Pittsburg, 19 per cent. at San Francisco, 22 per cent. at Minneapolis, 37 per cent. at Detroit, 38 per cent. at St. Paul, and 35 per cent. at Omaha.

"Quite a shrinkage in cereal exports is indicated by reports this week. Total shipments of wheat, flour included, from the United States and Canada amounted to only 3,926 bushels, against 5,229,000 bushels last week, 2,916,000 bushels in this week a year ago, 3,849,000 bushels in 1896, and 2,840,000 bushels in the third week of January, 1895. Indian corn exports also show a heavy falling off, amounting to only 3,486,000 bushels this week, against 4,461,000 bushels last week, 3,526,000 bushels last year, and 3,192,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1896."

IRON AND COAL TRADES.

In its review of the iron and coal trades, The Engineering and Mining Journal to-day will say:

"The iron trade continues to be in what the old-timers call an entirely abnormal condition, but which is, after all, only the natural result of well-understood causes. The volume of trade is large, and the demand for almost all kinds of material is good, but prices continue low, and are shaded in many cases to secure business. That this should be the case seems at first sight contrary to all existing ideas; but the fact is that our producing capacity is now so large that supplies keep fully up to, or, rather, a little ahead of, demand, and there can be no improvement until we find an outlet for the surplus. Something has been done in the way of building up a foreign trade, but a good deal more is needed yet to make it the important factor which it ought to be. The Wire Trust is going to work to put up prices in the good old-fashioned way, which has been tried so often—only to do great harm and fail in the end. There are hints that the rail mills may soon follow in the same road; and other people would like to try it in other branches of the trade.

"There are hints also that a general reduction in wages may be made to meet low prices. Some feelers in this direction have been put out by certain 'organs' of the trade—who only represent certain cliques; but there is a general hesitation about beginning the game, for fear of starting labor troubles, the end of which is very uncertain.

***

"The anthracite coal trade over all the territory tributary to New York is extremely dull. There is very little coal going forward to the Eastern ports, and to ports this side the cape there is even less. The New York harbor trade, which is especially sensitive to temperature, is, of course, very quiet, under the influence of the prevailing mild weather.

"In the all-rail trade matters are a trifle better, some producers saying the demand is very poor and others that it is fair.

"Although there does not seem to have been a general agreement among producers to advance prices, yet the fact that restrictions on production are well maintained has permitted an all-around advance of 10c. to 15c. a ton. There is, to be sure, no business being done at these higher figures, but neither would there be if prices were less while the present weather lasts, and if prices were advanced 25c. consumers would have to pay it when cold weather increased the demand. There are as yet no indications of any attempt to force coal on the market, and all producers say that the output is to be kept down to its present figure.

***

"The Atlantic seaboard soft coal trade for present delivery is very quiet. This being the tag end of the delivery season, both operators and consumers are most interested in the coming season's contracts, and are giving most of their time to a consideration of them. The far East trade is the quietest, orders from this consuming territory for present delivery being but an occasional cargo. Sound trade is little better than that in the farther East, and is merely filling up holes where the usual consumption has made them. The New York harbor trade is fairly active, and the demands of consumers in this district are up to the normal."

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 26TH,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF THE LONG ISLAND LOAN & TRUST CO., AS TRUSTEE.
160 shs. Brooklyn & New York Ferry Co.
20 shs. Mechanics' Bank of B'klyn.
100 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
160 shs. Long Island Loan & Trust Co. of B'klyn.
1,600 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
30 shs. First National Bank of B'klyn.
134 shs. National City Bank of B'klyn.
20 shs. Farragut Fire Ins. Co.
1 Membership Riding & Driving Club of B'klyn.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
100 shs. German-American Fire Insurance Co.
10 shs. First National Bank of N. Y.
50 shs. Franklin Trust Co.
480 shs. Oriental Bank.
200 shs. Standard Mining Co.
33 shs. Cannettan Coal Co. of West Va.
For account of whom it may concern.
$5,000 Bergner & Engel Brewing Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1921.
11 shs. New York & Harlem R. R. Co.
$10,000 Acker, Merrall & Condt 6 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1908.
$2,000 Xenia Electric Heat, Light & Power Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1916.
1 Membership N. Y. Metal Exchange.
$10,000 McGregor Empire Compress Co. of McGregor, Texas, Bonds.
$7,000 Staten Island Electric R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. Bds., 1945.
$92,000 Washington & Point Lookout R'way Co. 1st Mtge. Bds.
9,545 shs. Washington & Point Lookout R'way Co.
15 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
25 shs. American Surety Co.
20 shs. Merchants' Exchange Natl. Bank.
15 shs. Bank of America.
$1,000 Escanaba, Mich., Water Works Co. 6 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1911, Aug. 1894, Coups. on.
$7,000 Newark Ohio Water Works Co. 6 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1905, October, 1893, Coups. on.
$100 Hanover Club, B'klyn, 1st Mort. 6 p. c. Bd., 1920.
150 shs. Eastern Elevator Co. of Buffalo.
15 shs. Trow Directory Printing & Bookbinding Co.
5 shs. Trow Directory Printing & Bookbinding Co.
$3,000 North American Brewing Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1920.
10 shs. Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, Ltd., (hyd.)
12 shs. Continental Fire Insurance Co.
58 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
50 shs. 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Ave. R. R. Co.
10 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
10 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
10 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
$50,000 Elmira Municipal Impt. Co. 1st Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c., Skg. fund Bds., 1942.
$3,750 Elmira Municipal Impt. Co. Scrip.

FINANCIAL.

Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds of the SEASIDE AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Bonds of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Income Bonds of the UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Capital Stock of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the plan of reorganization heretofore announced, A FIRST INSTALLMENT OF 25 PER CENT. of the amounts to be paid by the above described security holders is called and is payable at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York City, on FEBRUARY 7TH, 1898.
Payments made will be stamped on Trust Company certificates of deposit.
New York, January 18, 1898.
F. P. Olcott, Chairman; James T. Woodward, Charles Parsons, Ernst Thalmann, Leonard Lewisohn, } Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel. J. N. WALLACE, Sec'y, 54 Wall St., N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.
3 1-2 Per Cent. Bonds of 1997.
Principal and interest payable in GOLD COIN OF THE UNITED STATES of the present standard of weight and fineness without deduction for any tax or taxes which the Railroad Company may be required to pay or to retain therefrom under any present or future law of the United States or of any State or County thereof.
NEW YORK AND LONDON, January 1st, 1898.
To Holders of Bonds and Debt Certificates or Debentures of the
NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
VIZ.:
First Mortgage 7% Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1903;
First Mortgage 6% Sterling Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1903;
Extended 4% Debt Certificates, due May 1, 1905;
5% Debentures, due September 1, 1904;
4% Debentures, due June 1, 1905.
Having made a contract with the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company for the retirement of its entire bonded debt, as above, at or before maturity, we are now prepared to receive not exceeding $20,000,000 of the above-mentioned Bonds, Debt Certificates, or Debentures for exchange into the new Three

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Jan. 21, 1898.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
20¾	21	1,150	American Cotton Oil	21	21	21	21	– ¼
118½	120	8	American Express	118½	118½	118½	118½	.....
7¾	8	1,150	American Spirits Mfg.	6⅞	7¾	6⅞	7⅞	+1⅛
137	137½	88,140	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	136¾	138	136¼	137⅛	+ ⅛
86	86¾	4,010	American Tobacco	86½	86½	85⅝	85⅝	– ⅝
114	115	110	American Tobacco pf.	114	114	114	114	–1
12½	12⅝	210	At., T. & S. F.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	– ¼
29⅜	29¾	2,295	At., T. & S. F. pf.	29¾	29⅞	29¾	29¾	– ⅜
12½	13	10	Baltimore & Ohio	13	13	13	13	.....
4½	4⅝	15,951	Bay State Gas	5	5½	4¼	4¼	– ⅛
89¼	89½	5,695	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	89¼	89⅝	89¼	89¼	– ¼
121	122	223	Brooklyn Union Gas	121¾	121¾	121	121	– ½
67½	70	800	Buff., R. & P. pf.	65	65	65	65	– ½
53	54	200	Canada Southern	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	– ⅛
89¼	89½	3,000	Canadian Pacific	89¼	89¼	89¼	89⅜	–1⅛
13¼	14	100	Central Pacific	13½	13½	13½	13½	+1⅛
21⅜	22	1,235	Chesapeake & Ohio	21⅜	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	– ⅛
98⅞	99	11,405	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	98⅞	99¼	98⅝	99	.....
105⅜	106½	400	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	106½	106½	106⅞	106⅞	–1½
14⅛	14¼	4,200	Chicago Gr. Western	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	14¼	– ⅛
8½	9	440	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	9¼	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	– ⅝
31½	32	800	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	31⅞	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝	– ⅜
94½	94¼	11,445	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	94⅝	94½	94	94¼	– ½
143⅝	144¼	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	144	144	144	144	.....
121¼	121⅞	450	Chi. & Northw.	121¼	121⅝	121¼	121⅝	– ⅛
88⅝	88¾	4,625	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	89⅛	89⅜	88⅝	88⅝	– ⅛
7½	7⅝	1,260	Chi. Term. & Tran.	7⅝	8	7⅝	7⅝	– ⅛
26⅜	26⅞	587	Chi. Term. & Tr. pf.	26½	26½	26½	26½	.....
16⅞	17	3,900	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	17⅝	17⅝	17	17	– ⅛
47	49½	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	48	48	48	48	.....
33⅜	34	310	Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	– ⅛
23⅝	24	300	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	23⅜	24¼	23⅜	24¼	– ⅛
5⅝	6	650	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	6	6	5⅝	5⅝	– ⅛
185	185½	6,922	Consolidated Gas	183¼	186¾	183	185½	+1¾
32¾	33	100	Consolidated Ice	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	– ⅛
85	86¼	280	Consolidated Ice pf.	86¼	86¾	86¼	86¼	+ ⅛
110⅝	112	668	Delaware & Hudson	111	111	110⅝	110⅝	– ⅛
151½	152	630	Del., Lack. & West.	151	151½	150¼	151½	– ¼
11⅜	12⅜	20	Denver & R. G.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	.....
47½	47⅞	540	Denver & R. G. pf.	48	48	47⅞	48	– ⅛
14¼	14⅜	600	Erie	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	– ¼
37⅛	37⅜	250	Erie 1st pf.	37⅜	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	+ ⅜
18⅝	19½	100	Erie 2d pf.	18¾	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	–1
35	35½	580	General Electric	35½	35⅝	35	35	– ¼
31	31¼	2,100	Hawaiian Sugar	31⅛	31⅜	31	31⅛	– ⅛
106	106½	926	Illinois Central	106	106	106	106	– ½
49	51	966	Illinois Steel Co.	49¾	50¼	49¾	50¼	+1¼
19⅝	20⅜	500	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	20⅛	20¼	20¼	20¼	– ⅛
46½	46⅞	635	Laclede Gas	46⅜	46⅝	46⅜	46⅝	– ⅛
71¼	72¼	20	Lake Erie & West. pf.	72½	72½	72	72	.....
179	180	150	Lake Shore	179¾	179¾	179¾	179¾	– ½
41	45	200	Long Island	40	40	40	40	.....
55⅜	55¾	4,420	Louisville & Nashville	55⅜	55⅞	55⅛	55⅝	– ⅜
117¾	117⅞	21,491	Manhattan Con	116¾	117⅝	116⅝	117⅝	+ ⅜
141¾	142¾	9,156	Metropolitan St. Ry.	140¾	143½	139¾	142	+2
104½	105	322	Michigan Central	104½	104⅞	104½	104⅞	– ⅜
57½	58	50	Minnesota Iron	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼	.....
35	35¼	1,250	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	35½	35½	35	35¼	– ⅛
33⅜	33½	2,820	Missouri Pacific	33½	33⅞	33¼	33½	– ⅛
30	31	220	Mobile & Ohio	30½	30½	30½	30½	– ½
35⅝	35¾	2,005	Nat. Lead Co., ex div.	36½	36¼	35¾	35¾	.....
106½	108	15	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	107½	107½	107½	107½	.....
18	19	100	National Linseed Oil.	18	18	18	18	.....
92¼	92⅞	7,840	New Jersey Central	94	94¼	91⅜	92⅞	– ⅛
112¾	112⅞	5,300	New York Central	112¼	112¾	112¼	112½	–1⅛
188	190	47	N. Y., N. H. & H.	189	189¾	189	189½	.....
11¼	12¼	10	N. Y., Sus. & West.	11	11	11	11	.....
28½	29	500	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	28¼	28¾	28¼	28½	– ⅛
47	47¼	400	Norfolk & West. pf.	47	47	47	47	– ⅛
4¾	5⅛	4,050	North American	5⅛	5⅜	5	5⅛	– ⅛
26¾	26¾	28,406	Northern Pacific	27¼	27⅝	26¼	26½	– ⅛
63⅝	63¾	12,795	Northern Pacific pf.	64⅜	64⅜	63⅜	63⅜	–1
16⅝	16¾	9,450	Ontario & Western	16¾	16⅞	16¾	16⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	30	1,535	Ore. Imp. 5th in. pd.	29¾	30	29¼	29¾	.....
49¼	50	466	Ore. R. & Nav.	49½	49½	49	49½	– ⅛
71	72	200	Ore. R. & Nav. pf.	72	72	72	71⅝	– ⅜
24	24⅝	1,050	Oregon Short Line	24⅜	24⅞	24	24⅛	– ⅛
31½	31¾	1,350	Pacific Mail	30⅜	31¼	30⅜	31¼	+ ⅛
114⅜	115	2,934	Pennsylvania R. R.	115⅝	115⅝	114⅞	114⅞	– ⅛
96¼	96⅜	9,705	People's Gas, Chicago	95¾	96	95¼	95⅞	– ⅛
42⅝	42¾	3,185	P., C., C. & St. Louis.	42¼	43	42¼	42¾	+ ⅛
69¼	69⅜	1,100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	68⅜	69⅜	68⅜	69¼	+2½
176	176¼	200	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	176½	178	176½	176½	.....
21¼	21⅜	1,200	Reading	21⅜	21⅞	21½	21½	– ⅛
49½	49⅝	1,050	Reading 1st pf.	50	50	50	50	– ¼
17	18⅛	5	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	17	17	17	17	.....
7⅛	7¼	100	St. L. & S. F.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	.....
56	56¾	20	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	57	57	57	57	.....
25¼	25⅝	50	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	.....
74⅜	75¼	130	St. Paul & Omaha.	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	– ⅜
20	21	400	Southern Pacific	20½	20½	20¼	20⅞	– ⅜
8¾	9	1,370	Southern Railway	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	– ⅛
30¼	30½	627	Southern Railway pf.	30½	30½	30¼	30¼	– ⅜
...	...	100	Standard Gas	143¼	143½	143¼	143¼	.....
3½	4	740	Standard R. & T.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	– ⅛
24⅛	24⅜	2,646	Tenn. Coal & Iron	25¼	25¼	24½	24⅝	– ⅛
11⅝	12	100	Tex. Pacific	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	– ⅛
175½	176¼	94	Third Avenue	175	176	175	176	.....
31⅝	31¾	19,090	U. P., all in. pd.	31⅝	31⅝	31¼	31¾	– ⅛
9⅝	9½	1,660	U. P., D. & G. t. r.	9¼	9½	9¼	9⅜	.....
6¾	7	110	United States Leather	7	7	7	7	– ⅛
63⅞	64	630	U. S. Leather pf.	64	64	63⅞	63⅞	+ ⅜
15½	16¾	110	United States Rubber.	16	16	16	16	+ ⅛
18	18⅝	905	Wabash pf.	18⅜	18⅝	18	18	– ⅛
100	102	800	West Chicago Street.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	– ⅛
90¼	90¼	1,224	Western Union Tel.	90⅛	90⅝	90⅛	90¼	– ⅛
3	3¼	3,795	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	.....
13⅛	14	200	W. & L.E. pf., $1 as. pd.	13¾	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	+ ⅛
6	8	10	Wisconsin Central pf.	6	6	6	6	.....
Sales.....		299,374						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	100	...
4s, r., 1907	112¾	113¼
4s, c., 1907	114¼	114¾
4s, r., 1925	127¾	128¼
4s, c., 1925	128¾	129¼
5s, r., 1904	113¼	113½
6s, c., 1904	114¾	114¾
Currency 6s, 1899-1903	...	...
Cherokee 4s, 1898-1903	...	...
Cherokee 4s, 1899-1903	...	...
Dist. Col. 3-65s	...	116
Adams Express	158	161
Alb. & Sus.	182	...
Alton & T. H.	60	63
Am. Coal	120	140
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	74½	75¼
Am. Dist. Tel.	...	29
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	18	20
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	112¼	114
Am. T. & C.	91	92
Ann Arbor	12	13
Ann Arbor pf.	34	35
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	6
Boston A. L. pf.	104	108
Brunswick Co., 2d in. paid	5¼	6
Buff., R. & P.	29	29¾
Bur., C. R. & N.	70	70
Capital Traction	67	70
Chi. & Alton	163½	...
Chi. & Alton pf.	175	...
Chi. & E. Ill.	57	59
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	34½	38
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	23¼	25
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	69	75
Chi. & N. W. pf.	164½	165
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	80	85
Cleve. & Pitts.	168½	...
Col. C. & I. Dev.	½	¾
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	2½
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	70	78
Col. & H. Coal, all	...	...

$8,710

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$6,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	59½	59½	59½	59½
5,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d	64½	64½	64½	64½
20,000	Texas Pac. 2d	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼
20,000	Wis. Cent. 1st	45	45	45	45
3,000	Wis. Cent. Inc.	7	7	7	7

$54,000

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—New York Biscuit led again to-day, but toward the end it showed some weakness. It opened at 64¼ and closed at 64. Strawboard was stronger, closing at 32, a point above the opening, and much higher than at any previous closing for some time. Diamond Match was lower, falling from 142 to 141. Other stocks stood steady.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard	31½
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	68
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co.	7½
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	30
Chicago Packing & P. Co.	26
Chicago Packing & P. Co. pf.	49¾
Chicago City Railway	236½
Diamond Match Co. of Ill.	140
Lake Street Elevated	13¾
International Packing Co.	19
International Packing Co. pf.	81
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	8¾
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf.	33
New York Biscuit Co.	63¾
North Chicago Street Railroad	220
Street's W. S. C. Line	21¾
West Chicago Street Railroad	100¾
Lake Street Elev. t. ctfs.	14
South Side Elev. Railroad	60½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—Pennsylvania Heat, Light and Power and United Gas

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s		
8,000		7¼
Am Tobacco Co scrip		
10,000		80½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		
14,000		83
At. T & S F gen 4s		
5,000		91
10,000		90⅞
25,000		91
5,000		91⅛
8,000		91¼
Adjustment 4s		
2,000		58½
80,000		59
5,000		58⅞
7,000		59
Atlantic & Danv 1st		
5,000		95⅞
Balt & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925		
6,000		87½
Brooklyn R T 5s		
1,000		94⅝
28,000		95
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc		
6,000		43
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc		
1,000		14½
Cent Ga Ry 3d inc		
1,000		8½
Cent of N J gen 5s		
4,000		112
5,000s60F		111½
19,000		112
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		
1,000		82¼
1,000		82½
2,000		82¼
8,000		82
2,000		82¼
1,000		82
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st cons 4s		
5,000		105
Ches & Ohio 6s, 1911		
1,000		120¾
Ches & Ohio con 5s		
5,000		114⅝
1,000s20F		114½
Chi, B & Q deb 5s		
5,000		106¾
Chi, B & Q cons 7s		
10,000		115⅞
5,000		115¾
Chi & E Ill gen 5s		
8,000		105
Chi, Ind & L refdg 6s		
3,000		100¼
Chi, R I & P ext 5s		
15,000		105⅞
50,000		106⅜
5,000		105⅝
Chi, R I & P deb 5s		
2,000		107½
Chi Term & Trans 4s		
13,000		85¾
23,000		85⅞
Colorado Mid 1st, Trust Co certfs		
1,000		66½
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co certfs, $45 paid		
1,000		77
Den & Rio Grande 4s		
10,000		91
3,000		91¼
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s		
9,000		110¾
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st consol 5s		
3,000		117
Erie 1st ext 5s		
3,000		115
Erie gen lien 3-4s		
20,000		71
2,000		70¾
Erie 4s prior bonds		
11,000		80¾
Flint & P M, Port Huron Div 5s		
2,000		86¾
3,000		87
Ft W & D C 1st		
39,000		73
12,000		73½
2,000		73½
10,000		73¾
5,000		78
Ft W & R G 1st 3-4s		
5,000		57¼
8,000		57⅝
Gal, Har & San An 2d		
5,000		102
Han & St Jo cons		
10,000		122½
H & Tex Cent gen 4s		
3,000		79¼
H & Tex Cent G M 4s		
10,000		79¾
Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge		
1,000		85
Int & Gt Nor 3d		
2,000		46
Iowa Cent 1st 5s		
1,000		99¾
3,000		100
Kanawha & Mich 4s		
1,000		80½
Kan City & Pac 1st		
1,000		72
Kan Pac 6s, 1895, Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups		
29,000		118
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs		
10,000		95¼
10,000		96¼
12,000		96¼
10,000		96¼
5,000		95
2,000		94½
30,000		95¼
10,000		95½
20,000		96
L S & Mich So 3½s		
5,000		106¾
Long Island con 5s		
5,000		118
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s		
6,000		86
Manhattan Ry con 4s		
1,000		97½
7,000		97
15,000		96½
Met St Ry gen 5s		
4,000		116
Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A		
9,000		104¾
21,000s20F		105
10,000		105
Mo Pac 1st con 6s		
5,000		96
10,000		95½
Mo, K & East 1st		
3,000		96½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s		
7,000		87¾
14,000		87½
8,000		87⅝
12,000		87¾
20,000		87⅛
5,000		88
Mo, K & T 2d		
10,000		63¾
16,000		64
7,000		63¾
1,000		64
18,000		63⅝
9,000		63⅞
24,000		63¾
10,000		64
26,000		64⅛
5,000		64
Mo, K & T of T 5s		
4,000		82
Mo Pac 1st col 5s		
5,000		67
5,000		67¼
15,000		67½
4,000		67⅝
3,000		67¾
5,000		67⅝
18,000		67¾
1,000		67½
16,000		67⅝
1,000		68
9,000		67½
2,000		68
Mo Pac trust 5s		
10,000		69
15,000		69½
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s		
21,000		79
N Y, O & W refdg 4s		
2,000		99½
1,000		99¾
19,000		100
N Y, S & W 1st refdg 5s		
1,000		107
N Y, S & W G M		
11,000		92½
Norf & W Ry con 4s		
2,000		79¾
5,000		79⅞
Nor Pac gen lien 3s		
1,000		62¼
4,000		62½
85,000		62½
500		62⅝
4,000		62¼
12,000		62½
500		62¾
85,000		62⅝
1,000		62⅞
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s		
2,000		96⅜
23,000		96⅞
4,000		96⅝
4,000		96⅞
Ohio Southern G M 4s		
2,000		10
Omaha & St L 1st		
2,000		79¼
2,000		79⅞
Oregon Imp Co 1st, Trust Co certfs		
5,000		107
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, 5th installment paid		
10,000		58⅝
46,000		58¾
5,000		58⅝
15,000		58½
20,000		58⅝
10,000		58⅞
40,000		59
30,000		59¼
5,000		59⅜
35,000		60
18,000		60½
8,000		60
Oregon R & N 4s		
15,000		95⅜
1,000		95½
10,000		95⅝
50,000		96½
Oregon R & N 1st		
1,000		114½
Oregon S L 1st con 5s		
10,000		99½
29,000		99
10,000		99¼
20,000		99⅜
10,000		99½
10,000		99¼
Income A 5s		
10,000		64
1,000		64¼
3,000		63⅞
7,000		64
14,000		64⅜
10,000		64½
1,000		64¾
11,000		65
11,000		65¼
11,000		65½
3,000		65⅝
10,000		66
10,000		66½
2,000		67
3,000		66⅜
5,000		65⅞
15,900		66¼
Inc B & col trust		
16,000		45½
10,000		45¾
10,000s20F		45¾
4,000		46
Pac of Mo 1st 4s		
11,000		105½
4,000s10F		105½
People's G & C of Chi 1st cons 6s		
5,000		119½
P, C & St L 4½s, Series B		
1,000		113
Pitts, Shen & L E 1st		
5,000		107½
Pitts & West 1st 4s		
8,000		79
5,000		79¼
Reading Co gen 4s		
6,000		83¾
Rio Grande West 1st		
6,000		83¼
4,000		83
5,000		83¼
St J & G I 2-3-4s		
1,000		72
2,000		71¾
2,000		71½
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s		
2,000		80¾
1,000		80½
Stamped gtd		
5,000		89
St P & Duluth 2d		
3,000		108
St P, M & M consld 6s, reduced to 4½s		
8,000s20F		107½
1,000		107½
St L S W 1st		
6,000		72¾
6,000		72½
St P, M & M, Montana Central 6s		
3,000		127
San An & Ar Pass 4s		
90,000		62
4,000		62¼
54,000		62
18,000		62¼
15,000		62½
50,000		62
Seattle, L S & E 1st, Tr Co certfs, ass't paid		
1,000		76½
1,000		76¾
1,000		79¾
4,000		79½
10,000		80
19,000		79½
68,000		79
1,000		78¾
12,000		78½
125,000		78
So Car & Ga 1st 5s		
11,000		96½
20,000		96¾
So Pac of Ariz 1st		
10,000		103¾
So Pac of N M 1st		
5,000		106¼
9,000		106½
Southern Ry 1st 5s		
20,000		92½
1,000		92¾
Standard R & T 6s		
1,000		57
Tex & N O con 5s		
10,000		98¼
Tex & Pac 1st 5s		
82,000		100
10,000		100½
Tex & Pac 2d inc		
5,000		81⅝
9,000		81½
1,000		81⅝
27,000		81½
25,000		81⅝
28,000		81½
183,000		81⅝
40,000		81½
10,000		81⅝
20,000		81⅝
3,000		81⅝
10,000		81½
5,000		81⅜
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st		
6,000		103½
Union Pacific purchase money certfs		
40,000		120
35,000		119¾
20,000		119⅝
72,000		119½
Union Pac 1st, 1897, Tr Co certfs, ex matured coups		
1,000		121
Union Pac 6s, 1898, Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups		
5,000c		122¾
10,000		122¾
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs		
10,000		56¾
10,000		56⅞
30,000		57
5,000		56¾
10,000		57
4,000		56⅝
16,000		56½
2,000		56⅜
5,000		56⅝
11,000		56⅞
9,000		56½
15,000		56⅝
27,000		56⅞
13,000		57
10,000		56⅞
87,000		57
15,000		57¼
10,000		57½
4,000		57¼
58,000		57½
Virginia Mid G M		
1,000		104
Wabash 1st 5s		
5,000		108½
15,000		108¼
1,000		108⅜
Wabash 2d 5s		
5,000		81¾
West Shore gtd 4s		
2,000		109⅜
Registered		
5,000		109¼
W N Y & P 1st		
12,000		108½
W N Y & P inc		
10,000		12¼
W N Y & P gen		
10,000		49¼
Wn Nor Car 1st 6s		
1,000		115⅞
Wilkes & East 1st		
15,000		98
3,000		98¼
5,000		98⅜
15,000		98
2,000		98¼
3,000		98⅞
5,000		98½
7,000		98⅜
8,000		98¾
3,000		98⅜
2,000		99
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs		
5,000		42
10,000		41⅞
23,000		42
14,000		42½
21,000		42¾
10,000		42⅞
37,000		43
15,000		43¼
6,000		43
35,000		43¼
6,000		43½
6,000		43¾
5,000		43⅞
30,000		44
5,000		44⅛
5,000		44⅜
1,000		44½
5,000		44⅜
2,000		44¼
15,000		44⅜
15,000		44½
9,000		44⅜
10,000		44⅝
5,000		44⅜
10,000		44⅝
25,000		44⅞
20,000		44⅝
79,000		45
Total sales		$3,988,000

incomes and Wisconsin Central 5s, the general list being neglected, with most stocks heavy when traded in. Call loans, 2@3½; time money, 2½@4; Clearing House rate, 2.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	222	...
Boston & Lowell	223	224
Boston & Maine	169	170
Boston & Providence	268	...
Chi. Junction & Stock Yards	112½	113
Fitchburg pf	...	99¾
Maine Central	127	129½
Old Colony	188	189
Oregon Short Line	24	24¼
West End	83½	84
West End pf	...	104
Wisconsin Central	2½	3
Wisconsin Central pf	...	6¼

Mining Companies.

Allouez	1	1¼
Arnold	4¼	4½
Atlantic	26	26½
Boston & Montana	151¼	152
Butte & Boston	25½	25⅝
Calumet & Hecla	498	500
Centennial	10¾	11
Franklin	12	12¼
Gold Coin Mines	1⅝	2
Napa, (quicksilver)	...	8¼
Osceola	41	42
Pioneer, (gold)	5¾	6⅛
Quincy	108	110
Santa Ysabel	5	5¾
Tamarack	140

HEARING IN O'SHEA'S CASE

Lax Prison Discipline Is Told Of by Some of the Keepers.

WARDEN FALLON'S TESTIMONY

Daniel O'Neill Tells About the Charge that E. J. Ratcliffe, the Actor, Was Allowed to Go to the Tombs Offices and Drink Liquors.

The hearing of the charges preferred by Warden Fallon of the Tombs prison against his deputy night warden, Edward O'Shea, which was begun a week ago, was continued yesterday in the prison offices before Commissioner of Correction Francis J. Lantry. Some of the prison keepers testified against O'Shea and made statements concerning the laxity of prison discipline. Assistant Corporation Counsel Charles Blandy appeared for the Commissioner and J. Gray Boyd for the defendant. Before any witnesses were sworn Mr. Boyd made a motion to dismiss the charges on technicalities and the motion was denied.

Warden Fallon was called first. He gave an account of his many troubles during Mayor Strong's administration, and told how he had been turned out of office on the charges preferred against him by O'Shea, and how he had fought his way back through the courts. He said that in his opinion the defendant was mentally weak and incompetent.

One of the principal charges against O'Shea is that he allowed Edward E. Ratcliffe, the actor, to go to the prison offices to drink intoxicating liquors with friends. The Warden said that he had left word on Dec. 17 that the actor's friends might call between 8 and 9 o'clock, and that they were to be permitted to see him, as they could not get time to call upon him in the daytime.

The Warden was asked by Mr. Boyd if he did not allow Iasigi, the Turkish Consul at Boston, who was recently imprisoned in the Tombs, to see friends at night in the prison offices.

"I did not," replied the Warden. "The man who was day warden at that time put him in a private room in the prison, where only a small, rotten iron bar kept him from escaping. I found him there, and put him in the counsel room, although the day warden requested me to leave him where he was."

"Do you feel very friendly toward Mr. O'Shea?" asked Mr. Boyd.

"Not very," said the Warden, with a grim smile.

Daniel O'Neill, a keeper, testified that four men had called on Ratcliffe. "O'Shea," he said, "had made out an order for five persons, but there were only four. When Ratcliffe came back from the office he looked as if he had been having a good time, and also told me that he had been drinking some hot Scotch."

The examination was adjourned until Tuesday.

FREDERICK McH. KITCHING SUED

Lawyer for the Broker-Convict Won His Case in Spite of Himself.

To a young Brooklyn lawyer came yesterday the unusual experience of winning a case in spite of himself. He is Homer R. Scoville, and he was defending a case in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn Borough, in which Andrew L. Taylor, Treasurer of the American Service Union, sought to recover $200 from Frederick McHenry Kitching, the young Wall Street broker, who is serving a five years' sentence in Sing Sing.

On Feb. 23, 1897, Kitching gave Taylor a check for $200 to cash, saying that he did not at that time have the money in bank, but that it would be there next day. Taylor cashed the check, and next day when he presented it the teller refused to make payment, saying that Kitching had no money there. Kitching was arrested, and Mrs. Hattie Collins gave bail. He was afterward arrested on another charge, tried, and sent to Sing Sing. In Taylor's suit to recover he was represented by George F. Elliott and Henry M. Dater.

Most of the testimony offered by Scoville was excluded, and the case seemed so clear that Elliott said he did not care to sum up. Scoville started to do so, and began by saying that most of his testimony had been excluded by Justice Dickey. The Justice frowned and said in his deep voice, "It is very impertinent of you to make such a statement." Scoville apologized, and the Court said, "I will excuse you this time, but don't let it occur again."

Then Justice Dickey turned to Elliott and said: "I can't see that you have proved fraud. If this man had given a check under the pretense that he had money in bank it would have been fraud, but it was simply a lying promise. He is a pretty clever rascal, and I think he has got you."

Mr. Elliott expostulated, Scoville argued, and Justice Dickey cut them short by observing:

"The defendant's counsel has talked about everything in the case except the real point. It is a pretty good case in spite of his efforts to lose it."

Then the young lawyer arose with a smile and said: "Your Honor, as you have just remarked that fraud has not been shown, I ask you to dismiss the complaint."

"Motion granted," said Justice Dickey.

NEW JERSEY BUILDING ROADS.

Interest Spreading on Account of the Good Work Performed.

Henry I. Budd, Commissioner of Public Roads of New Jersey, in his fourth annual report, says that there is no abatement in the interest manifested in the construction of roads in the different counties of the State, and that many new counties are grasping the idea that under the State aid law they can easily and economically cover their leading thoroughfares with stone. Consequently the demand for new roads is great.

New Jersey last year added about seventy miles of macadam roads to the number already constructed, involving an outlay on the part of the State of $100,000 and about $250,000 on the part of individuals and counties. A large part of the State money was utilized in finishing links to make complete thoroughfares from the lower end of the State to the upper through the principal cities and towns. Another year promises to complete all the links.

Many inventors and the Office of Road Inquiry at Washington are urging upon the farmers the trial of steel tracks for roads, but Commissioner Budd admits the inhabitants of New Jersey are too conservative to adopt this style immediately. The average cost per mile of roads was reduced last year fully one-third. Some roads were built at from $3,000 to $4,000 per mile, where they have been costing from $6,000 to $9,000 per mile.

The system of building roads under the State Aid act is becoming exceedingly popular among all classes in New Jersey, Commissioner Budd's report continues. The farmers feared the expense would be greater than they could bear, but the injection of one stone road, however short, was an object lesson that stimulated the residents of other neighborhoods to request the same kind of improvement. These roads are bringing city people into the country as permanent settlers. The extreme popularity of the movement has been instrumental not only in building over 240 miles of good roads, but also in causing many hundred more to be petitioned for, which, under the present appropriation, will require many years to build.

Duties of a "Teacher of Shop Work."

"E. A. F." is informed that the duties of a "teacher of shop work" in the public schools are to instruct pupils in the use of tools in the workshops, which have been and are being opened as a part of the course in manual training. This course was introduced about nine years ago, and it is the intention to have shop-work instruction in every school where shop room is available. Only pupils of the higher grades are taught the constructive work, while those of lower grades are taught drawing and modeling. A minimum time of an hour and a half per week is devoted to workshop practice, beginning in the fifth grade, (latter half of the fifth year of school life,) and continuing for two and a half years through the four higher grades of the school course. James P. Haney is Supervisor of Manual Training.

SPORTSMEN'S SHOW CONTESTS.

H. M. Spencer Is Carrying Off the Shooting Honors.

At the Sportsmen's Exposition, in Madison Square Garden, the most interest now is centred in the shooting and bowling tournaments.

H. M. Spencer of Scranton, Penn., is still in the lead in the 100-shot championship match, with a score of 24 24. In the continuous match, best three tickets to count, H. M. Spencer and M. Dorrier are tied, with scores of 149 out of a possible 150. In the bull's eye match, Mr. Spencer and P. Kossek are tied, with 10 degrees each.

The scores in the bowling competition follow: J. Biershank, 1,055; O. Foege, 1,168; F. Brill, 1,169, and H. Kahlsdorf, 1,126. The leaders in the special prize head-pin contest are: J. Beck, 148; J. Keppler, 147, and J. Graham, 144. Two match games are scheduled for to-day between: A. Paulson, Fidelia Club, vs. L. Johnson, Jr., Knickerbocker Athletic Club; E. Silver, Brooklyn, vs. C. K. Starr, New York.

The results of the casting contests were: Light-rod Contest, Open to All.—Won by R. C. Leonard, 92½ feet; P. C. Hewitt, 90 feet, second; H. W. Hawes, 88½ feet, third.

Contest for Accuracy Only, at a Buoy 60 Feet from a Platform.—Won by George Laudman, B. Brandreth second, B. W. Goodsell third. Judge—H. R. Harris.

CHICAGO BILLIARD TOURNAMENT

Schaefer and Ives Win Games—The Former Breaks a Record.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—"Wizard" Schaefer in his game this afternoon with Catton, in the eighteen-inch balk-line tournament, ran his 400 points in 10 innings, an average of 40, which is the world's record at the new game. The score:

Schaefer—33, 34, 68, 0, 23, 27, 25, 1, 106, 83. Total—400. Average, 40. High runs, 106 and 83.

Catton—1, 0, 11, 24, 42, 1, 10, 0, 4. Total—93. Average, 10 1-3. High runs, 42 and 24.

To-night's game between Ives and Spinks was won by Ives. Score:

Ives—0, 8, 30, 6, 15, 3, 2, 4, 80, 9, 31, 13, 2, 0, 1, 10, 0, 36, 5, 136. Total, 400. Average, 20; high runs, 136 and 80.

Spinks—3, 18, 1, 0, 5, 3, 0, 1, 3, 4, 2, 37, 13, 13, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 44. Total, 154. Average, 7 7-10. High runs, 44 and 37.

Sutton and Catton play to-morrow afternoon, and the winner is sure of third money, with a chance of a tie for second. Ives and Schaefer play in the evening. If the former wins, Ives will capture first money and Schafer will be tied for second and third moneys with the winner of the afternoon game. Should Schaefer win he will be tied with Ives and the tie will be played off Monday night.

CONSOLIDATION AT NEWPORT.

Street Railway and Illuminating Companies to Unite.

NEWPORT, Jan. 21.—The Newport Street Railway Company and the Newport Illuminating Company will be consolidated shortly. The preliminaries have been arranged and the deal will be consummated at the meeting of the Street Railway Company next week. The idea is to effect a saving in the expenses of the street railway company in running its cars by electricity.

The illuminating company has purchased the common stock of the railway company, but the management of the road will not be changed.

HYPNOTIZED AND DISJOINTED.

James Foy's Exhibition with His Wife May Be Stopped in Indiana.

ANDERSON, Ind., Jan. 21.—Indiana officers have had their attention called to a brutal exhibition that is given by Mr. and Mrs. James Foy in this city, and pressure will be brought to bear to prevent its continuance. The Charcot system of hypnotism is used, paralyzing all the vital organs but the heart. After the wife is thus treated Foy disjoints every one of her limbs. When he pulls them they crack like the report of a gun. He then pulls the arms and legs around out of shape. Finally, there is a cracking, and the neck becomes elongated. The head then falls upon the breast, the backbone apparently being disjointed. The head is then tucked around under an arm or laid on the back. Foy then places the disjointed bones in proper position, and brings his wife out of the trance.

MISSIONARY INQUIRY IN CHINA.

Dr. Eaton, President of Beloit College, Sent on an Investigation.

BELOIT, Wis., Jan. 21.—Dr. Edward Eaton, President of Beloit College, will leave next Tuesday for China as a member of a deputation of the American Board of Foreign Missions to investigate thoroughly the condition, future, and possibilities of the mission work of the board. Dr. Eaton will be absent at least five months. He will leave Beloit next Tuesday, and will sail from Vancouver Jan. 31.

His wife will probably accompany him. All the expenses will be met by some philanthropic men, who are interested in the work, and the American Board will not have anything to pay. North China, where most of the missions of the board are located, is the country which Russia and Germany are seizing. This division may and it may not affect the progress of missionary work.

National Fishery Congress.

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 21.—The National Fishery Congress convened this morning, with a large number of delegates in attendance. L. T. Carlton, Chairman of the Maine delegation, made a short talk, showing some of the benefits fishing for pleasure had given his State.

President Cheney read a paper on "The Hudson River as the Original Salmon Stream."

A scientific paper was read by Prof. H. C. Bumpus advocating attention to handling fish for the market, and showing how unwholesome fish are as handled now.

J. M. Wilson read a paper on fish farming in Florida.

Birmingham Cotton Mill.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 21.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Avondale Cotton Mills held to-day an issue of $100,000 of 6 per cent. ten-year gold bonds was authorized. These bonds at once were bid in at par by J. M. Lewis of Talladega, Ala. The Treasurer was instructed to sell off another $100,000 of stock, and $10,000 of this stock was taken on the spot. The proceeds of the bonds and stock sold to-day added to previous receipts make $500,000 that will be invested in the mill that is almost completed and will be in operation by May.

Samuel P. Axtell Dies Suddenly.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Jan. 21.—Samuel P. Axtell of Brooklyn died suddenly to-day at his country home at Bellport. He was seventy-two years of age, and had been suffering from asthma. For a number of years he was a member of the Brooklyn City Works Department, and a frequent contributor to current literature upon hydraulic engineering. He was a descendant of Col. William Axtell, Privy Councilor to George III. for the American Colonies during the Revolution.

Western Theological Seminary.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Bishop W. E. McLaren of the Episcopal Church, has resigned the Deanship of the Western Theological Seminary, a place which he has filled since the establishment of the seminary in 1854. The position was left vacant and the position of warden created with practically the same duties. The Rev. W. J. Gold was elected to the place by the Trustees.

Life Sentence for Hazelbeds.

The trial of Conrad Hazelbeds for the murder of Thomas McSorley, at Prohibition Park, Richmond Borough, was brought to a close at the Richmond Courthouse yesterday, and at 10 o'clock last night the jury returned a verdict of murder in the second degree. Hazelbedz was immediately sentenced to imprisonment for life by Judge Kellogg.

Housesmiths' Strikes to End.

It was reported yesterday that the Board of Walking Delegates had given up the fight against the firm of J. B. & J. M. Cornell, and that on Monday 1,000 men who had been ordered out in sympathetic strikes for the housesmiths on four buildings where the firm has contracts for the ironwork would return to work.

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN.

Good Racing for the Meet of the Thirteenth Regiment Corps—An Odd Twelve-Hour Race.

A chance to watch a list of fast amateurs in a programme of good cycle sport will be afforded at the indoor race meet under the auspices of the Thirteenth Regiment Bicycle Corps to-night on the floor of the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Sumner and Putnam Avenues, Brooklyn Borough. Two championships—one for the National Guard of the city, the other for the championship of the Thirteenth Regiment—are on the programme. Both are mile events. For the National Guard championship among the entries are W. E. Mosher, Twenty-second Regiment; E. A. Ross, Twenty-third Regiment; G. W. Crook, Thirteenth Regiment; A. S. Jungkind, Twenty-second Regiment; Fred W. Sulzer, Twelfth Regiment, and Carl Sanford, Twenty-third Regiment. The one-mile novice, the half-mile handicap, and the two-mile handicap are other events scheduled. On the armory floor a nine-lap track has been marked off, and it has been strewn with a preparation said to enable the tires to hold on the turns. It is said to be nearly as safe as if the track was banked. Besides the races, promenade music by the regimental band and the presentation of a standard of colors are promised.

What may prove an amusing long-distance race has been arranged for to-day at Sea Beach Palace, Coney Island. It is a twelve-hour event for amateurs, and perhaps the most noteworthy feature of the case is that nine young men have entered. Their zeal is auspicious for energetic racing, as honor will be about the only remuneration. The prizes offered for the wheeling contest are only $35 for first, $20 for second, and $10 for third.

Members of the Century Wheelmen of New York are contemplating a trip to the Paris Exposition in 1900 in force, and a mass tour of France awheel later. The plan is for each person desiring to make the trip to pay to the club Treasurer $5 per month. The accumulated sum, on which interest will be allowed, is estimated to be sufficient for the journey.

Earth roads will be poor and macadam roads inclined to ruts for the next two days in and around New York is the report on the condition of the roads received from correspondents at the L. A. W. State Division headquarters yesterday.

ASEN WHEELMEN INCORPORATE.

New York Club Formed Not to Abuse the Pleasures of Cycling.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—The Asen Wheelmen of New York City were incorporated to-day. In the certificate it is stated that the club is formed to "teach its members not to abuse the pleasures of cycling, and not to carry it to an excess; for it is well known that improper cycling is injurious to individuals, and hence may become a public nuisance."

The directors are H. J. Freedman, Aaron Asen, P. S. Gill, and Louis Beeker of New York City and Leo Goldberg of Greenpoint.

TWO-MILE SKATING HANDICAP.

Won by Hornfeck of Montclair, N. J.—A Canadian Wonder.

The two-mile amateur handicap skating race, which was decided at the Ice Palace Rink, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, last night, brought out one of the fastest amateurs seen since the palmy days of Joe Donoghue and John Johnson. He is G. Bellefuille of Manitoba, who reached this city a few days ago to take part in the National championships next Thursday. Although the Canadian did not win last night's race he might have done so with ease had he wished. The winner was Max Hornfeck of Montclair, N. J., with a handicap of 40 yards. Bellefuille was second, starting from the scratch mark, and M. Ullman, with a handicap of 150 yards, was third. Le Roy See, who also started from the scratch mark, was fourth.

The Canadian skated around leisurely until the tenth lap, when he flashed to the front, entirely outclassing the other skaters. He fell on the fifteenth lap and lost the lead, but again took the lead after two laps, still skating with an easy stride. A half lap from the finish Hornfeck stole past him, and before Bellefuille was aware of it the little Montclair lad had crossed the tape a winner by half a yard.

BOY GOLFERS AT LAKEWOOD.

School Tournament to be Played on the Ocean County Club Links.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 21.—Arrangements have just been perfected for a golf tournament for the boys of the Lakewood Heights School, which event will be an eighteen-hole medal play handicap competition, played on the links of the Ocean County Hunt and Country Club on Monday, Jan. 24.

These tournaments are half-yearly events, and both the Country Club and the Golf Club of Lakewood encourage the boys in golfing by giving them the use of their links on such occasions. As a result, the Lakewood Heights School is represented by a stronger team of golfers than probably any other school in the country, and the tournaments are always events of much interest. Twenty-two boys are entered for the coming tourney, being divided into Classes A and B, according to their golfing proficiency.

Handsome silver cups are offered as prizes, one for Class A, being given by George J. Gould, and one for Class B, by Dwight M. Harris. Among those entering are C. Tiffany Richardson, who, in the Thanksgiving tournament of the Lakewood Golf Club, qualified in the first sixteen, being beaten by Champion Whigham in the semi-finals; Harold S. Curtiss and Walter D. Stockly, who qualified for the consolation cup in the same tournament, and Avery Keep, who holds the record for the Shelter Island Golf Club. It is expected that an Interschool tournament will be arranged here a little later between the Lakewood Heights School, the Cutler School of New York, and the Lawrenceville School.

Columbia's Temporary Crew.

Assistant Coach Webb has selected a temporary 'Varsity eight at Columbia, consisting of those candidates who have had experience in rowing. There are five men who rowed in last year's crew and three of the heaviest of those men who rowed in their freshman year. They are:

	Age.	Height.	Weight.
H. H. Oddie	20	5.11½	172
F. V. Jones	19	6.00½	160½
A. M. McLintock	20	5.10	161
J. W. Mackay	21	5.10½	159½
O. Longacre, Jr., (Capt.)	22	5.11½	172
E. P. Shattuck	23	5.10	180
O. W. Erdal	19	5.11¾	162
B. B. Tilt	19	5.11¾	157

The stroke in use this year is about the same as that used in 1897. More attention will be paid to quickness and sweep in the use of the hands, followed by a slow, even recovery of the body.

The Jockey Club's Officers.

The Stewards of The Jockey Club met yesterday at the office of the club. The following officers were elected for the year: August Belmont, Chairman; James R. Keene, Vice Chairman; F. K. Sturgis, Secretary and Treasurer. The applications of John D. Mahoney and R. J. Hutchinson for reinstatement were denied.

Racing at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—Results at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Selling, six furlongs. Zamar II. won, Caliente second, Official third. Time—1:15¼.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, seven furlongs. Judge Stouffer won, Ramsin second, Lost Girl third. Time—1:28¾.

THIRD RACE.—Selling, one mile. Shasta Water won, Serena second, Fashion Plate third. Time—1:42.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse, one and a sixteenth miles. Buck Massie won, Ostler Joe second, The Roman third. Time—1:48.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, one and a quarter miles. Our Climate won, Eulalba second, Cromwell third. Time—2:06½.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse, eleven-sixteenths of a mile, May W. won Tea Rose III. second, I Don't Know third. Time—1:07¾.

Seventh Regiment Shooting.

The competition for the Kemp and Clark Trophies came to a close at the Seventh Regiment Armory last night. The Clark Trophy was won by Company F, with a score of 2,050, made on Tuesday night. Company I won the Kemp Trophy, with a score of 1,074. Company H shot last night and made a score of 1,061 for the Kemp Trophy and 1,915 in the Clark match.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Several Sales Involving Valuable Dwellings and Plots—Little Business in the Auction Room.

Smith & Stewart have sold for George Hill to Pembroke Jones for $80,000 the four-story brownstone front dwelling 13 West Fifty-first Street, 25 by 100. Mr. Jones will, it is understood, make extensive alterations and improvements. Richard V. Harnett & Co. represented the seller in the transaction.

Stahler & Smith have sold for E. W. and J. R. Taylor to Miss H. M. Dod the two three-story dwellings 136 and 138 West Ninety-second Street, each 20 by 52 by 100. Miss Dod gives in part payment the five-story double flat 189 St. Nicholas Avenue, 32.6 by 89 by 27.6 by 105.6.

It is reported that the northeast corner of Beekman and Pearl Streets, 25 by 108, has been sold by the Colgate estate.

J. Roberts has sold for J. Siler the old buildings 53 and 55 Stanton Street, 44.10 by 75. The buyer will improve the property by the erection of a six-story tenement.

J. Romaine Brown & Co. have sold for Fannie E. Lawrence to F. M. Jones for $2,400 two lots on the east side of Townsend Avenue, 205 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street.

The same firm has also sold for Paul Leavitt to M. B. Cowperthwait the five-story brick buildings 225 and 229 West Twenty-eighth Street, 75 by 100.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for Isaac T. Mainhardt for about $40,000 the four-story brownstone dwelling 10 East Sixty-fourth Street, 20 by 60 by 100.

Mrs. Josephine Schmid has purchased from Newman Cowen for $49,000 a plot at the southeast corner of One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Eighth Avenue, having a frontage of 75.5 feet on Eighth Avenue and the Circle, and 100 feet on the street.

It is reported that the Trustees for R. Laforte have resold the plot 100 by 125, at the southwest corner of Sixty-sixth Street and Central Park West, recently taken in a trade from D. H. McAlpin.

James E. O'Hara has sold for Solomon Cohen the five-story flat 2,185 Seventh Avenue, 25 by 85 by 94.

The same broker has also sold for S. E. Holland the four-story flat 252 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 25 by 84 by 99.11, and for Edmund Coffin the lot on the west side of Bradhurst Avenue, 317 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street.

John A. Prigge has sold to Charles McNamara the four-story brick flat, northwest corner of Park Avenue and Eighty-eighth Street, 25.8 by 82.

H. Rawak has sold for the New York Life Insurance Company the three-story brick dwelling 55 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, 18 by 100.

Louis Lesp has sold to William Worth the three-story frame tenement 48 Broome Street, 25 by 75.

It is reported that two lots on Claremont Avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, have been purchased by James Talcott.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday, Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to Joseph Schaeffler, for $18,000, the four-story stone-front dwelling 152 East Thirty-fourth Street, 16.11 by 98.9; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Charles Sperle, for $8,500, Lots 412, 413, and 414 on Map No. 2 of Laconia Park, being on the south side of Third Street, 75 by 109.4.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Third Street, north side, 80 feet west of Park Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 86; Jacob Wiedhopf of 420 East Seventy-seventh Street, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $22,000.

Sedgwick Avenue, east side, 200 feet north of Fordham Landing Road, for a one-story frame structure, 75 by 20; Michael Redmond, owner; L. Falk, architect; cost, $200.

Alterations.

No. 353 East Third Street, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; Aaron Gottlieb of 409 East Houston Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, southeast corner of Madison Avenue, to two four-story brick tenements, with stores; Roger Foster of 35 Wall Street, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $2,400.

Third Avenue, west side, from Fifty-ninth to Sixtieth Streets, to a six-story brick store; L. G. Bloomingdale, owner; Buchman & Diesler of 21 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $1,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Jan. 21.

AVENUE A, w s, 52.10 ft s of 121st St, 16x75.9x16x76.11; George E. Moss, referee, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank 6,000

AVENUE D, n w corner of 9th St, 23x70x irregular; William P. Wright and wife to George S. Wright 100

BASSFORD PLACE, s e s, Lot 12, map being sub-divided 1, 2, 3, 4, of Abraham Basford estate, 50x100; Agnes Reed to Frederick Emanuel 10

BATHGATE AV, e s, 81 ft s of 179th St, 35.8x90.2x35.8x89.6; Mary J. O'Brien to Frederick W. Willcox 1

BRADHURST AV, w s, 315 ft s of 145th St, —x—; Edmund Coffin and wife to William J. Huston 2,500

CANAL ST, 195 and 197, 50x75; Solomon Stone to Mary Lazarus, ½ part 1

CHATHAM SQUARE, 10, n s, 20x80x19.3 x80; Solomon Canter and wife to Samuel Vollman and another 100

CHERRY ST, 427, 25.1x90.7x25x92.6; Porte V. Ransom, referee, to Leopold Kaufmann 21,000

CHERRY ST, 427, 25.1x90.7x25x92.6; Leopold Kaufmann and wife to Laura Oppenheim 1

CONCOURSE, e s, 225 ft s of 192d, or Primrose St, 50x100; Eva A. Salter to John C. Briggs 1

CONCOURSE, w s, 100 ft s of 192d, or Primrose St, 50x100; Eva A. Salter to Mary L. Berrian 1

CONCOURSE, e s, 150 ft s of 192d, or Primrose St, 25x100; Eva A. Salter to Arthur E. Briggs 1

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 81.6 ft n of 189th St, 16x80; Clara M. Bliss to George M. Nixon 1

FORDHAM, or High Bridge Road, n s, 77.11 ft w of Valentine Av, 26x126.3x25x 119.3, ¾ part; Eva A. Salter to Mary L. Berrian and others 1

LORING PLACE, n w corner of 183d St, 16.7x98.11x161.1x172; Sarah Y. Jackson to Delta Psi Upsilon 7,000

LOT 395, map of Section A, of the Vyse estate, Twenty-third Ward; Charles A. Lilijedahl and wife to Philip J. Leddy 1

PART OF LOT 32, map of Highbridge, Ville, West Farms; Anna Brown to Esther B. Sickles 200

PEARL ST, 546, 24.9x100; Anna E. Leaycraft to Frank Lugar ..... Nominal

PLOT, 200 ft w of 9th Av, centre line between 53d and 54th Sts, runs w 25x n 86.8x e 25x s 87.11, Marx Ottinger and others to Paul Hoffman 100

SHERIFF ST, 67 and 69, 42.11x irregular; Esther Canaan to Betsey Baddock 1

SHIEL ST, e s, Lot 785, map of Laconia Park, 25x100; Malinda G. Mace to William Eckenfelder 460

VALENTINE AV, w s, 1,048.5 ft s from road to Macomb's Dam to Fordham Depot, —60x250; John Brady to John J. Brady 1

VALENTINE AV, w s, 50 ft s of Central Av, 50x100; Emma J. Holder to Frederick Emanuel 1

WASHINGTON AV, e s, part of Lot 11, map of Cebrie Park; William J. Hyland to Felix McCanon 3,800

WILLIAM ST, 23, 23.4x97.5x irregular; Henry M. Dater, referee, to Sarah M. Marvin and others 110,000

5TH AV, w s, Lot 477, map of Laconia Park, 25x100; William Eckenfelder and wife to William M. Brown 2,350

5TH AV, w s, Lot 477, map of Laconia Park, 25x100; William M. Brown to Samuel Brown 1

5TH AV, e s, 25.11 ft n of 114th St, 25x 100; Moritz Walter to Bertha G. Lyons. 13,500

8TH AV, 2,492 and 2,494, 50x100; 8th Av, s e corner of 154th St, 25x100; Frederick W. Sauer and others to Charles Leasenfelt 100

8TH AV, e s, 50 ft s of 126th St, 25x100; John Morgan and another, executors, to Matthew T. Murray 9,100

8TH AV, n e corner of 127th St, 99.11x100; John Morgan and another, executors, to M. T. Murray, ½ part 30,250

7TH ST, s s, 242.1 ft w of 2d Av, 24.5x 90.10; Julius B. Fox and wife to Jacob Klingenstein 10

7TH ST, s s, 217.8 ft w of 2d Av, 24.5x 90.10; Julius B. Fox and wife to Jacob Klingenstein 10

17TH ST, 132 East, 20x92; Lasmmlein Buttenweiser and others to Julius Dreyfus 45,000

17TH ST, 132 East, 25x92; Julius Dreyfus and wife to Laemmiein Buttenwieser and another 45,000

22D ST, s s, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 75x98.9; Thomas R. White and wife to Anna E. Leaycraft 1

46TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 25x 100.4; Malta M. Engelken to Malta M. Messer 1

50TH ST, n s, 255 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.5; Lillie Goldsheer to Samuel Green 1

61ST ST, n s, 92 ft w of 10th Av, 27x 100.5; Mary L. Carey to B. Theresa Carey 2,520

65TH ST, 162 West, 18x100.5; 65th St, 136 West, 20x100.5; Katherine Kohler to Rosette E. Grow 1

65TH ST, 162 West, 18x100.5; 65th St, 136 West, 20x100.5; Frank H. Finch and wife to Katherine Kohler 1

114TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 125x100.11; David Goldlust to Rosina Vigna and another 1

124TH ST, 53 West, 16.8x99.11; Sylvester J. E. Ward, referee, to Ernest Sass 7,600

149TH ST, n s, 155 ft e of Robbins Av, 25x125; Bridget Loughran and another, executors, to Leopold Hutter 4,725

149TH ST, n s, 155 ft e of Robbins Av, 25x125; Bridget Loughran and others to Leopold Hutter 1

157TH ST, n s, 450.10 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 28x101.6; George Stolz and wife to Peter J. Kinzig 1

169TH ST, n e s, 41.6 ft s e of Stebbins Av, 75x107x75.2x102.8; Frederick A. Strang and wife to Thomas Farley 100

172TH ST, s s, extends from Burnside to Webster Av, 132x285.6x41x297.10; James Buckhout and wife to John S. Bush 1

182D ST, s s, 105 ft e of Madison Av, 15x80; Frederick W. Willcox and wife to Mary J. O'Brien 1

207TH ST, s s, 280.1 ft w of Perry Av, 50x100; Veronika Andrae to John M. Woolsey 10

207TH ST, s s, 180.1 ft w of Perry Av, 100x100; George P. Andrae and wife to John M. Woolsey 10

Recorded Leases.

CLARK, Nate E., to Samuel Josefson and another; Rivington St, n w corner of Eldridge St, store, &c., 3 years 1,050

BARTELSTONE, Harris, to Samuel Frumkin and another; 326 East 11th St, 3 years $3,000

JOHNSEN, Amund, and another to John A. Murray; 114 West 34th St, 5 years ... 2,000

PENFIELD, William W., to Patrick Lennon; Orchard St, east corner of High Bridge St, 5 years 600

SONN, Hyman, and another to Jacob Thumann and another; Horatio St, n s, 150 ft e of West St, 50x81.6, 6 years 3,800

SPELLMEYER, Charles, to Samuel E. Randolph; 206 West St and 53 and 55 Harrison St, 5 years 6,000

Recorded Mortgages.

BRANDT, Jennie L., to Mary M. Sullivan; s w corner of Broadway and Walker St, 1 year $1,000

BOGGS, William, and wife to Lambert Suydam; s s of 127th St, 225 ft e of Columbus Av, demand 1,500

CARROLL, Alice, to Marcus Rosen; w s of Wooster St, 56.5 ft s of 4th St; also, 243 Wooster St, 2 years 5,000

CLEYTON, Michael, to Ellis Washington; w s of Jackson Av, 500 ft n of Columbia Av, 1½ years 100

CONNOR, John, to Cornelius J. McCarthy; 344 West 44th St, 5 years 1,000

COSTELLO, Owen, to Emanuel Heliner and Moses J. Wolf; n s of 84th St, 97.8 ft w of Lexington Av, 10 months 11,000

DEEKOM, Maria J., and others to Jacob Shire; s s of 67th St, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 2 years 500

DREYFUS, Julius, to Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees, &c.; 182 East 17th St, 5 years 30,000

FARLEY, Thomas, to Frederick A. Strang; n e s of 169th St, 41.6 ft s e of Stebbins Av, 1 year 5,000

FAY, Michael, and William Slocom, to Hiram Rinaldo; 108 to 111 Monroe St, 5 years, (five mortgages) 15,000

FLYNN, Mary, to Thomas O'Connor; s s of 174th St, 18.4 ft e of Park Av, 5 years 1,000

HATJE, Mary G. and Joseph C., to Abraham Goldsmith; s s of 75th St, 280 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years 30,000

HATTENBACH, Rachel, and Sarah Marx to Henry A. Herrmann and wife; 57 West 137th St, 3 years 8,000

HAYWARD, Charles M., to Florence D. Kellogg; w s of Decatur Av, 390 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 1 year 500

HELPT, Henry, and wife to William Scott; 332 East 31st St, 2 years 1,000

HENSCHEL, Lina, to Charles Scholle; 267 West 118th St, 5 years 16,000

HUTTER, Leopold, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n e s of 149th St, 155 ft s e of Robbins Av, 1 year 8,000

JONES, Stephen W., to Edwin G. Vail; n s of 81st St, 137.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 41,000

JONES, Stephen W., to Samuel B. Sexton; n s of 81st St, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 41,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to the North-eastern Dispensary of New York; 427 Cherry St, 5 years 17,000

KOHLER, Katherine, to Nelson L. Tuck; 162 West 65th St, 1 year 2,000

KRONENBERGER, Philipp, to John W. Decker; w s of Tinton Av, 74.6 ft s of Home St, 1 year 375

LANE, Charles, to Charles Ottmann; n w corner of 2d Av and 88th St, 3 years .. 25,000

LEASENFELD, Charles, to Frederick W. Sauer; 134th St, s e corner 8th Av, 2 months 4,000

LEAYCRAFT, Anna E. and Robert J., to Edward Winslow; 546 Pearl St, 5 years. 38,000

LYONS, Bertha G., to Moritz Walter; e s 5th Av, 25.11 n of 114th St, 3 years .. 12,500

LURCH, William E., David E., and Frederick D., to the East River Savings Institution; 157 Grand St, 1 year 8,000

MENNIE, John D., to Elizabeth M. Anderson; s s of 117th St, 221.3 ft w of 8th Av, 5 years 11,250

MENNIE, John D., to Elizabeth M. Anderson; s s of 120th St, 135 ft w of 4th Av, 5 years 11,250

MENNIE, John D., to Elizabeth M. Anderson; s s of 120th St, 180 ft w of 4th Av, 5 years 11,250

MOORE, Frank W., to Alfred Gutwillig; w s of St. Nicholas Av, 29.11 ft n of 111th St, 5 months 5,000

OGDEN, Clara F., to the Brooklyn Savings Bank; 56 Henry St, 1 year 17,500

OGDEN, Clara F., to the Brooklyn Savings Bank; 24 Forsyth St, 1 year 22,500

O'PENNEHEIM, Laura, to Leopold Paufmann; 427 Cherry St, 1½ years 2,000

O'BRIEN, Mary J., to Charles Root and another, as guardian, &c.; w s of Bathgate Av, 125 ft n of 181st St, 1 year ... 4,500

O'BRIEN, Mary J., to Ronald K. Brown; w s of Bathgate Av, 100 ft n of 181st St, 1 year 4,500

PEYSER, Adelaide, and Isabella Ungar to David J. King and others, executors, &c.; 260 2d Av, 5 years 13,000

RAUCH, Adolph, and wife to Peter Green; 825 Rivington St, installments 1,100

REINHEIMER, Rachel, to Antonie Seeligsberg; n w corner of Allen and Rivington St, leasehold, 1 year 2,000

REUBOLD, Ludwig, to J. Henry

THE MARYLAND SENATORSHIP.

Disappearance of Two Candidates in Yesterday's Balloting—Gen. Shryock's Friends Hopeful.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 21.—The Maryland General Assembly took two more joint ballots to-day in an unavailing effort to elect a United States Senator, making a total of seven, including the separate ballot on the first day of the contest. They resulted as follows:

First Ballot—McComas, 43; Gorman, 46; Findlay, 2; Shryock, 2; Mulliken, 2; Barber, 17; Shaw, 1. Total, 113.

Second Ballot—McComas, 44; Gorman, 46; Shaw, 19; Shryock, 2; Findlay, 2. Total, 113.

The principal feature of to-day's proceedings was the disappearance of ex-Senator Thomas Parran and Col. J. C. Mulliken from the list of those receiving votes. One of those who have heretofore voted for the latter went to Major Shaw, giving him a gain of one vote over yesterday. The other went to Judge McComas, together with the three from Southern Maryland, who yesterday voted for Mr. Parran, resulting in a gain of four votes for the candidate from the Sixth Congressional District. The action of the Parran contingent is attributed to the influence of Postmaster General Gary, and is thought to indicate the final abandonment upon his part of any purpose to re-enter the contest.

Gen. Shryock and ex-Congressman Findlay held their own, and both are now regarded as available timber for second choice in the event of the withdrawal of either or both of the leaders. The impression is gaining ground that the only possible solution of the contest lies in such withdrawal, and it is predicted that this will take place within the next few days.

The fight has now narrowed down to a struggle between Baltimore city and the leaders from the Sixth Congressional District. There seems but little probability at this time that Judge McComas will be able to recruit his forces as long as Major Shaw remains in the race, and the converse of this proposition is equally true. The probabilities of a union between the Democrats and bolting Republicans are diminishing, it being the policy of the Democratic leaders to prolong the present condition as far as possible, and to aid in the election of a Republican, only in case of absolute necessity.

Friends of Gen. Shryock profess great gratification over the present condition of affairs, and bets of two to one are offered by his adherents that he will be the next United States Senator from Maryland. It is believed that the Democratic influence with the bolting Republicans will be used to its utmost against ex-Congressman Findlay, because of the fact that he was formerly a Democrat, and incurred the bitter enmity of that party by reason of his secession and his activity in opposition to Senator Gorman in recent elections.

CAPT. CARTER'S COURT-MARTIAL.

A Contracting Company Said to Have Assisted the Accused Officer.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 21.—The court-martial of Capt. O. M. Carter dragged along slowly to-day. A. S. Cooper, assistant engineer under the accused officer, was on the stand all day.

His most interesting testimony was that the Atlantic Contracting Company secured the appointment of Capt. Carter as Military Attaché of the British Embassy, and also his assignment to the Nicaragua Canal Commission. He reiterated the statement that the work in the harbor was not up to specifications, and that he called Carter's attention to this without effect.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST FINED.

Held Responsible for the Death of a Child in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 21.—In the Criminal Court, Judge Wofford has sustained the decision of the Police Court fining Mrs. A. J. Baird, one of the leading Christian Scientists in this city, $50 and costs for failing to report a case of diphtheria. The patient, a child, died under Mrs. Baird's treatment.

Judge Wofford, in upholding the sentence of the lower court, took occasion to denounce the system of Christian Science. "I think," he said, "a monstrous wrong has been done in the death of this child. I don't think the penalty is sufficient. If this woman is going to be turned loose on this community, I am going to let a higher court do it. I would fine her $1,000 if I had the power to do so under this ordinance."

Mrs. Baird will appeal the case.

OMAHA EXPOSITION SOUVENIR.

A Savage Indian Contrasted with a Type of Western Beauty.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—The committee in charge of selecting a souvenir medal for the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition, to be held in Omaha from June 1 to Nov. 1 of the current year, have decided upon a very unique and entirely original design for the purpose. To-day one of the members of this committee called at the Mint and submitted the drawings to the engraver. Work will be begun at once on the dies.

The obverse of the medal shows a half-naked Indian astride a wild broncho, in hot pursuit of a buffalo, which has been wounded by a shaft from the bow of the redskin. The reverse of the souvenir is a composite likeness of the best results of Western civilization in the development of beauty. Two of the prettiest girls from each State west of the Mississippi River have been photographed, and a composite picture of them has been made.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Extensions of Leave of Absence—First Lieut. Lorenzo P. Davison, Eleventh Infantry, Department of the Missouri, one month. The extension granted First Lieut. Charles W. Fenton, Fifth Cavalry, is further extended ten days.

Leaves of Absence—For three months and two days from about Feb. 1, to Capt. Henry C. Fisher, Assistant Surgeon; seven days, upon his relief from duty at Middle Georgia Military and Agricultural College, Milledgeville, Ga., to First Lieut. Albert B. Scott, Thirteenth Infantry.

First Lieut. Charles W. Penrose, Eleventh Infantry, (now on leave of absence,) will report to the commanding officer at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, for temporary duty during a period of sixty days.

First Lieut. Charles H. McKinstry, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from duty under the orders of Major Daniel W. Lockwood, Corps of Engineers, at Newport, R. I., and will proceed, via Washington, D. C., and St. Augustine, Fla., to Key West, Fla., to take station at that place and relieve Lieut. Col. William H. H. Benyaurd, Corps of Engineers, of the charge of the fortifications at Key West and the improvement of Key West Harbor and the entrance thereto. He will report in person, en route, to the Chief of Engineers.

First Lieut. Ormond M. Lissak, Ordnance Department, will make not exceeding four visits to Fitchburg, Mass., on official business pertaining to the inspection of steel horse collars, under manufacture at that place for the Ordnance Department.

Major John R. McGinness, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Fort Preble, Me., on official business pertaining to the work to be done on mortar carriages at that post.

Navy.

Commander A. S. Snow is detached as Inspector of the Third Lighthouse District Feb. 1 and ordered home to wait orders.

Commander W. M. Folger is detached from the Eleventh Lighthouse District Jan. 31 and ordered to take charge of the Third Lighthouse District Feb. 1.

Ensign G. L. P. Stone is detached from the New York and ordered to the Maine when those vessels fall together.

Ensign F. P. Baldwin is detached from the Marblehead on arrival of the Brooklyn at Key West and ordered to the Brooklyn at once.

Mate A. Anderson is detached from the Vermont and ordered at once to the Brooklyn.

Chief Engineer A. C. Engard's orders of the 15th are modified. When detached from the Richmond he is ordered home and to wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Nashville sailed from Fort Monroe for Port Royal Jan. 20.

Ericsson arrived at Port Tampa Jan. 20.

Wilmington sailed from St. Lucia for St. Vincent Jan. 21.

Foote sailed from Charleston for St. Augustine Jan. 21.

Fern passed Jupiter Inlet Jan. 21.

AN OVERDOSE OF LAUDANUM.

Death of John F. Steinbrenner, President of a Newark Company in Financial Difficulties.

NEWARK, Jan. 21.—John F. Steinbrenner, President of the Chapin-Hall Lumber Company, died this morning at his home, 108 Mount Pleasant Avenue, from the effects of an overdose of laudanum. Mr. Steinbrenner was found unconscious by a servant, who notified the family. Dr. Floyd McEwen was called and efforts were made to counteract the effects of the poison, but Mr. Steinbrenner died at 9 o'clock. It is not known whether or not the poison was taken with suicidal intent.

Mr. Steinbrenner had been worrying over the financial affairs of the Chapin-Hall Company for some time, and had complained that he could not sleep. The fact that the appointment of a receiver for the company was applied for yesterday afternoon depressed him very much. It is believed by the family that he took the laudanum for the purpose of inducing sleep, and that he took an overdose by mistake. Mr. Steinbrenner was forty-nine years old, and leaves a wife and one daughter.

TRAGEDY IN ST. LOUIS.

Miss Mangan Mortally Wounds a Policeman and Is Shot in the Head —Neither Can Live.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21.—Richard J. Halloran, a policeman, was fatally shot with his own pistol an hour after midnight to-day by Miss Nellie Mangan, who then, it is alleged, turned the pistol on herself and put a bullet in her brain. The shooting followed a quarrel, during which Miss Mangan begged Halloran to marry her.

For several months it had been understood in the neighborhood of the girl's home that Halloran and Miss Mangan were engaged. Recently it became noised about that there had been a quarrel, and that Halloran had broken off the engagement. Neither Halloran nor the young woman can live.

When seen at the hospital, the girl insisted that while she shot Halloran she did not inflict her own wound. She refuses, however, to tell who did. Halloran's story corroborates that of the girl as to the details of the shooting. There is another woman in the case of whom Miss Mangan was jealous.

An Aged Couple's Wedding.

Considerable interest has been aroused in Richmond Borough over the wedding of Capt. Martin Mott to Mrs. Adeline M. Anderson, which took place on Wednesday night at Mariner's Harbor. Capt. Mott is sixty years of age. His bride is fifty. Both have grown-up children. Capt. Mott is well known among oyster dealers, and commands an oyster boat. He lives in Summerfield Avenue, Erastina. Mrs. Anderson is the widow of Capt. Theodore Anderson, long with R. G. Dun & Co. Capt. Anderson and Capt. Mott were close friends.

Fined for Attempting Suicide.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 21.—It cost Alexander Oricco, aged fifty years, $5 to-day for trying to kill himself last night. While despondent the man threw himself into the Passaic River, near the raceway, but he was rescued, and spent the remainder of the night in the police station. He said to-day that, as he was out of employment, he did not care to live, but Recorder Senior said that he thought Oricco should take a different view of things, and then, to give him an opportunity to do so, imposed the fine.

Loan Association Officers Sued.

TRENTON, Jan. 21.—Receiver John G. Howell, of the Mercer and the Mechanics' Building and Loan Association, filed a bill in chancery to-day against the officers, Directors, and auditors of the two concerns, seeking to have the court hold them civilly responsible for the loss of nearly $100,000, sustained by the embezzlement of Peter W. Crozier, the absconding Treasurer. The bill charges that through the negligence of the defendants Crozier's peculations were made possible.

Chicago Wife Murderer Convicted.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—In the case of Chris Merry, the pedler, charged with wife murder, the jury to-day returned a verdict of guilty. Smith, his alleged accomplice, was found not guilty. Manifestations of delight by Smith at the verdict were cut short by Judge Horton, immediately sending for a bench warrant, on which Smith will be taken before the Grand Jury, charged with being an accessory after the fact.

Deacon Newcomb Dies After Prayer.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Jan. 21.—George W. Newcomb, senior deacon of the Newport Baptist Church, had just finished making an exhortation at the prayer meeting last night when he dropped dead of heart trouble. The services were hastily concluded. Mr. Newcomb was for forty-five years a member of the church.

Mobile Murderer Executed.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 21.—Jefferson, alias Jack, Knight, of Pensacola, Fla., was hanged to-day for the murder of Frank Dantzler. This was one of the series of murders which caused great excitement in Mobile last July. Knight made a full confession on the scaffold.

Princeton Sophomore Prizes.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 21.—At the annual sophomore debate, held to-day in Whig Hall, the first prize was awarded to John B. Kelly of Washington, while W. C. McKee of Pennsylvania received the second prize.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

Edward B. Case, the Chicago representative of the Sun Insurance Office of London, is in town.

George E. Wood, who for a long time was special agent of the American Fire Insurance Company of New York, and has been special agent of the German-American for the last six years, will on Feb. 1 become special agent of the British America and Western of Toronto.

Second Vice President Marks of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company of New York gave a dinner last night to the officers of the company at the Hotel Savoy. The dinner was given in appreciation of the changed condition of the company's business since the election of President P. B. Armstrong.

A member of the lower house of the New Jersey Legislature is the authority for the statement that a bill is being drawn for introduction at Trenton on lines closely resembling the tax measure introduced at Albany on Wednesday and directed against the foreign fire insurance companies. The large majority of American companies are thoroughly opposed to a discriminating tax against foreign capital, because in this very foreign capital lies the security of domestic capital and domestic property in the event of a possible widespread conflagration. A protest against the Albany bill will be made by the insurance brokers, representing the large wholesale houses in the so-called congested district of this city.

EXCURSIONS.

FLORIDA

A pleasant Excursion to the principal cities and resorts of **Florida** leaves by **PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD Jan. 25**, visiting **Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Lake Worth, Palm Beach, Ormond, Ocklawaha River,** etc.

All expenses included, **First Class** throughout, **$155.**

Please remember that we furnish **Tickets** for **Individual Travelers** to all the principal

SOUTHERN RESORTS

by ALL LINES, Steamer and Rail, and by ALL ROUTES, at best rates, and check baggage from **Residence** to **Destination.** Estimates submitted. Correspondence invited. Programmes and printed matter **Free.**

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, N. Y.

WINTER RESORTS.

Atlantic City, N. J.

HADDON HALL,

ON THE BEACH,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
The Deservedly Popular All-the-Year Resort.

Three and a quarter hours from New York City. Through trains daily via Pennsylvania R. R.

Golf Links in course of preparation.

Every known modern hotel appointment.

Rooms en suite, baths attached. Lift to street level. Delightful sun parlor overlooking the famous beach promenade and the ocean.

Seasonable pleasures and amusements. The climate at Atlantic City during the Winter is remarkable for its mildness. The air, seldom severely cold, is at all times healthy and invigorating.

Write for booklet and information.

LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL.

A Select School for Girls. Comforts of home. **Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN** is the Director.
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

THE MISSES WREAKS,
15 EAST 73D STREET,
Thoroughly Graded School for Girls. Kindergarten under Mrs. F. Schwedler Barnes.

The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Square, N. Y.; 75 Court St., B'klyn. Best method, moderate terms, class or private.

REV. DR. AND MRS. CHARLES H. GARDner. School for Girls. 607 Fifth Avenue.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

MISS McCABE'S

Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av.& B'way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

FOR SALE.

NEW TYPEWRITER, $10. METAL TYPE. Does all work. Call and try it. OSGOOD & CO., 2 Park Place.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Cooks.

COOK.—By young woman as cook; private family; wages, $25. M. G., Box 309, 530 6th Av.

COOK.—By a Swedish woman in a small family; no washing. Mrs. Dohlwitz, 153 East 81st St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—A refined French dressmaker wishes work by the day in private families. Mlle. Brote, 27 West 42d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS, &c.—As governess, companion, and nurse; German; diploma; teaches kindergarten, school branches, elementary music, object drawing, painting, and artistic embroidery; highest testimonials. Fraulein, Box 280, Times Up-town fice, 1,227 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress in private family by the day; city references. Mrs. Cooper, 213 West 38th St.

Miscellaneous.

USEFUL WOMAN.—By respectable woman to make herself generally useful; low wages, but good home. Campbell, 427 St. Nicholas Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Takes full charge dinner parties and receptions; neat, willing, sober, honest, and industrious; two years' personal city references. Charlie, Box 254, 530 6th Av.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By a chef to take charge of kitchen; steady, sober, capable; references. Leon, 168 8th Av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED.—Protestant cook, and to assist with washing; city references required. Call Saturday afternoon between 2 and 4 o'clock, 313 West 88th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

COLLECTOR FOR ESTABLISHED REAL ESTATE firm; experience unnecessary; salary, $15 weekly; references required. 252 3d Av.

WANTED MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK AT Home.—I pay $8 to $16 per week for making crayon portraits, new patent method; any one who can read or write can do the work, at home, in spare time, day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address,
H. A. GRIPP, German artist, Tyrone, Pa.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AUSTIN, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM AUSTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas B. Browning, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of September, 1897. HIRAM VAN DUSEN, Executor. THOMAS B. BROWNING, Attorney for Executor, 237 Broadway, N. Y. City. s25-1aw6mS

CATLIN, NICHOLAS WILLIAM STUYVESANT. —In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS WILLIAM STUYVESANT CATLIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Hand, Bonney, Pell & Jones, No. 51 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the nineteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of October, 1897. CORA V. R. CATLIN, LYNDE CATLIN, Executors. o16-1aw6mS

GOODYEAR, EIRENE W. K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EIRENE W. K. GOODYEAR, late of the City of Denver, Colorado, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of George W. Van Slyck, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated the 19th day of November, 1897. MARY McNEALE, Administratrix. GEO. W. VAN SLYCK, Atty. for Administratrix, 120 Broadway, New York City. n20-1aw6mS

HIGBEE, ELIZA W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA W. HIGBEE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Dowe, Murray & Hartridge, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of November, 1897. HENRY A. CLARK, Administrator with the will annexed. DOWE, MURRAY & HARTRIDGE, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 35 Nassau St., New York City. n6-1aw6mS

JONES, WALTER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WALTER JONES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James P. Albright, No. 291 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of October, 1897. WALTER G. JONES, Administrator. JAMES P. ALBRIGHT, Attorney for Administrator, 291 Broadway, New York City. o9-1aw6mSat

STEINWAY, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM STEINWAY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Louis Von Bernuth, No. 111 East 14th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of February, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of August, 1897. CHARLES H. STEINWAY, FREDERICK T. STEINWAY, LOUIS VON BERNUTH, PAULA THEODA VON BERNUTH, Executors. GEORGE W. COTTERILL, Atty. for Executors, 82 Nassau St., N. Y. City. au14-1aw6mS

VAN BUREN, SUSANNA M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSANNA M. VAN BUREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 77 West 45th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of September, 1897. CATHARINE G. VAN BUREN, Executrix. s18-1aw6mS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WILKIN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WILKIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 254 Grand Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of February next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of July, 1897. CATHARINE WILKIN, Executrix. WM. L. GARDNER, Attorney for Executrix, 254 Grand St., N. Y. City. jy31-1aw6mS

YORAN, FRANK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK YORAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 60 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of October, 1897. LILLIE T. YORAN, BENJAMIN F. GERDING, Executors. JAS. B. LOCKWOOD, Attorney for Executors, Temple Court, 5 Beekman St., N. Y. o16-1aw6mS

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the application of THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK against ALBERT GALLATIN VAN ZANDT, Leopold Van Zandt, Laura Cecilia Gareschi, Eugenia Adelaide Van Zandt, Rosalie Ruspoli Van Zandt, and Elodie V. Z. Wheeler, and to each of them:

To Albert Gallatin Van Zandt, Leopold Van Zandt, Laura Cecilia Gareschi, Eugenia Adelaide Van Zandt, Rosalie Ruspoli Van Zandt, and Elodie V. Z. Wheeler, and to each of them:

The foregoing notice of motion for the relief prayed in the petition herein is served upon you and each of you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 20th day of November, 1897, and filed with the said petition in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City and County of New York, on the 22d day of December, 1897.—Dated New York, December 22d, 1897. FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Counsel to the Corporation, Attorney for Plaintiff, 2 Tryon Row, New York City.

ROGER FOSTER, Special Counsel, 35 Wall Street, New York. d4-1aw6wS

LEGAL NOTICES.

DOMINICK & DICKERMAN.

The undersigned, in order to form a limited partnership under the provisions of the statute of the State of New York, DO HEREBY CERTIFY as follows:

FIRST.—The name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is "Dominick & Dickerman," and the county wherein the principal place of business is to be located is the County of New York.

SECOND.—The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is buying and selling on commission grain, cotton, and other natural products, and also corporate, municipal, State, and Governmental stocks, bonds, and other obligations.

THIRD.—The names of all the general and special partners interested in the said partnership, all of whom are of full age, and their respective places of residence, are as follows:

Watson B. Dickerman, residing at Mamaroneck, in the County of Westchester and State of New York;

Bayard Dominick, residing at No. 22 West 51st St., in the City, County, and State of New York;

Marinus W. Dominick, residing at Englewood, Bergen County, in the State of New Jersey;

Bayard Dominick, Jr., residing at No. 22 West 51st St., in the City, County, and State of New York, who are the general partners; and

Anne DeW. Dominick, residing at No. 35 East 57th St., in the City, County, and State of New York, who is the special partner.

FOURTH.—The amount of capital which the said special partner, Anne DeW. Dominick, has contributed to the common stock of said partnership is the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000.)

FIFTH.—Said partnership is to begin on the first day of January, A. D. 1898, and is to end on the thirty-first day of December, A. D. 1899.

Dated New York, December 31, 1897.

WATSON B. DICKERMAN,
BAYARD DOMINICK,
MARINUS W. DOMINICK,
BAYARD DOMINICK, Jr.,
General Partners.
ANNE DeW. DOMINICK,
Special Partner.

City and County of New York, ss.:

On this thirty-first day of December, in the year 1897, personally came before me the within-named Watson B. Dickerman, Bayard Dominick, Marinus W. Dominick, Bayard Dominick, Jr., and Anne DeW. Dominick, to me known, and known to me to be the persons described in and who made, signed, and executed the above certificate and severally acknowledged to me that they respectively made, signed, and executed the same.

HAMILTON H. DURAND,
Notary Public, New York County.

City and County of New York, ss.:

Watson B. Dickerman, being duly sworn, says that he is one of the general partners named in the foregoing certificate, and that the sum of one hundred thousand dollars specified in said certificate as to have been contributed to the common stock by Anne DeW. Dominick, the special partner, has been actually and in good faith paid in cash. WATSON B. DICKERMAN.

Sworn to before me this 31st day of December, 1897. HAMILTON H. DURAND,
Notary Public, New York County.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—ROSINA SPENCER, plaintiff, against CHARLES L. SPENCER, defendant.—Trial to be had in the City and County of New York.—Summons.—Action for separation, ground of abandonment.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated New York, Jan. 7, 1898.

JOSEPH F. MOSS,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Offices, 87 and 89 Centre St., New York City.
Post Office address, New York City.

To Charles L. Spencer, defendant above named:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. William N. Cohen, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court in and for the City and County of New York, dated the 10th day of January, 1898, filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at his office in the Court House in the City Hall of the City of New York, on the 11th day of January, 1898. —Dated January 12th, 1898. Yours, &c.

JOSEPH F. MOSS,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
87 and 89 Centre St., New York City.
ja15-1aw6wS

REFEREES' NOTICES.

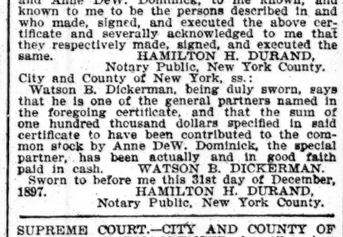
SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, as executors of the last will and testament of Jacob G. Fundis, deceased, and as trustee under said will, plaintiff, against FREDERIC O. KETCHAM and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action bearing date the 25th day of August, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 10th day of February, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with all the buildings thereon erected, situate in the City of New York and bounded as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of West Thirtieth Street, distant four hundred and thirty-one (431) feet six inches (6) from the northwesterly corner of Tenth Avenue and Thirtieth Street; thence running northerly parallel to Tenth Avenue and through the centre of a party wall thirty-one feet six inches; thence westerly and parallel with Thirtieth Street, thirty-one feet; thence southerly parallel with Tenth Avenue and through the centre of a party wall thirty-one feet six inches to the northerly side of Thirtieth Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Thirtieth Street thirty-one feet to the point or place of beginning, the said premises being known by street No. as 531 West Thirtieth Street. —Dated New York, January 18th, 1898.

JOHN H. O'BRIEN, Referee.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien for which the above sale is to be made is $5,662.49, with interest from August 25th, 1897.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens is $1,690.22, and interest, and which amount is to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or is to be paid by the referee.—Dated January 18th, 1898.

JOHN H. O'BRIEN, Referee.

ja19-2aw3wW&S&f10

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.

For Booklets of American, European Hotels.

FALL AND WINTER RESORTS

and rates of apartments in any Hotel below, call or address, (send stamp,)

HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU,
63 Fifth Ave., New York.
96 Regent St., London.
248 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

Hotel Pocket Guide

GRATIS.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4 up
do Stanwix Hall, e. p., $1 up, a. p., $3 up
Asheville, N. C..Battery Park Hotel, a.p.,$4 up
Atlantic City, N. J.Hotel St. Charles, ap., $4 up
do .....Hotel Brighton, a. p., $4 up
do (J. H. Borton)...Hotel Dennis, a. p., $3.50 up
Atlanta, Ga..Hotel Aragon, ep, $1.50 up; ap, $3 up
Augusta, Ga..Hotel Bon Air,(Golf links,)ap,$4 up
Baltimore, Md..Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....The Stafford Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
do Hotel Altamont, e.p., 1 up, a.p., 2.50 up
do .....Mount Vernon Hotel, e. p., $1 up
Brooklyn, N. Y....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Charleston, S. C..Charleston Htl., a.p.,$3.50 up
Chicago, Ill.The Virginia, ap, 3.50 up, ep, 1.50 up
Cincinnati, O...Grand Hotel, e.p., $1.50; a.p., $3
Key West, Key West.....a. p.
Miami, Royal Palm.....a. p.
Miami, Biscayne Hotel...a.p.
Palm Beach, Royal Poinciana, a.p.
Palm Beach, Palm Beach Inn, a.p.
Ormond, The Ormond...a. p.
St. Augustine, Ponce de Leon, a. p
St. Augustine, Alcazar, a. p.
Fla., Jacksonville. St. James Hotel, a. p., $4
Fla., Suwanee Sprgs. Hotel & famous water
Tampa, Tampa Bay Hotel...a. p. Opens Dec. 8. D. P. Hathaway, Mgr.
Winter Park, Seminole...a. p. Opens Jan. 17. A. E. Dick, Mgr.
Kissimmee, Kissimmee...a. p. Opens Jan. 3. L. E. Bullock, Mgr.
Ocala, Ocala House.....a. p. Open all year. P. F. Brown, Mgr.
Bellearir, Belleview.....a. p. Opens Jan. 17. W. A. Barron, Mgr.
Punta Gorda, Punta Gorda Htl. ap. Opens Jan. 17. F. H. Abbott, Mgr.
Fort Meyers, Ft. Meyers Htl., a. p. Opens Jan. 17. F. H. Abbott, Mgr.
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep, $1up, ap, $3up
Lakewood, N. J..Lakewood Hotel, a. p., $4 up
do Palmer House, (apply for circular,) ap., $3
London, Eng......Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
London. (Westminster)..St. Ermin's, high-class. Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep, $1 up
Memphis, Tenn..Gayoso Hotel, a. p., $2.50 to $4
Mobile, Ala. Battle House, rooms, bath, ap, $2.50 up
Naples, Italy. Hotel Royal des Etrangers, a.p., $3
do (Splendid view south)....Parker's Hotel
do .....Grand Hotel de Londres, a. p., $3
New Orleans, La..New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do .....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do (N. B. Barry).New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do (5th Av. & 16th St.)Hotel Kensington, e.p., $1.50
do (s. e. cor. 5th Av. & 15th St.,)Hotel Hanover, a.p.
do (Chambers & W. B'y). Cosmopolitan Htl., ep, $1up
Old P't Comfort, Va. The Chamberlin, ap., $4 up
Philadelphia, Pa. The New Hotel Walton, ep., 32
do .....The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50 up
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
Richmond, Va. Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p., $1.50 up
Southern Pines, N. C., Piney Woods Inn, ap, $3-5
Summerville, S. C.....Pine Forest Inn. Golf Links and bicycling, A. P., $3.50 to $5.
St. George, Staten Isl..The Castleton, ap, $4 up
St. Louis, Planters' Hotel, e.p., $2 up; a.p., $4 up
do Lindell Hotel, e. p., $1 up; a. p., $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y. Yates Hotel, e. p. $2.50, a. p. $4
Thomasville, Ga. Piney Woods Hotel, a.p., $4 up
Utica, N. Y.....The Butterfield, a. p., $3 to $5
Virginia Beach, Va. Princess Anne Htl., ap, 3to5
Washington, D. C...Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do .....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
do Riggs House, Willard's, & National, ap, 5up

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamer leaves Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 5 P. M. Returning leaves New Haven 12:30 night.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Lahn, Tu., Jan.25,9 AM | Trave, Tu., Mch. 1, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., Feb. 8, 9 AM | Havel, Tu., Mch. 8, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., Feb. 22,9 AM | Lahn, Tu., Mch. 22, 9 AM
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., Mch. 15, 9 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

Express steamers from New York.

To Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.

*F. Bism'k, Jan.22,10 AM | †Fulda, Feb. 19, 10 AM
†Kais. W.II., Feb.5,10AM | *Ems, Feb. 26, 10 AM
*Norman'a, Feb. 12,10AM | *Saale, Mch. 5, 10 AM

Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line. 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Plymou

THE DEPARTMENT BUDGETS

Mayor Van Wyck Continues His Criticisms and Warnings Against Extravagance.

SHARP WORDS FOR CORONERS

Commissioners of Accounts Advised to Investigate the Rapid Transit Commission and to Drive Out Brooklyn "Drones."

Mayor Van Wyck criticised most of the budgets brought before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday afternoon. Coroner Fitzpatrick, for his associates, informed the board that it did not know anything about the needs of the Coroners. "You'll find out that we do when we get through with the budgets," said the Mayor.

The Mayor was significant in his admonitions to the Commissioners of Accounts, who asked for an appropriation of $160,000. "How many departments have not been examined?" he asked. Commissioner Owens enumerated them.

"Have you ever examined the accounts of the Rapid Transit Commission?" inquired Mayor Van Wyck.

"No," replied Commissioner Owens.

"Then you'd better get there and go to work," rejoined the Mayor, and he continued: "There's the Shore Road Bridge, on Long Island. Start in on that, too. I consider this department the most important in the Municipal Government," continued the Mayor. "It should have all the money it needs for the proper prosecution of its work, and all that it has asked for. I should advise you, Mr. Owens, to send some expert accountants over to Brooklyn and drive the drones there out."

When the budgets for the Special Commissioners of Jurors were submitted the Mayor said:

"This system of special Jurors Commissioners should be abolished. They have never drawn a juror and are useless." The Mayor ordered the Special Commissioners to appear before him.

With regard to the item of $100,000 in The City Record budget for the payment of advertising in Brooklyn newspapers, he said: "Brooklyn papers will have to stand on the same footing as New York papers, and be paid for the advertising as it is printed."

President Knox of the Civil Service Commission told the Mayor, as he presented his budget, that the old Commissioners had made new rules after the election.

"Yes," said the Mayor, "as soon as the old Commissioners learned that the people were not with them they made new rules. The old Board should have been removed, if only for this act. You should find some way, Mr. Knox, to undo their work."

The Coroners asked for a salary of $12,500, on the ground that the fees have heretofore amounted to $25,000. "Well, you won't get it," responded the Mayor.

Coroner Fitzpatrick alluded to the "gabble" going on at the meeting, and the Mayor said: "You won't gabble much here." The Coroners' estimates were referred.

The budgets are given below, in the order of their submission to the board:

Supreme Court, Second District	$175,260
Court of Special Session, First District	70,200
Court of Special Sessions, Second District	69,053
Kings County Court	99,700
Justices' Court, Brooklyn	21,000
Municipal Court, Fifth District, Brooklyn	10,750
Board of City Magistrates	162,700
City Court	112,500
Municipal Court, Manhattan, Fourth District	17,500
City Magistrates, Queens, First Ward	18,350
Municipal Court, Queens, First District	12,900
Supreme Court, First District	692,700
Municipal Court, Queens, Second District	14,000
Municipal Court, Queens, Third District	12,800
Municipal Court, Richmond, First District	14,000
City Magistrates' Court, Richmond	17,760
City Magistrates' Court, Queens, Second and Third Wards	17,350
City Magistrates' Court, Queens, Fourth and Fifth Wards	18,250
Municipal Court, Manhattan, Eleventh District	19,100
City Hall District Court, Brooklyn	19,270
Magistrates' Court, Brooklyn, First District	49,270
Magistrates' Court, Brooklyn, Second District	19,270
Magistrates' Court, Brooklyn, Third District	19,270
Magistrates' Court, Brooklyn, Fourth District	19,270
Magistrates' Court, Brooklyn, Seventh District	19,270
Magistrates' Court, Flatbush	19,270
Supreme Court, Brooklyn	56,240
Special Commissioners of Jurors, New York	22,600
Special Commissioners of Jurors, Kings	12,900
Commissioner of Jurors, Brooklyn	25,700
CITY RECORD.	
Publication	65,000
Printing, &c.	275,000
Salaries, &c.	15,000
(An item of $100,000 for advertising in Brooklyn papers was marked out in the budget, with the suggestion that it be placed in the budget of the Finance Department.)	
CORONERS.	
Borough of Brooklyn	$43,500
Borough of Bronx	38,500
Borough of Manhattan	73,300
Borough of Richmond	32,000
Borough of Queens	51,750
Total	$239,050
Civil Service Commission	86,000
Commissioners of Accounts	160,000

RAPID TRANSIT SITUATION.

George J. Gould Writes to President Orr of the Commission Concerning Manhattan Plans.

Alexander E. Orr, President of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, received yesterday from George J. Gould a reply to the letter of Jan. 18 inviting, in behalf of the board, from the Manhattan Railway Company an early application for any alterations and extensions of its roads the company may desire to make. The fact that this reply had been sent became known in a short time and furnished an opportunity to persons so disposed to guess at its nature.

Mr. Orr, upon receipt of Mr. Gould's communication, called a meeting of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners for Monday afternoon next for its consideration. He decided not to make its contents known until after that meeting, referring all inquirers to Mr. Gould. The latter declined to say what he had written to Mr. Orr, on the ground that to do so would be discourteous to the Rapid Transit Board.

A FALSE ASTOR RUMOR.

A Story Regarding a Proposed Insurance Company Not True.

A story gained circulation yesterday, based upon a report that John Jacob Astor was to form an insurance company, the stock of which was to be subscribed by the Rhinelander, Goelet, and Lispenard estates. Several well-known men were mentioned as promoters. The company was shown as forming a part of the great commercial centre which, it was said, Mr. Astor purposed to establish.

Alfred E. Marling of Horace S. Ely & Co., who was reported to have been prominent in the promotion of the plan, said a statement that anything definite had been done was absolutely false. He said that a company of this nature might have been under contemplation some time ago, but that it had not been organized, and, so far as he knew, the project had been dropped.

Robert L. Luce of Bunn & Luce, who represent several persons reported to be in the venture, said that he knew absolutely nothing about it. All the others whom rumor had connected with the company said they did not know how their names had been brought into the matter. W. L. Randell of the Board of Underwriters said that if any such company was on foot he would probably have been made acquainted with the fact, but that as yet he had heard nothing of it.

Trains on the Ninth Avenue Line.

Beginning this week, a change has been made in the manipulation of Ninth Avenue elevated trains, which, it is believed, will cause less confusion to passengers. Heretofore, many Ninth Avenue trains have been run from the Battery to Fifty-ninth Street only, switching there and beginning a return trip. Passengers boarding these trains have been compelled to alight and await through trains for Harlem of the Ninth Avenue or the Sixth Avenue Road. No trains are now switched back at Fifty-ninth Street, all Ninth Avenue trains being sent through to Harlem.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEEDS.

Commissioner Hamilton Says that Many of the Present Stations Disgrace the City.

In justification of the seemingly large increase in the appropriation demanded by the Police Board, which called for over $13,000,000, President York yesterday made a statement as to the needs of his department, and declared that as a matter of fact the appropriation asked for was little in excess of the total appropriated last year for the territory embraced in the new city.

He said that there was a very large territory in the Borough of Queens which had to be policed and which required station houses. In the Borough of Queens it is intended to have six full precincts and seven sub-stations, and in the Borough of Richmond three full stations and one sub-station. An increase in the force is required of 8 Captains, 122 Sergeants, 153 Roundsmen, and 1,270 patrolmen. The additional Captains, Sergeants, and Roundsmen asked for were without reference to the large increase in the number of patrolmen demanded. With an increase of over 1,200 additional patrolmen, the Commissioners are allowed under the law to appoint still more Captains, Sergeants, and Roundsmen.

Mr. York said that at the present time, counting all of the police in the Borough of Queens and throughout the villages in that borough, the department has 237 patrolmen over the limit allowed by the charter. As to the increase of 1,270 patrolmen on the force, he said that would have to be authorized by the Legislature.

At the present time the department is made up of eighty-two precincts, situated in the various boroughs. Another item which must be allowed for, according to President York, is the amount required to equalize salaries as provided by the charter. In the care of the police in the Borough of Brooklyn the sum of $101,375 is necessary for that purpose, while $14,650 is necessary to equalize the salaries of the mounted Park police in the Borough of Manhattan, and $3,700 in the case of the Brooklyn Bridge police.

Treasurer Hamilton said that the board only asked for money which was absolutely necessary for policing the new city, and that while no money was asked for new buildings to be used for police purposes, considerable money was wanted for repairs. He said:

"The station houses in the Borough of Manhattan are about the worst places I have ever been in. A large number of them are totally unfit to be used as station houses. I have been through several precincts, and they are a disgrace to the city. The buildings are old and out of repair, and many of them are totally unfit to have policemen sleeping in them. There are no accommodations whatever in them for the comfort of the men. To expect good work from the police, the men should be provided with suitable accommodations. They should have proper sleeping rooms with adequate toilets and bathrooms, and should have every comfort they could get at home. Many of the station houses as they now are, are unfit for cattle to be in. The question of new station houses will be taken up by this board as soon as possible."

Mr. Hamilton also said that the present Police Headquarters building, in Mulberry Street, was out of date, and entirely too small for a Central Office. Some of the offices, particularly the Inspectors' rooms, in the basement, he said, were disgraceful. He thought that there should be a new Headquarters building situated a little further up town.

THE MAYOR ON PARTISANSHIP.

He Attacks "False-Faced Mugwump Ways," but Says He Would Promptly Remove Unfaithful Democrats.

Two official municipal delegations, one from Toronto, Canada, and the other from St. Louis, visited Mayor Van Wyck yesterday morning. Both are here to learn from New York's system of government ways to improve their own municipalities. Richard Donald, President of the Market Improvement Association, and Alderman Dennison were the Canadian delegation. Mayor Van Wyck placed a guide at their service.

The St. Louis delegation represented three branches of the City Government—Public Improvements, Refuse Disposal, and the City Legislature. Mayor Van Wyck gave them a hearty welcome. He said that he would send some one with them to the heads of the departments, and that every facility should be given to them to see how New York conducted its government. A St. Louis reporter, who accompanied the delegation, tried to interview the Mayor, but Mayor Van Wyck said: "I have made it a settled policy not to be interviewed. This administration isn't going to be run by interviews, although that policy was handed down to us by a former administration."

The discussion turned to non-partisanship, and the Mayor said: "A partisan movement is the right kind. It is more responsible. The people here made up their minds about this false-face Mugwump way of doing things, and the people don't have much sympathy with those fellows who think that everything that exists is in a terrible state and must be changed right off. Sometimes the people change things when a party doesn't please them. That's all right, if a party isn't doing as it should.

"One of our reform lawyers, who has been getting enormous fees as special counsel for a board I removed the other day, made a statement yesterday that I shouldn't find fault with his fees because they were allowed by a Democratic Judge. That wouldn't make any difference with me. If I find a Democrat who is doing that kind of thing I shall remove him as quick as anybody else."

SHOT AT A WOMAN; CUT HIMSELF

Kramer Tries Murder and Then Suicide, Failing in Both.

Frederick Kramer, a machinist of 141 Walton Street, Williamsburg, yesterday, in the Lee Avenue Police Court, was held in $500 bail for a hearing on the charge of assault in the first degree and attempted suicide. Early in the morning he shot a revolver twice at Carrie Howard Kessel because she refused to marry him, and later, while in the custody of the police, he tried to cut his throat with a penknife.

The woman, with Della Ellwood, lives at 436 Bushwick Avenue. Kramer met her and became infatuated with her a week ago. He asked her to become his wife and she consented. They were to have been married on Thursday night. Kramer rented three rooms and furnished them. He sent for the woman on Thursday night. She went to his house with Della Ellwood and told Kramer that she was already married. Kramer entertained the two women until shortly before 1 A. M. yesterday, when he asked Carrie Kessel to keep her promise of marriage. She refused, and Kramer shot at her twice. One bullet just grazed her back. She ran from the house, followed by the other woman. Policeman McGee took her to a drug store and summoned an ambulance. Then he hurried to Kramer's house and arrested him. While awaiting the arrival of a patrol wagon the prisoner drew a knife and gashed his throat with it. He inflicted only a slight wound.

Kramer was committed until Monday in default of bail.

Grand Lodge Appointment.

The appointment of Representative of the Grand Lodge of Maryland near the Grand Lodge of New York has been conferred on Peter Ross, LL. D., Historian of the latter body. An honor of this description is much coveted in the Masonic fraternity. It is generally bestowed as a mark of appreciation for distinguished service and gives the holder, virtually, a position among the officials of two Grand Lodges. The Grand Lodge of Maryland, which has its headquarters in Baltimore, ranks among the early Masonic bodies in this country. It was organized in 1783, although the craft had been represented in Maryland since 1730, when Lord Baltimore, the Proprietary Governor, was made a Mason. When the cornerstone of the National Capitol was laid at Washington, Sept. 18, 1793, the Nation's First President, who laid the stone, was preceded in the procession of the day by Lodge No. 22 of Virginia and followed by Lodge No. 9 of Maryland.

Elisha Dyer, Jr.'s, Resignation.

Elisha Dyer, Jr., has resigned as Secretary and Treasurer of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company and will sail for Europe to-day. Mrs. Dyer obtained yesterday at the Custom House a certificate which on her return will enable her to retain possession of sealskin garments. Mr. Dyer will, when he comes back, be associated with the Stock Exchange house of Alman Brothers, 53 Exchange Place.

For colds that come in the night, you cannot have medicine too handy, and the right medicine is Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

FOR PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

The Borough of Queens Wants a Bridge Across the East River at Blackwell's Island.

BROOKLYN STREET CONTRACTS

Commissioner Shea and the Proposed Cycle Path on the Bridge—Water Supply Problems.

President Bowler of the Borough of Queens presented a resolution at the meeting of the Board of Public Improvements yesterday afternoon recommending the building of a bridge across the East River over Blackwell's Island. It reads as follows:

Whereas, As far back as in the seventies the necessity for the construction of a bridge over the East River and Blackwell's Island for the purpose of making connections between the middle portion of the then County of New York and Long Island City, in the then County of Queens, to provide for foot passage, driveway, and railroad crossing over same, was agitated, recognized, and franchises granted to private corporation or individual therefor by the Legislature of this State, and,

Whereas, Up to the present time no definite progress has been made in such undertaking, and,

Whereas, The Borough of Brooklyn, notwithstanding the fact that in the meantime it has secured connection over the East River with the now Borough of Manhattan by means of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge, and now has another bridge in course of construction from Grand Street, Borough of Manhattan, to South Sixth Street, Borough of Brooklyn, the latter submits a proposition for a third bridge to cross over Governors Island for railroad purposes, for the benefit of Bensonhurst and such like land speculative schemes and the railroad corporations, exclusively.

Now, in view of the foregoing, of the limited resources of the City of New York for such purposes, of the priority of claim of this section as hereinbefore mentioned, of the old-established, conservative, and progressive interests from the East River to Montauk Point to be benefited thereby, we do hereby respectfully and earnestly demand that justice be first accorded to the Borough of Queens by prompt action being had to first construct the bridge over the East River at Blackwell's Island before any other bridge over the waters between the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Manhattan in any manner countenanced.

President Holahan and Commissioner Shea were wholly unprepared for the submission of such a resolution. Commissioner Shea was first to break the silence. He said that the bridge over Blackwell's Island was a private enterprise, and that Dr. Ranney, who owned the franchise, had told him only a few days before that he had nearly impoverished himself because of it, but was going ahead with the work nevertheless. The resolution was placed on file.

Trucks in Brooklyn Streets.

President Grout of the Borough of Brooklyn brought up the subjects of street obstructions in Brooklyn, with particular reference to the storing of trucks in the streets. He said that many complaints had come from citizens that trucks were being left in front of their houses over night and that they were obstructions to the thoroughfares. Col. Waring, ex-Commissioner of Street Cleaning, he said, had done away with this nuisance in New York, as power had been given to him, through a decision of the Court of Appeals, to remove trucks from the streets and enforce a penalty for the non-observance of the law.

"The new charter," said Mr. Grout, "says that no obstruction shall be placed in the streets without a permit, yet the charter has not made any provision for the granting of such permits. This is evidently a question for the Corporation Counsel to settle, as it involves a nice point of law."

President Grout also brought up another matter of importance to the Borough of Brooklyn. He said that during the last months of the existence of the Common Council a lot of resolutions had been rushed through providing for the paving and grading of many streets. The contracts entered into for this work had not been certified by the Controller, and for this reason they could not be proceeded with.

"Assemblyman F. P. Davis," continued President Grout, "has introduced a bill at Albany to let the contractors go ahead with the work. Such mandatory legislation would conflict with the powers of this board, and in my opinion the Corporation Counsel ought to send one of his assistants to Albany to try to have the bill made only an enabling act, as no work can be done without the sanction of the Board of Public Improvements."

Water Supply Questions.

President Haffen of the Borough of Bronx said that the same state of affairs existed in his borough.

President Bowler submitted a resolution from the Borough of Queens protesting against the taking of any water from that borough for use of the Borough of Brooklyn, because of the limited supply.

The matter of the proposed bond issue of $500,000 to pay for the condemnation of land in the Croton Watershed went over till the next meeting. The status of the contracts for the improvement of the water supply of the Borough of Brooklyn was referred to the Corporation Counsel. If they are found not binding, new contracts will be invited.

Communications were read from the Jamaica and the Woodside Water Supply Companies, offering to supply to Brooklyn 5,000,000 and 10,000,000 gallons, respectively, daily.

Commissioner Shea of the Department of Bridges asked that President Holahan and he be constituted a special committee to consider plans for a bicycle path over the Brooklyn Bridge. Mr. Shea said that the bridge engineers had some plans under consideration, and that the engineers of the Good Roads Association of Brooklyn were also desirous of submitting a plan. He informed the board that a committee from the association would wait on the board soon to urge the building of such a path.

THE DOCK BOARD MEETING.

Superintendent Walker Instructed to Assume Control of the Brooklyn Docks—Engineer Farley Resigns.

The Dock Board, at a meeting yesterday, concluded to take charge of the Brooklyn docks. Commissioner Cram announced that he had received an opinion from the Corporation Counsel stating that they had the power to do so under the new charter.

Superintendent W. O'Brien Walker was instructed to take charge of the docks and appoint dockmasters. The question of the ownership of the various docks was laid over pending any legal steps that may be taken in the premises.

It was announced that Godfrey P. Farley, First Assistant Engineer, had tendered his resignation, to take effect Feb. 1. Mr. Farley pleaded a pressure of private business as a reason for his resignation. The board accepted the resignation with regret.

Pomeroy S. Andrus, F. W. Bach, and J. G. Osgood, employed on the recreation piers, were dismissed, as there was nothing for them to do.

Staats-Zeitung Lowers Its Price.

The Staats-Zeitung, the leading German newspaper of this city, announces that its price has been reduced from 3 to 2 cents a copy. Herman Ridder, the publisher, said yesterday that this did not mean that the present high standard of the paper would be lowered in any way, but on the contrary every effort would be made to improve it. The Staats-Zeitung has its own Berlin cable service and an efficient corps of special correspondents in Germany and in all parts of the world. This newspaper was established sixty-four years ago, and for the last forty years it has been under the control of Oswald Ottendorfer.

Delegates to Monetary Convention.

The Merchants' Association has appointed the following delegates to attend the Monetary Convention, which is to meet at Indianapolis on Tuesday: Alva Trowbridge, Vice President of the National Bank of North America, Chairman; Richard J. Cross of the firm of Morton, Bliss & Co.; James McCreery of the firm of James McCreery & Co., E. D. Eddy of the firm of Flint, Eddy & Co., and James B. Dill of the law firm of Dill, Seymour & Kellogg, who is the counsel for the Merchants' Association.

Clerk Scully Makes Changes.

City Clerk Scully yesterday transferred Col. C. B. Morton and Capt. W. L. D. O'Grady from the Brooklyn Borough Hall to Manhattan and removed six men in the Brooklyn office. He appointed J. V. Scully, a Democratic leader of the Twenty-second Ward, temporary Chief Clerk in Brooklyn, and a messenger and three clerks were assigned to duty under him.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONTRACT FOR FUTURE DELIVERIES OF STOCK.—Henry Zeltner brought an action in the City Court, as assignee of Annie W. Smith and Annie W. W. Smith, to recover from George Irwin moneys which had been sent to him by these ladies, to be used in the purchase of futures in grain in the Chicago market. The claim was that, though the money was ostensibly to be used in the purchase and sale of grain in that market for future delivery, it was understood no actual delivery was to be made, and that the entire transactions had with the money should be mere wagers or bets, dependent upon the rise and fall of the prices of grain, which prices fluctuated from day to day, and were unknown and contingent events. These contracts were therefore claimed to be unlawful under the statute of this State against bets or stakes made to depend upon any chance. The defendant, while admitting these facts, claimed plaintiff was not entitled to recover, the contract not having been made here, but in Pennsylvania, where such contract was not shown to be illegal, or, if it was illegal, that these ladies being in pari delictu, could not recover money which they had willingly invested in a contract of that kind. The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court affirmed judgment of the City Court, General Term, which affirmed judgment given on the trial in favor of the plaintiff, but the Appellate Division yesterday directed a reversal. The plaintiff claimed that a printed circular sent out by Irwin constituted an offer on his part to make a contract to speculate in futures at Chicago, and that when it was followed by the sending of money to him by these ladies the contract was complete, and the money having been deposited in the Post Office here, acceptance of Irwin's offer was then made. "It is very doubtful," Justice Rumsey said, in his opinion, "whether the evidence was sufficient to bring home to Irwin any knowledge that the circular was delivered to the plaintiff's assignors, or, indeed, that it was issued by him. The fact that it bore his signature printed upon it is not of itself sufficient, and there was no reference to the circular at the time the money was sent from which it could be inferred that Irwin had any knowledge that the transaction had been undertaken on the faith of his advertisement. An examination of this paper shows clearly that it is not sufficiently definite to be construed as a contract in any aspect whatever, and it is very clear that the mere deposit of this money in the Post Office, in a letter which in no way referred to this circular, would not have been sufficient to bind the defendant to any contractual relations with the person depositing it. Under all the circumstances of the case, it is clear to us that the circular, so called, was a mere advertisement; that the sending of the money to the defendant was the offer to enter into the contract, and that that offer reached the dignity of a contract only when it had been accepted by Irwin by the transmission to Mrs. Smith of the receipt, which it was conceded he sent, and she received. That was done in Pittsburg, and the contract therefore was made at that time, and it was a Pennsylvania, and not a New York contract, and it is governed by the laws of that State, and not by the laws of the State of New York, and, therefore, the court below erred in holding that it was invalid under the laws of this State."

***

LIQUOR TAX CERTIFICATES.—A liquor tax certificate was issued last April to Annie Giese, residing in the "Annexed District," authorizing her to sell liquor for one year from May 1 last. Special Deputy Commissioner of Excise Hilliard, though conceding that the certificate was valid when issued, and that Mrs. Giese had not in any way violated the liquor tax law, got an injunction restraining her from continuing to sell liquor, because, five or six days after the certificate was issued, it was claimed it had ceased to be valid. The proceeding was instituted without suit, under the special law allowing the enjoining of persons from unlawfully trafficking in liquors. The tax required from Mrs. Giese at the time she got the certificate was $100, which she paid. The day after the application was made the law was amended providing that if, since the last State enumeration, the boundaries of a city should have been changed by the addition of territory not in the same judicial district, such annexed teritory should not be deemed a part of the city for the purpose of determining the amount of the excise tax. Under a new enumeration provided for, the amount of tax for a certificate was raised from $100 to $350, and Mrs. Giese was required either to pay the additional $250 or to cease doing business under her certificate. The First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Rumsey, yesterday unanimously reversed the order granting an injunction against her. The certificate issued to the appellant," Justice Rumsey said, "which was valid when she received it and under which she was lawfully trafficking in liquor, was not intended to be made invalid by an act which subsequently took effect. There was no way in which this certificate could have been revoked by the Excise Commissioner. The appellant could not have been required to give it up and receive the money which she had paid for it, because the right to surrender is exclusively given by the statute to the owner of the certificate, and upon that surrender, there must be deducted from the sum paid by her the pro rata amount of the tax until the first day of the month after the certificate has been surrendered. This certificate being valid when it was issued, there is no provision in the statute for taking away from the holder of it the protection which the statute gave her. Under it she was entitled to traffic in liquors during the time for which the certificate was granted, and in the absence of any provision by the Legislature authorizing or requiring its revocation her right was complete and perfect, and should not be interfered with."

***

RIGHT OF TEAMS TO CROSS CAR TRACKS.—As Frederick Hergert, on the morning of the 3d of July, 1894, was about to cross Third Avenue, at One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, on approaching the up-town track of the Union Railway Company of New York City, he saw about 150 or 175 feet away a car coming toward him from down town. He was driving a pair of horses attached to a beer wagon. In going he did not attempt to hasten the speed of his horses, but kept them upon a walk. There was nothing to prevent the motorman from seeing him on his wagon as he crossed the track. The car crashed into the wagon, the shock throwing Hergert from his seat and causing him serious injuries. In his suit against the railroad company he recovered judgment for damages but for error in the admission of evidence, it was yesterday reversed by the Appellate Division. Justice Rumsey, who gave the unanimous opinion of the court, held that plaintiff was not bound to urge the horses to greater speed than that at which they were pursuing their way at the time when he came in sight of the car. "His right to cross the track was precisely the same as the right of the defendant to drive its car along the track on Third Avenue. If they were likely to meet, the same duty was imposed upon them, with reference to each other, as would be imposed upon the drivers of any other two vehicles in the same situation. If the plaintiff in crossing the track obtained the right of way so that it was necessary to check the speed of the car to prevent it crashing into the truck, it was the duty of the motorman to use reasonable care to moderate the speed of his car to avoid a collision." The Court held, in conclusion, that the finding of the jury that the defendant was guilty of negligence was amply sustained by the evidence. The reversal was based upon the ground that the plaintiff was improperly allowed to show, in response to a question, that in consequence of the accident he had entirely lost his hearing in one ear. The Court held that in order to give evidence as to the deafness, it should have been pleaded, and for the error in thus admitting that evidence the judgment was reversed.

***

A SIDEWALK ACCIDENT.—Euphemia H. Coon, who, on the 11th of May last, was severely injured by falling over a bundle of wire on the sidewalk in front of premises on Bank Street, owned by Frank L. Froment and others, brought suit against them for damages, claiming that at that time, "and for a long time prior thereto, defendants had wrongfully, negligently, and carelessly 'caused or permitted' the sidewalk there to become obstructed, and in dangerous condition, and negligently 'caused or permitted' a large quantity of wire to remain on the sidewalk." The Appellate Division in an opinion by Justice O'Brien yesterday sustained judgment overruling demurrer to the complaint. It was insisted on the part of the defendants that the language that defendants "caused or permitted," &c., was equivalent merely to an allegation that they "permitted" the wire to remain on the sidewalk, and that the sidewalk being under the control of the city authorities, the duty devolved upon them and not upon the defendants to remove obstructions therefrom. Justice O'Brien holds that the meaning the plaintiff intended to give to the word "permit" was indicative of an intention to charge the defendants with some affirmative action in having either placed the wire on the sidewalk or given permission to have it so placed.

The Government Tests show Royal superior to all others.
Leavening gas, no yeast germs.

ROYAL
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Dr. Leipziger Believes They Would Be More Successful Under One Competent Head.

ANSWERS POINTED QUESTIONS

The Law Not Fully Carried Out for Various Reasons—The New York Statute an Extremely Liberal One.

Two or three pointed questions put to Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, one of the Assistant Superintendents of Public Schools in this city, at the close of his lecture yesterday before the Public Education Association, revealed some decidedly interesting information in regard to the working of the library system in the schools. Dr. Leipziger's subject was "Libraries in the Public Schools," and the lecture was delivered at 509 Fifth Avenue, the large room of the association being comfortably filled.

Mrs. Edward R. Hewitt, Chairman of the Lecture Committee, introduced Dr. Leipziger. At the end of his interesting talk, and in response to his call for questions, a schoolteacher in the rear of the room arose and asked:

"Is there any school in the city where the public school library law is now fully carried out?"

The lecturer admitted that there was no such case, but explained by saying that the money which the law, about two years ago, authorized to be spent for school libraries had to be divided among the schools in proportion to their size and needs, and, besides this, there were other facts that rendered the progress of the work slow.

Then this question came:

"It is hard to get libraries in the schools well started unless the Principals are interested, and I would like to know what is to be done to get the Principals interested. I know one school in which there is a library of 600 volumes, but all are securely locked behind the glass doors and the catalogue hangs in the Principal's room. In another school the books which have been sent have remained unopened in the boxes for more than a year."

These statements caused an amused smile, while Dr. Leipziger remarked that if the number of the schools were given to him he would see what could be done.

"I will admit," he continued, "that all Principals and teachers are not equally interested. It is sometimes too much to expect that the teachers, with their multitude of other duties, can give proper attention to this subject. I hope that the time will come when this public school library department may be placed under one competent, earnest head, for it cannot be a perfect success until something like that is done."

In his lecture Dr. Leipziger touched in a light but interesting manner upon the growth of the free library idea, showing how closely it is connected with the public school idea. He spoke about the liberality of the New York State library laws, saying that at the present time they are the most liberal State laws in the Union.

A HEALTH BOARD BUREAU TO GO

Mr. Straus Asks the Resignations of All Its Employes—They Inspect Stores and Factories.

The resignations of the attachés of an entire division of the Health Department, twenty-one in number, were asked for yesterday by President Nathan Straus. The employes who were asked to go are attached to the Mercantile Bureau, which it is evidently the intention of the Board of Health to abolish, temporarily at any rate. Ten of them are women Inspectors, each of whom has been receiving a salary of $1,200 a year, and four men Inspectors, who have been employed at the same salary.

The Mercantile Establishment Bureau was the idea of former President Wilson. At his suggestion it was started two years ago under the provision of the law regulating the employment of minors in stores and factories. The law provided that children under fourteen years of age should receive certificates from the Board of Health previous to employment. Children were examined by the bureau as to the condition of their health, physical defects, age, size, and education. The bureau's Inspectors visited the stores and factories of the city and inspected the children there.

The officials in the Health Department were reticent when asked about the matter, but it was said that one of the principal objections to the bureau was the claim that poor children were required to visit it, time and time again, sometimes spending two or three dollars in car fare, before being able to get employment. It was rumored that after the bureau was abolished and the women connected with it were got rid of it would be established again with only men employes.

Some of the employes of the bureau, who have been asked to resign, have intimated that they would not send in their resignations, but would make an effort to hold their positions under the civil service law.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

Druggists Protest Against the Collector's Interpretation of the Law.

Various protests of importers against Custom House classifications of entries of chemicals, coal tar products, drugs, oils, paints, &c., were considered by the Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers yesterday, and decisions were reserved in all cases. Testimony was taken in some of the cases before the full board, consisting of ex-Judge Somerville, Chairman; Charles H. Ham, and George C. Tichenor.

A number of importers of drugs complained that the Collector at this port had been levying duty on certain drugs which ought to be admitted free. The Collector, it was learned, differed materially from the importers in his interpretation of Paragraph 20 of the new Tariff act, which relates to the different kinds of drugs which advance in value in consequence of refining, grinding, and other finishing processes. The duty assessed on this class of drugs is one-fourth of a cent a pound. The importers contended that the drugs in question were entitled to free entry as drugs not edible and "not increasing in value by any refining process."

There will be a hearing before the Board of Classification Tuesday on a number of protests involving the classification of antiquities, paintings, and statutary.

An Appeal for an Aged Widow.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for a pension of $10 a month for a widow, seventy years old, who is unable longer to work, owing to chronic illness. She has no relatives or friends able to support her, but while her strength lasted she was industrious, and only recently has been compelled to ask assistance. Any money sent for this case to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged.

We "lets fly this hint."

If any one wants as good a single or double-breasted sack suit as we can make for $20, and doesn't want to pay more than $15, now's his time.

It's the flaps on walking coats that mark their doom.

We make the price of all those $20 suits $15, so they'll "pass away" easily.

Trousers with price "clips" of $2.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

OBSTRUCTED RECTOR STREET.

Complaints of Its Dangerous Condition at Broadway Vainly Made to the Commissioner of Highways.

Several complaints of the dangerous condition of Rector Street, between Broadway and Trinity Place, have been made to James P. Keating, Commissioner of the Department of Highways, and although these complaints have been in the hands of the Chief of the Bureau of Incumbrances for some time nothing has been done in the matter.

Shortly after the old building at Broadway and Rector Street was demolished and the new Empire Building, which occupies the entire front of Rector Street opposite Trinity Church fom Broadway to Trinity Place, was begun, a shed was constructed over the sidewalk for the convenience of the contractors, a permit having been granted by the Bureau of Incumbrances. In September last the old Board of Aldermen passed special resolutions granting permission to the contractors to extend the shed the entire length of the block and over both sidewalks, thereby covering in the street.

Since that time this section of the street, which is one of the busiest in the down-town district, has practically been closed. The street is generally littered with building materials of all kinds. Barrels, heavy iron girders, stone and cement, occupy a greater part of the roadway and a portion of the sidewalk; and when not obstructed by these traffic is hampered by the trucks of the contractors, which, when unloaded, are allowed to block the streets for hours.

Several accidents to passers-by have occurred, but nothing has been done to protect the public except that danger signs have been placed on the supports of the shed, intimating in effect that those who pass that way do so at the risk of their lives.

Merchants in the neighborhood complain that their business interests have suffered on account of the obstruction.

HOBOKEN MAIL SERVICE.

Additional Carriers Not Allowed and a Cut Threatened.

Postmaster James Curran of Hoboken was yesterday notified by Perry S. Heath, First Assistant Postmaster General, that a number of additional carriers asked for some time ago could not be appointed. Mr. Curran was also notified that if the carriers could not cover their districts within the eight hours constituting the legal day he must cut off some of the outlying territory so as to insure good service and yet keep within the appropriation. Hoboken has nineteen carriers, two of whom are allowed to use bicycles.

The districts include Upper and Lower Weehawken, as well as Hoboken. The population of the three districts is 68,000. The annual report for last year shows that the receipts were $25,000 over all expenses. This includes salaries and all other items.

CANNOT PAY HER DEBTS.

Mrs. Nellis Examined in Supplementary Proceedings.

Mrs. Eudora H. Nellis, a member of the Real Estate Exchange, of 261 West Seventy-second Street, was examined in supplementary proceedings yesterday on a judgment in favor of Isaac Barnett, a dry goods dealer of Seventy-first Street and Columbus Avenue, for $170.

Mrs. Nellis testified that she rented the house she lived in from W. E. D. Stokes at $2,500 a year. She said she at one time owned a house in Seventy-sixth Street, but it was sold a year ago on foreclosure of a mortgage, so that at present she owned no property whatever and was $225 in arrears for office rent. Asked if she had acquired any property recently she said she had bought a bedroom set from Mr. Stokes, but it was mortgaged for $200. She received no income from her husband.

Mrs. Nellis conducted a real estate business at 1,570 Broadway and before marrying her present husband, Albert A. Nellis, was known in real estate circles as Mrs. S. M. Blakeley, and achieved some notoriety in a suit over a loan of $1,000 she obtained from E. C. Hinsdale of Morton, Bliss & Co., whom she charged with usury.

F. H. WITT'S DISAPPEARANCE.

A Clerk for a Dry Goods House Missing Since Last Saturday.

Mrs. Frederick H. Witt of 1,605 First Avenue is distracted over the mysterious disappearance of her husband, who is clerk for Charles Nourse & Co., dry goods merchants of 37 Walker Street, and the police, she says, have refused to send out a general alarm for him. She fears that his mind became unbalanced from overwork and from worry over the sickness of his baby, and that he has strayed away. They have been married fifteen months.

Witt has been working very hard, balancing the books of the firm. He took the books home to work on nights, and sometimes got hardly any sleep between working and watching the baby.

He went down town last Saturday morning without breakfast, and some time after reaching the office he asked to be allowed to go out and get some breakfast. His employer told him to go home, and also to bring the balance book, which he had left at home. He went out, and that was the last seen of him. An examination of his books showed that his accounts were all right, and the firm has full confidence in him.

Mrs. Witt and her brother said that he had very regular habits, and always went directly home after work.

Mr. Witt is 5 feet 6½ inches in height, of fair complexion, with light brown hair, sandy mustache, and straight, pointed nose. He had on a blue overcoat, a brown check suit, a brown derby hat, laced shoes, and black socks. He never carried much money about him. He had in his pockets the catalogue and cards of the house, the safe keys, and keys of his flat.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA.
In French, German, and Italian, under Direction of WALTER DAMROSCH and C. A. ELLIS.
Evening performances at 8 o'clock. Matinées at 2.
THIS SAT. MAT. ..... "Faust"
Mmes. Melba, Toronta, Van Cauteren; MM. Ibos, Boudouresque, Campanari,

The New York Times

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

COPYRIGHTED. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1898. SIXTEEN PAGES.

Contents.

Editorial Articles.
Writing Lives of Christ.
Old Books in a Flood of New Ones.
What the Blind Read.

Special Articles.
Books That Society Reads. By Mrs. Sherwood.
Roebuck and John Bright in Our Civil War.
Mary Cowden Clarke's Death—Her Literary Recollections.
Menes No Longer a Myth—His Tomb in Egypt.
Lady Millais, Ruskin's Divorced Wife.
A Collection Going Begging.
Thorwaldson's Lion Injured.
Keats as a Medical Student.
A Prince Who Paints.
A Biography of Detaille.

Reviews.
Elizabeth Stuart Phelps's "Story of Jesus Christ." Reviewed by a Distinguished New York Theologian.
Griffith's "Wellington."
Mackenzie Bell's "Christina Rossetti."
Justin Winsor's "Westward Movement."
Mitchell's "Gloria Victis."
Octave Thanet's "A Book of True Lovers."
Verdy du Vernois's "With the Royal Headquarters."
"Hawaii's Story by Hawaii's Queen."
Theodore Watts—Dunton's "The Coming of Love."
Raymond's "Barney Barnato."

Old Books Worth Reading Again.—I.
Bishop Wilmer's Reminiscences of the South in Anti-Slavery Times.

Authors at Home.—XIV.
Brander Matthews in West End Avenue.

In the Art World.
Coming Sales—Portraits by Madrazo—Kendall.

Paris Letter.
Success at the Comedie Francaise—Moreas and His Greek Origin.

Some of the Newest Books.

Auction Prices in New York and Elsewhere.

Books and Authors.

Magazine Topics.

Letters to the Editor.
Barrie Known After Rambles About Thrums—Poor Family Libraries—Balfour and Marie Bashkiertseff—Facts as to Holland House—Bibliographical White Elephants—French Illiterarcy—Browning's Obscurity—Appreciation.

Books Received.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Saturday Edition.
With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.
$1 per Year.

Writing Lives of Christ.

None of the books published last Autumn has had a wider reading than "The Story of Jesus Christ," by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, now Mrs. Herbert D. Ward. "Quo Vadis," as to publication, is of much older date, and so are "The Christian," "The Choir Invisible," "Soldiers of Fortune," and "The Martian." Mrs. Ward's volume was issued not more than six weeks before Christmas, and the public began to absorb it at once by the thousands of copies. Indeed, the publishers have announced that in a single day as many as one thousand copies have been ordered from them. The volume in point of success in selling has obviously become a rival of the same author's famous "Gates Ajar" of the later sixties. Many lives of Christ have been written since the one of nineteen centuries ago—the original authorized biography. By each and all of them was secured a large circulation. Mrs. Ward seems to be repeating with her book the achievements of Farrar and Beecher.

But the propriety of writing biographies of Christ in any way—this ambition to do over again in fashion necessarily more feeble the work done by the apostles—has awakened questions in many minds. And it is not alone religious teachers and students who have had their doubts. More worldly minded persons, viewing the subject purely from a literary standpoint, have been reminded by the feebleness of these efforts how futile it always will be to attempt to paint roses or adorn lilies.

With these ideas in mind, a request was recently sent by the editor to an eminent theologian of New York—one of the most distinguished in his own communion and widely known outside it—asking him to write for THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART a paper on the subject. The result appears in the article printed elsewhere. And it is proper here to say that no statement of opinion concerning the book accompanied the request. The writer has reviewed the book in his own way and at such length as he cared to employ. It so happens, however, that his views do not seriously depart from those of the editor, although the writer appears to have suspected the fact would be otherwise. "I am afraid," says his private note sent with the article, "that the review is not what you would like to have. The book to me is infinitely painful, and I think likely to be infinitely harmful. And I could not write at all without writing just what I felt."

The article is printed with its author's name withheld—mainly because, on reflection, it has seemed better that it should so appear—as an abstract review and not as a personal criticism. This reason becomes especially weighty when it is remembered that the writer voices not only his own views, but those of many other persons in the large and ancient communion of which he has long been an ornament and a leader.

Old Books in a Flood of New Ones.

It is a familiar fact that the literary output in these times is fast becoming a flood. Everywhere one hears complaints of it. Men and women are perplexed to know where to begin their reading and where to end it. They seek eagerly for a man with a boat, and often for a man with a rope and life preserver. Indeed, the appeals that come to this paper every week begin to make us feel that a newspaper office has been mistaken for a life-saving station. Last year the books published in Great Britain alone numbered nearly 8,000—to be exact, they numbered 7,926—of which only 1,682 were new editions, leaving as actually new books the appalling total of 6,244. While these figures probably have not been reached in America, they have been approached, and they have certainly been large enough to appall us a second time.

And meanwhile the world already was full of books—great books, priceless books, books that to thousands have been more cherished than lands and houses, bonds and precious stones. Not a few volumes that are treasures in a minor way have been printed in our recent times, only to be crowded into neglect or into unmerited forgetfulness by the latest popular novel. Not many could have been great books, or indispensable books; books of that sort come only once in a generation; but many of them were books to find wholesome joy and profit in—books to make one wiser, to elevate and console the spirit. Such volumes are found for example in "Memories of Old Friends" of Caroline Fox, in the "Letters" of Dorothy Osborne, in the "Recollections" of Samuel Breck. How many confirmed novel readers of to-day ever heard of these books?

Scores of such books have appeared during this fast closing century. From time to time THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART will endeavor to tell its readers something about these half-abandoned mines of spiritual gold. No attempt will be made to cover so large a field comprehensively; the purpose would thus be defeated by its own weight and scope; there would arise another flood, and somebody would get drowned in it—drowned, however, in a better cause than those who are now struggling in the flood that imperils their intellectual lives. The books will be chosen as circumstances (or perhaps as correspondents) may bring them to our attention. The one rigid limitation shall be that they are of vital worth to the better nature of men and women.

The series is begun in the present issue with a notice of Bishop Wilmer's recollections of the South in anti-slavery and civil war times.

What the Blind Read.

With the close of its first twelve months the Free Circulating Library for the Blind has issued a report of its operations. From a collection of 500 volumes, fairly representing literature's wide range of subject and of form, it reports that its patrons choose relatively few books of fiction; that more interest is shown in poetry, and that religious works are in large demand.

In so unique a record can we not find revealed, all unconsciously, the world of dreams in which these sightless readers live? Other men and women on the average choose fiction, leave religion for a Sunday afternoon, and poetry for odd moments. They read as much religion as they do because the Sundays are so many and so long, and they have opportunity for very little verse. But the blind appear to have chosen the religious and the poetic before the books of fiction. It is not the lives of men and women, their loves and hates, their intrigues and their marriages, their adventures and their courage, that attract them. Those who cannot see live in a shadowy world, apart; and the dreaming poets and speculative writers appeal to them—the men of thought, whose activity is in the same sphere with their own.

They, too, may rhapsodize in thought about the unseen lark whose melody comes to their quick ear; they, too, in the darkness of their affliction can find it easy to wonder about that other world, which gains with them no unreality and remoteness in conception because it is unseen. And the vivid imagination which pictures other scenes and times, and gives to fiction some of its fascination for those who see, is lost on them, since they cannot know the greatness of its conquest. Not in activity but in description is their grandest fiction.

Impossible Lives of Christ.

The Futility and Harmfulness of Elizabeth Stuart Phelps's Recent Book.*

A Review Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES By
A Distinguished New York Theologian.
Eminent in His Own Communion and Widely Known Outside of It.

"The Story of Christ," by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, adds one to the long list of the many melancholy failures which have resulted from the attempt to do the impossible. The old legend of the artist's effort to paint in the face of Christ, in which he failed and failed, until at last, while he slept, an angel filled in the empty place on the canvas, ought to warn people against this vain undertaking. Now and then, among the great religious painters in the golden age of art, there is a suggestion, eked out by the imagination of the eye, which, in a faint and far-away degree, approaches what we may imagine to have been the face of the God-Man. But the illustrations in this book are sufficient evidence of the utter inability of the artists of our modern schools and times to represent the features of One who is described in Holy Scripture under two contradictory expressions as "the One who is altogether lovely" and "the One who hath no form nor comeliness nor beauty."

One is sorry to criticise a book which, according to the apparent purpose of the preface, has been undertaken in a spirit of personal devotion, at any rate to the human personality of our Lord. A labor of love the book evidently is—"an absorbing and affectionate study of the Great Life." And the tone of the preface leads the reader, at the start, to hope for a far different result from that which has been attained:

"There is not, there never was, there never may be, a miracle as strange as the life of Jesus the Christ. He was the miracle. Explain Him. There will be no difficulty with the lesser ones. Jesus Christ lived and died, and lived again after death. He lived a life explicable upon no other view of it than His. He founded a faith comprehensible upon no other interpretation of it than His own. He himself is Christianity. He is the greatest force in civilization; the highest motive power in philosophy, in art, in poetry, in science, in faith. He is the creator of human brotherhood. To apprehend Him is to open the only way that has yet been found out of the trap of human misery. His personality is the best explanation yet given of the mystery of human life. It offers the only assurance we have of a life to come."

But Mrs. Ward's explanation of the great life is not our Lord's, and her interpretation of the faith which He founded is incomprehensible, because it differs so absolutely from His own. When she states as an objection that the story of the Gospel was written and has been studied, expounded, commented upon, translated, and preached only by men, and adds, "all the feminine element in it has come to us passed through the medium of masculine minds," we confess to a recognition in this fact of the wisdom of God's purpose in so ordering the communication of His revelation to us. On the one hand, we have a ghastly and blasphemous caricature of "The Woman's Bible" as the result of one kind of feminine element setting itself to this task. And on the other, on a far higher, because of the really reverent intention, we have in this book an instance of the dilution of all the strong and severe simplicity of the Gospel story in a current of tropical exuberance of language, rank and reeking with sentimentalism; and what is worse than that, with a tangle, like a tropical forest, in which fact and fancy, tradition and imagination, truth and conjecture, are inextricably confused. Mr. Story said, speaking of modern biography, that they were of two sorts, the autobiography and the-ought-not-to-biography. And with all kindness and candor, this book seems to us of the latter sort. Long before one has read the first chapter, the thought comes longingly of Tennyson's noble verse:

> "Not to Silence would I build
> A temple in her naked field;
> Not to her would raise a shrine;
> She no goddess is of mine;
> But to one of finer sense,
> Her half-sister, Reticence."

Not undertaking to review the book from the theological point of view, it is to be said at the outset that the writer has no idea what Mrs. Ward's theological opinions are. In this book they are consciously or unconsciously concealed in the multitude of words which lend themselves, sometimes to one, and sometimes to another, of the innumerable heresies that have grown up as to the nature and personality of Christ; and sometimes to a recognition of the two natures unconfused and perfect in the one person. The most curious thing in the book is its perpetual self-contradictoriness, its constant series of irreconcilable statements; so that one is utterly unable to be sure whether the Christ of whom this story is told is or is not, in the author's conception, the Son of God in the sense in which the

*THE STORY OF JESUS CHRIST. An Interpretation. By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. 8vo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

creeds of the Catholic Church present Him, "God of God, very God of very God." "The Son of His God," she says more than once, which means, one does not know what.

Apparently she is led away with some of the modern notions of what is, I believe, called "the growth of God-consciousness in the Son of Mary." Apparently the voice of the Father, heard at the time of His baptism, is the first real impression that He had of His deity, and even that, according to Mrs. Ward, was not clear. He wanders into the wilderness, not as the Gospel tells us, "led up of the Spirit to be tempted," but that He may be alone to find out what those words meant. "What do they mean? Whence did they come? Who uttered them? Who am I?"

This same sort of uncertainty runs through the whole book. He is not at all sure whether He will succeed or not at Cana in turning the water into wine, and has a "pleasant sense of surprise" when the servants bring the goblet to Him. "He tremulously tastes it. It was water. It is wine. The fact gave him almost as much trouble as pleasure for that first hour." The same suggestion is made as to the miracle of the feeding of the five thousand in the wilderness. It seems to her to have been a tentative effort "somewhat suddenly decided upon." And yet Mrs. Ward speaks of the miracle that "Jesus is," as putting beyond the possibility of discussion the miracles that He did. The same thing is true about her dealing with the walking on the sea, "ecstatic He trod the water, as men do in dreams while living, or fancy that they may do waking after death. All lovers of the sea will understand something of this instinct, which lies like a sleeping faculty within them." And still again she represents our Lord in a description whose redundancy of language spoils the whole dignity of the event, as being anxious as to whether Lazarus would continue to live. "His heart quivered with an anxiety over the condition of Lazarus. The future of the Christian faith rested at this crisis to an extent impossible to measure upon the necessity that Lazarus should remain a live man for a sufficient time."

The description of the temptation in the wilderness is perhaps the most marked instance of what, not intentionally but inevitably, becomes irreverence, intrusion, almost impertinence, "when the loving imagination undertakes to fill all the unknown spaces of any time of our Lord's life." How the writer can feel that her pen has not been beguiled into any important departures "from the details of His only authorized biography" or how she can speak of "the strokes by which these outlines have been filled in" as "few" (they certainly are "unfamiliar") and "without offense to probabilities," it is difficult to say. The story, as the writer tells it, reads like an Arabian Night's dream, with visions, or like the story of the temptations of an ascetic of the middle ages. We have "cliffs hung heavy with purpling grapes," "mouths of caves rioting with fig and olive," "blazed (? sic) with luscious melon and crimson with alluring pomegranite," "fresh unleavened bread hot from the oven, smoking on the ground," and the following:

"He sat with His famished eyes fastened upon an oval, flat stone at His feet; it had the shape of shew-bread, such as the priests baked for their own food. He picked the stone up and handled it curiously. A thrill like the joy of feasting ran from His fingers through His whole sinking body. At that moment He perceived that He had but to open His lips and speak two words, 'Become bread!' for the rocks of the wilderness were His."

There is no intimation of the Scriptural story. "Half-delirious dreams chased each other through a burning brain." "The spokesman of a swarm of the people of His race held up a flashing thing, a crown," and while the people in the courts of the Temple caught sight of Him on the highest pinnacle of Solomon's Porch, "He felt it in His thrilling consciousness that He could have floated over that parapet and descended among the gaping crowd without a bruise." This is, unfortunately, not an unfair specimen of the writer's venturesome dealing with the most sacred scenes of our Lord's life. It seems little short of profanation to inject such language as this into the simple story of the Master's last journey toward Jerusalem."

"Jericho on her oasis added the breath of leaf-honey to the perfumes of the balsams. In the sickening scents, the path swam before the eyes of Jesus. His thoughts swam, too. That brief distraction vanished out of them. Jericho, its welcome, its hospitality, the collector, and his moral emergency, began to dim. Images of unspeakable things which had beset the imagination before returned. Outlines of terrible scenes began to fill in. Jesus walked giddily, and was seen once or twice to stagger—the sun smote His head and made a rim around it—what was that? Thorns? He passed His hand over His brow and then examined the palm carefully. What color did He see? One of the twelve spoke to Him. He found it impossible to answer. He walked on silently. His head sank upon His breast. What sights! What sensations! Surely they would pass soon. He quickened His steps, but it all kept pace with him.

"At moments he moved like a man who carried some strange, intolerable burden. What was that upon His shoulders, bearing heavily upon them, crushing Him to the ground? Had the light Spring air acquired weight? He put up His hand and brushed off something unseen. It seemed to Him to have a frightful shape, significant of disgrace, portending agony."

Serious protest also needs to be made against the putting of words into the mouth of Him "who spake as never man spake." Not uncommon in some of the more emotional hymns, this habit surely ought not to find place in such a book as this; and yet it does many times over, and sometimes the words are altered to a different and dangerous meaning. The story of the sinner who anointed His feet is made to teach that she was forgiven because she loved much, whereas our Lord plainly says that she "loved much because she was much forgiven." Whatever may be the meaning of petra, our Lord did not say to St. Peter: "Thou art a rock, I build my Church upon thee." Nor did He say in Gethsemane or on the Cross: "Father, I trusted thee, but I have failed."

As a matter of literary bad taste, the book shocks one with its wild exuberance of most redundant rhetoric and its melodramatic sentimentalism of sentences and of situations. Read in contrast with the "English undefiled" of the Authorized Version, with the few, short, clear delineations of scenes and events, it seems impossible that any one familiar with the Bible should so utterly have lost its flavor. The description of the scene in Bethany, where Mary anointed the Master's feet, is not so much a paraphrase as a parody:

"The eyes of Jesus softly sought those of Mary. He smiled gravely.

"Mary glanced from Him to her brother, then looked back at the Rabbi. Her heart was so full of adoration that she could not have spoken a word. Lazarus watched the two in the sacred silence which now so often enveloped Him. He made no effort to enter into the scene.

"Slowly raising one white, tremulous finger, Mary pointed at her brother solemnly, and sank upon her knees at the feet of Jesus. There she veiled her face. The eyes of the guests filled.

"A fragment of the broken alabastron rolled in the direction of Judas, who observed it uncomfortably.

"Jesus turned His head. The brilliant dining hall floated before His eyes. His breath halted for an instant. He glanced at His feet, from which Mary was tenderly wiping the scented ointment. Almost imperceptibly, he started, as one does who sees something painful, which is unnoticed by others.—Was that blood? What stabbed—what hurt Him so?

"A burning tear, a single one, had fallen upon His foot from Mary's lowered lashes.

"'Let her alone,' said Jesus, not with unsteady lip; 'she has done this for my burial.'

"Now He regarded His treasurer with a firm eye; it gave out no irritation, no resentment. Jesus spoke gently."

So the enlargement, into infinite belittlement, of the wonderful story of the transfiguration:

"He was gone, that hunted missionary, bowed with responsibilities and dangers, comrade of grief. In His stead, what a vision! Behold, beauty, splendor, joyousness, a kingly form; light on his hair, on his features, on his arms and hands. His dark linen talith had taken on the texture of clouds and the color of white fire. His feet, an hour ago travelworn and dusty, now glittering, refused to touch the earth. He trod on the mountain air. He floated lightly—as fair, as refreshing, as refreshed as the snow beyond. His countenance was as if it had been a medallion, carved out of living light.

"A mist of gold broken into rainbow brushed into pearl surrounded him. From it looked dim outlines, half foreign, half familiar, with the Hebrew lineaments; faces of ancient saints and sages cherished by the Hebrew imagination and faith.

"The three simple-hearted men, to whom the sight of these bright phantasms was given, fell flat with terror, which arose quickly into ecstasy. Half intoxicated with the presence of the transcendent, never before granted to their experience, they began to babble like children in happy delirium, not knowing what they said."

Even the sacred scenes of the Agony in the garden, of the Crucifixion, of the Resurrection, are intruded upon by this perpetual tendency to rhetoric run mad. Think of this description of the institution of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper:

"With bowed heads, with streaming cheeks, with shrinking lips, they ate, they drank; wondering, but asking him no question now.

"The cup trembled a little in His hands as he passed it to the lips of John. In His eyes rested the solitary look of far prevision which His friends had learned to know.

"What did he see? Cruciform oak, nails, the point of a spear, then the gush which comes from the heart?

"But what did He see? Far down the years, quiet groups in holy houses, sitting with bowed heads. The dull white of broken bread, the gleam of red wine, the pure tint of silver, show and shift across the scene. The afternoon wanes to dusk. Prayer and sacred song are softly audible. This is one of the hours whose memory flits far across a driven life. Doubt remembers it, and moral peril, and sorrows leans on it. It comes to mean a power in the world of men, gentle as that of motherhood, strong as that of worship. With wet eyes, with hushed hearts, those who celebrate this solemnity do think of Him; they murmur a name—it is His; they melt with tenderness for suffering—it is His."

And then the agony in the garden is described:

"At the roots of the olives the smitten man, with upreaching hands, groped like the blind. Above the treetop was the sky; he felt upwards for it, as if it had been a thing he could grasp and hold. The upper branches stirred: the brightening moonlight, like some forced and frightened witness, glanced at the upturned face it saw and fled. The thick foliage closed in again. He had seen the heavens impearled, hollowed like a chalice.

"It seemed to Him to be held to His recoiling lips a draught of agony which he must drink. He cried out against it:

"'Father! Father!'

"He was still so young, so vigorous! The blood beat strongly in His being. He loved life as all well souls and bodies do, and His were so sound. Health throbbed in every artery, in every cell. Sickness had never weakened him. No taint had ever marred him. His system had never become the slave of his overstrained nerves. Even the torment of prolonged vigil had not conquered him. He was alive to the last red drop in his pure, fair body; he was alive to the last energy of his unshaken brain. And His heart?—why the life of his heart seemed something great enough to supply the forces and the fountains of the world!

"Death!—At the top of vigor, at the brim of existence! Slow torture, and shameful—and to-morrow! Unnecessary death!—

"The stillness startled him. Smitten with a sudden sense of his loneliness, he staggered up and gazed about him, looking for his friends. He had spent himself in prayer, had shut himself into the society of God. Yet such a yearning for human sympathy rushed upon him that it seemed as if he would drown in it. He pushed the olive branches apart and called the names dearest to him—Peter and James, and 'John! John! John!' he cried beseechingly like a man who pleads for his life.

"But the tired men, sore with trouble, were all asleep. They turned stupidly at the sound of his voice. Peter sprang. The lip of Jesus quivered.

"'Could you not watch one hour with me?' he gently said.

"In Gethsemane it seemed to Jesus of Nazareth that He had achieved nothing. He was a defeated man. He had missed His Father's errand. Through the blind gates of death, in a few hours, he must be pushed, to hold up His trembling, empty hands and say:

"'Father, I trusted thee—but I have failed.'"

This is the story of the walk from Gethsemane, with its worst details omitted:

"He wasted no strength in futile struggles; indeed, he seemed to have none to waste. It was observed by some one that the bound man missed his walking stick that had been left in Gethsemane. The Roman officers were surprised at the evident fatigue of the captive. At the bridge, across the brook, he stumbled from very weariness and fell. A mailed hand dragged him up, and he struggled on again. No one had ever thought of the Nazarene except as a man of good physical strength; but vigil and Gethsemane had overthrown it. He was now very weak."

And still again after the scourging:

"His head rose nobly from his delicate bared throat. His dark brown hair and beard, curling and soft, finely framed a face that Palestine had loved before she hated, and which Rome respected while she feared. His features were strong, but as soon as one had said this, one perceived that they were fine. There was not a weak line in them, but there was not a rude one. There shone upon the man the light of such a stainless imagination, as seemed almost incompatible with the force and experience which he plainly possessed. This look was something before which the clearest heart felt clouded. It caused a strange, personal discomfort in one who was not too dull to be aware of it."

The story of the Easter morning is rifled of all its dignity by paragraphs like these:

"The watch were brave men and accustomed to grim duties, but they had uncomfortable thoughts. The night was long, and there was no wind. It was so still that their own hearty breathing startled them. The garden was in bloom all about the beautiful new sepulchre. The stalks of shrubs seemed to stir as if they had been hit by passers; but no one moved. Now and then a flower stooped as if it had been brushed; but it had not been touched. The air was faint with perfume; the place was heavenly bright. The white disk that locked the sepulchre gave back the light as if it were a gate of pearl. Within the vault Jesus of Nazareth lay in state.

"Mary was alone at last. She looked down, gathering her strength, and looked into the tomb for herself.

"The marble slab was bare. There he had lain in state awaiting his burial. Beyond was the crypt, where they had meant to inter him to-day. The air breathed in and out of the new tomb, as pure and strong as dew and youth. The morning sun streamed in. The sepulchre was empty.

"Was it? Look again! At the head and foot of the long white slab, brilliance began to form. The woman held her breath and called her courage. She was ready to believe in the inexplicable, but she was sore afraid of it. Yet, as she gazed, she ceased to be afraid. What she saw seemed to her more natural than any common, usual thing that could be explained."

To make even this fine writing more painfully depressing Mary is made to say: "They have taken away my dear Lord, can you tell me where to find him?" And again, "It is my dear Lord; he is alive." And then again, instead of the simple sublimity of the centurion's confession, men are made to bow their heads and beat their breasts and say: "We have crucified a man, but we could not kill a God."

I have not alluded to the complacent assumption which describes the luxury of the house in Bethany, the stateliness of the chamber of the Last Supper; nor to the floriation which is scattered through the book in the description of places and scenes, because they are part and parcel of what I have called the redundant rhetoric; but it is surely dangerous to mix up in such a perfectly unnoted way "what is written" with the florid imaginations of a modern author.

One would be glad to deal otherwise with a book, which seems really to have been conceived in a spirit of affection for the person of Christ; whose very irreverence seems to be meant for reverence. But the whole tone of the book only tends to swell that torrent of dishonor to God, which, under the veil of fine phrases and courteous compliments, exhausts the vocabulary of epithets of politeness and praise, in order to conceal the doubt, or at least to cover the imperfect holding of the truth of the Godhead of Jesus Christ. "Why," He said once, "callest thou Me good? There is none good but One, that is God." "Thou dost not believe Me God," He meant to say. "How canst thou call Me good?"

How can He be the ideal man unless He was, not the Son of His God, but the Son of God. The Jews of His day understood this well enough. He was put to death for blasphemy because He "made Himself equal with God." This is His one view of His life, His only interpretation of the faith in Him. And to such love as this book discloses, the only word that Jesus Christ could speak would be that which rebuked the realistic, physical, humanitarian idea of the women who sought to hold Him by His feet, of the Magdalen who approached Him, with the merely human feminine element, "Touch Me not, for I am not ascended."

Conceding all sincerity of purpose, and realizing that the book will probably please the large superficial element of emotional realism in religion, it does not minister to wholesomeness or wholesomeness of belief. It is humanitarian, materialistic, sensational. It is untrue to Scripture. It is constructed upon the "dilutionist" theory of watering truth to tastelessness. It is drawn after the manner of the extreme "impressionist" school of blurring the beauty of nature with glaring and grotesque colors. It leaves nothing to the imagination. It leaves little to real Faith. And one turns from it with infinite relief to the reserve, the reticence, the reverence of the Revelation in the Gospels.

Hawaii.

The Queen's Book Pleading the Cause of Her People.*

French Princes in exile, Bourbon and Bonaparte, the United States well know, but a Queen with her passport made out in royal style by the officials of the Government which has extorted her abdication is a unique novelty, and Liliuokalani of Hawaii has not been regarded with indifference during her sojourn in this country, although her enemies have been more active than her friends in calling attention to her. Her book, "Hawaii's Story, by Hawaii's Queen," is her first serious effort to win popular sympathy, although she has appealed to two successive Presidents and Secretaries of State, and has publicly protested against the adoption of the treaty signed last June. She cries:

"Oh, honest Americans, as Christians, hear me for my downtrodden people! Their form of government is as dear to them as yours is precious to you. Quite as warmly as you love your country they love theirs. * * * The people whom your fathers told of the living God and taught to call Him 'Father,' and whom the sons now seek to despoil and destroy, are crying aloud to Him in their time of trouble; and He will keep His promise and will listen to the voice of His Hawaiian children, lamenting for their homes. * * * As [the American people and their representatives] deal with me and my people, so may the Great Ruler of all nations deal with the great and glorious Nation of the United States."

Parenthetically, the reader is likely to reflect upon the embarrassing thoroughness with which the heathen, North American Indian, Hindu, or Hawaiian, adopts Christianity, and to contrast the Queen's frank confidence that this, her closing appeal, will be effective, with certain current discussions as to whether or not a Force, with a capital, is accessible to prayer, but the book sets three questions before him. First, has Mr. Dole's Government any right to make a treaty of annexation? Second, has it any right to certain property of which it assumes control by that treaty? and, third, what sort of a dependency will Hawaii be when annexed?

President Dole's article on Hawaiian land tenures, published in The Overland Monthly since his election, plainly shows the origin of the present weakness of the Hawaiian monarchy. Fifty years ago King Kamehameha III., acting by advice of the missionaries and their sons, and exercising a right denied to no Hawaiian monarch before Liliuokalani, gave his people a new Constitution, dividing the land among the King, the chiefs, and the people. After the allotment he surrendered about half of the portion falling to him to the Government, under an enactment giving him his private lands, henceforth called Crown lands, as his individual property, to descend to his heirs and successors. Mr. Dole seems lost in admiration as he contemplates this King and his "brave and intelligent warrior-chiefs resting from the conquest of arms, their exuberant energies free for the conquest of new ideas," and he credits them with "rare wisdom, judgment, and patriotism."

This is quite natural. True, their action was contrary to every native precedent and prejudice, equally offensive to the people, whose strongest desire was for irresponsible tranquillity, and to the chiefs and the Princes who enjoyed the exercise of power; true, it left the King deprived of his strongest weapon of government, but, on the other hand, it made both the chiefs and the people free to sell their lands to any white purchaser, and equally free to starve afterward in a land wherein henceforth nothing was to be obtained except for money, and that this was eminently proper was evident to any student of civilization. The native Hawaiian, not taking these large and impersonal views, grew more and more discontented and difficult to rule, but various causes postponed any serious trouble until 1887, when the royal authority had become so enfeebled that the reigning sovereign, Kalakaua, was compelled to abandon all but the pretense of power. He was forced to grant a Constitution under which his Cabinet could say to him:

"The Government in all its departments must be conducted by the Cabinet. Your Majesty shall, in future, sign all documents and do all acts which, under the laws of the Constitution, require the signature or act of the sovereign, when advised so to do by the Cabinet, the Cabinet being solely and absolutely responsible for any signature of any document or act so done or performed by their advice."

The Queen now writes:

"It may be asked, 'Why did the King give them his signature?' I answer without hesitation, because he had discovered traitors among his most trusted friends, and knew not in whom he could trust; and because he had every assurance, short of actual demonstration, that the conspirators were ripe for revolution, and had taken measures to have him assassinated if he refused. His movements of late had been watched, and his steps dogged, as though he had been a fugitive from justice. Whenever he attempted to go out in the evening, either to call at the hotel or visit any one of his friends' houses, he was conscious of the presence of enemies who were following stealthily on his track. But, happily, Providence watched over him, and thus he was guarded from personal harm.

"He signed that Constitution under absolute compulsion. Details of the conspiracy have come to me since from sources upon which I can reply, which lead to the conviction that but for the repugnance or timidity of one of the Executive Committee, since risen very high in the counsels of the so-called republic, he would have been assassinated. Then they had planned for the immediate abrogation of the monarchy, the declaration of a republic, and a proposal for annexation to be made to the United States. The Constitution of the republic was actually framed and agreed upon, but the plot was not fully carried out—more moderate counsels prevailed. They therefore took the very Constitution of which I have spoken, the one which had been drafted for a republic, hastily rewrote it so as to answer their ends, and forced Kalakaua to affix thereto his official signature."

The next year she herself was twice asked by representatives of the missionary party to usurp her brother's throne, and indignantly refused. When, in due course, she acceded to power and attempted to give her people the new Constitution which they demanded, she was compelled to sign an act of abdication. Fortunately for her, the conspirators insisted that she should use the signature "Liliuokalani Dominis," which is not legal, and instead of which they themselves have since used the royal style. Her contention is that even under the latest Constitution the voice of her 40,000 native subjects should be regarded rather than that of 3,000 resident Americans retaining their right of American citizenship. In short, she regards the condition of affairs as calmly as Queen Victoria might, if the American colony in London should compel her to sign an act of abdication and attempt to annex the British Isles to the United States.

The second question is more personal, but is one almost equally important. In all the financial statements made by representatives of the Republic of Hawaii, the Crown lands, the private personal property of the monarch and his descendants; secured to him, according to Mr. Dole, by the much-praised Constitution of Kamehameha III., and entirely distinct from the Government lands, are reckoned as assets of the republic. The second article of the treaty cedes and transfers the Crown lands to the United States, with the proviso that the existing laws of the United States shall not apply to them, but that Congress shall enact special laws for their management and disposition, provided that all revenue from or proceeds of the same except as regards such parts thereof as may be used or occupied for the civil, military, or naval purposes of the United States, or may be assigned for the use of the local Government, shall be used solely for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands for educational or other public purposes."

The Queen does not approve of this handsome offer to give away her property, and the restrictions by which it is guarded lead to her third point, that the American-Hawaiian will not make a good citizen. Having been accustomed to rule his little world for his own advantage, she thinks that he will submit with a very bad grace to being ruled, and that if thwarted he will be quite capable of seeking foreign assistance to gain his own ends, quite regardless of the effect upon the United States.

These are the chief points of the latter part of the book, the whole of which, it should be understood, is written entirely by the Queen. Had it not been for the caution of her publishers it would have been even more animated than it is, for she had prepared biographies of many leading lights in the American-Hawaiian colony, and ruefully tells of their suppression. What a treasure they would be to a novelist or to an ethnologist! It is not very often that the missionary and his family know how they appear to their converts. In general terms, Liliuokalani says that the cause of the missionaries' hostility to Kalakaua was that they said that sooner or later the Hawaiians would become self-governing and that they would lose their offices, and she describes with much animation the Cabinet opposition to Kalakaua's coronation. The King, the first of the Keaweaheulu line, knew that his people would never regard him as King without the confirmation of imposing ceremonial.

"It was a serious purpose of national importance," says the Queen. "It was wise and patriotic to spend money to awaken in the people a national pride. Naturally, those among us who did not desire to have Hawaii remain a nation would look on an expenditure of this kind as worse than wasted. The King has been blamed for expending the public revenues for such a purpose, and this festival is still cited as an instance of his 'reckless extravagance.' A considerable contingent of the people of New England objected, if I have read correctly, to the building of the Bunker Hill Monument. In my own view the expenditure in either case was quite justified by the end sought. The Saviour himself was once accused of extravagance, or at least of permitting it, not, however, by a truly loyal disciple. The men who 'carry the bag' are not always the best judges of royal obligations."

An Overland Monthly article, written by Mr. W. N. Armstrong, Kalakaua's Attorney General, and his companion in his journey around the world, says that Kalakaua utterly failed to understand the difference between constitutional and personal government, that the Polynesian idea was dominant with him, and made an "irrepressible conflict" with the ideas and habits of the white races. "A case of political evolution" is his summary of the whole matter. The Queen defends both her people and her family almost as effectively as if she had read this article:

"Does it make nothing for us that we have always recognized our Christian teachers as worthy of authority in our councils, and repudiated those whose influence or character was vicious or irreligious?" she asks. "That while four-fifths of the population of our Islands was swept out of existence by the vices introduced by foreigners, the ruling class clung to Christian morality, and gave its unvarying support and service to the work of saving and civilizing the masses? Has not this class loyally clung to the brotherly alliance made with the better element of foreign settlers, giving freely of its authority and its substance, its sons and its daughters, to cement and to prosper it?

"But will it also be thought strange that education and knowledge of the world have enabled us to perceive that as a race we have some special mental and physical requirements not shared by the other races which have come among us? That certain habits and modes of living are better for our health and happiness than others, and that a separate nationality and a particular form of government, as well as special laws, are, at least for the present, best for us? And these things remained to us until the pitiless and tireless 'annexation policy' was effectively backed by the naval power of the United States."

The earlier chapters contain a spirited and amusing account of the author's childhood and youth—she was a pupil in the rather amazing royal boarding school, where the future Kings and Queens were called by their Bible names, taught to speak English, and given such economical suppers of bread and molasses that they begged of the cook or stole unguarded morsels or dug for roots and cooked them over a fire obtained by rubbing sticks together; of the happy days in the house of her guardian, Mr. Charles R. Bishop; of gay improvised dances in which uninvited guests freely joined; of progresses from house to house, and island to island, and later of official journeys with her American husband, Governor of Oahu; of the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh in 1869, and the entertainments in his honor. Also, she tells of the grim gatherings about the bedside of dying monarchs and of the efforts of Queen Emma to persuade both Kamehameha V. and Lunalilo to nominate her to the throne, and she gives a very good account of the jubilee ceremonies of 1887.

She thinks Lord Salisbury better worthy of the title of Grand Old Man than Mr. Gladstone, and ascribes much of the present prosperity of Great Britain to his genius, and she finds Queen Victoria gracious and agreeable and queenly of aspect, and for her "good and beautiful children" she has nothing but praise. Her evident devotion to her husband is not the least agreeable trait in her book, and the pride which she took in the Masonic honors paid him at home, in this country, and in England, is very evident.

Besides this book, Queen Liliuokalani has published another, the translation of the chant especially belonging to her family and giving the Hawaiian account of the Creation, and she has written more than one song during her sojourn in this country, composing both music and words. Evidently, whatsoever may be the result of the Senate discussion, henceforth Americans need not go to Europe for a royal author.

*HAWAII'S STORY BY HAWAII'S QUEEN. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE

FOR FEBRUARY

Social Political Satire.—Part I.

By GEORGE DU MAURIER

In the first paper Du Maurier speaks with intimate knowledge of the life and works of John Leech. In the second he will speak of Charles Keene and of himself. Among the illustrations are original drawings, hitherto unpublished in part, one of which is reproduced in color as the frontispiece of the number.

Roden's Corner. A Novel.—Part II.

By HENRY SETON MERRIMAN

Illustrated by T. DE THULSTRUP

The second instalment increases the interest in the plot, and develops the satire against some forms of altruistic effort in modern society.

Projects for an Isthmian Canal

By the Hon. DAVID TURPIE

Now that a new commission is already on the field for a fresh investigation of the difficulties and expense involved in the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, Senator Turpie's article on the subject will be of especial interest as a careful study of the conditions of the problem from a legislator's point of view.

Undercurrents of Political Life in India

By F. H. SKRINE

The author, an Englishman who has lived long in India, points out the serious mistakes in the British administration of Indian affairs, and explains the origin of the present rebellion.

Some Americans from Oversea

By KIRK MUNROE

The result of life and travels among the Russians and Icelanders of Dakota, who, though they live in the atmosphere of the old world, are already Americans in the truest sense of the word.

FOUR SHORT STORIES

Roan Barbary, a Novelette by GEORGE HIBBARD; **A British Islander,** a story in the ancient days at Mackinac, by MARY HARTWELL CATHERWOOD, illustrated by LUCIUS HITCHCOCK; **Martin Farroner,** a character study, by MARGUERITE MERINGTON, illustrated by W. T. SMEDLEY; and **An Incident,** a thrilling story of Southern society, by SARAH BARNWELL ELLIOTT, illustrated by W. T. SMEDLEY.

The **Editor's Study** is contributed by CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER, and the **Editor's Drawer** opens with "The Snoring Beauty," by ANNE DOUGLAS SEDGWICK, illustrated by E. M. ASHE.

35 Cents a Copy; $4 00 a Year

Harper & Brothers, New York and London

Authors at Home.

XIV.

Brander Matthews in West End Avenue.

Brander Matthews, Professor of English Literature in Columbia University, is Brander Matthews intime of the worth-while players for a score of years, first-nighter, though not a critic for a reason hereafter given; actor by instinct, stage manager if he were not too busy, sought for in pantomime and parlor burlesque, story teller, essayist, and playwright.

With the antithesis and its exemplar before us the temptation comes to ask why he is an instructor when he finds success easily and securely in literary work. One is like to associate a college professorship with drudgery, more especially since there comes a complaint of it of late in the occasional magazine article. I have it on his own authority that Mr. Matthews prepares and delivers his lectures and constructs his examination papers for what he gets out of the task. If there is any sordid impression from this statement I hasten to correct it. What my informant meant was that there is a reciprocal benefit in the relation of teacher and pupil as maintained in his courses at the college, chiefly in the post-graduate departments, but to a degree in the others.

However Mr. Matthews may value what he gets from his classes, and undoubted as is his achievement as an instructor, it is not this side of the antithesis which lends chiefer interest to his home and his personality. The writer ever attracts more attention than the teacher. The audience is larger, the stage is better set to catch the eye, the production is of greater human interest.

It is likely that the habit of filing for preservation materials for work so carefully followed to-day by Mr. Matthews was a habit of his thirty years ago. Drawer after drawer of the two or three desks at which Mr. Matthews writes are filled to overflow with envelopes of goodly size. The word upon the outside is the index to the contents. An inquisitive glance is entertaining—perhaps more so because a trifle impertinent. The name of a book on the envelope draws your attention. You open the flap and lo! appears a contract duly signed and sealed by and between John Brander Matthews, author, and Messrs. Doe & Roe, publishers; then a letter from the publishers acknowledging receipt of manuscript; then a friendly line of criticism in advance of publication from a personal acquaintance, say Andrew Lang; then a big bundle of hastily written pencil notes, a scrap of dialogue, a thought, a character sketch, a passing glimpse of one of nature's moods, maybe a jumble of words—"tramp—Union Square—night—morning—waked by twitter of birds—also policeman's club on boot soles"; next a parcel of newspaper clippings. You are not bewildered by the variety and incoherence.

Every scrap of paper in that envelope is, or was once, a vitally necessary part of the book or subject named on the outside. Look at the scraps again, and it is apparent that most of them were thrust under cover there months and even years before pen touched paper in the writing of the book itself. Let an idea, an impression, a face, a fact, a fancy, come swiftly within range, and let any one of these bear relationship to the essay, the play, the story that Brander Matthews tells himself he will write one day, even so swiftly does it find its way in some brief form of memorandum to that one of those labeled envelopes where are its congenial fellows. There it with the others loiters forgotten and neglected, but only until the time and the tide of literary impulse reach and carry it with the others into activity and usefulness.

For one subject, doubtless the one most constantly in his thought, and the one, it is fair to prophesy, which will some day be approached with his maturest effort, there is no envelope. Four hundred volumes relating to it rest in exclusive dignity and patrician dress in a cherished section of the bookshelves. When asked why, then, with all this evident favoritism there are no materials gathered and laid away for the promised work on Moliere, Mr. Matthews replies that his subject is too great for actual work as yet. He must not so much as begin the preparation for original labor until the study of the great man, of all that influenced him, of all that he influenced, is fairly under way. This, from the college professor, with two courses of lectures on Moliere, and the literary enthusiast, owning one of every known edition of the French dramatist, and everybody's book about him, was provocative of a question answered thus:

"No, not a greater subject than Shakespeare, but so easily contrasted with him as to make Moliere of the greatest possible interest. For instance, Shakespeare has no appreciable influence upon stage comedy, and never had, except perhaps with De Musset; Moliere's influence there has always been, and will always be felt. 'Mrs. Tanqueray' is a modern instance."

Mr. Matthews's house on West End Avenue is delightfully situated and elegantly comfortable. There is, I should say, a characteristic arrangement of the interior for the purposes of living, which shows a harmony of taste in the members of the family. The rooms set apart for the books and papers are not distinctively dissimilar from the others, except that they contain more of these things. The two libraries would serve as drawing rooms should occasion require. The living rooms and parlors would be convenient and agreeable places in which to write. Of this home it cannot be said that its family and social life and its literary dens are things apart, or that the influence of one is greater or less than that of the other. Yet the guest of an evening will like to stay longest where the books are, for here are other treasures also.

It is a whim—and a pleasant one—of Mr. Matthews to have an occasional favorite book bound in a manner characteristic of its author or suggestive of its contents. There are many of these, and the labor of love shows considerable ingenuity and much good taste. There is a collection of essays edited by Mr. Matthews in a volume of which he has had bound the original manuscript copy sent him by the writers, as well as autograph letters about the book in critical and complimentary vein. There are, besides, in this book marginal illustrations of the text by artists into whose hands the volume has come in its travels. Next in number to the Moliere books Sheridan's works are to be counted in the Matthews library. There is, of course, a varied collection of volumes relating to dramatic criticism and the stage and the history and criticism of English literature. The purely theatrical side of tragedy and comedy in playwriting is a subject of the greatest possible interest with Mr. Matthews. In his Moliere lecture courses he goes deeply into the dramatics of his subject, the stage setting, and the detail of scenic presentation.

It is a matter of surprise that, equipped for the work by natural inclination and extensive study, he steadily refuses to be a dramatic critic of the current drama. The reason lies in the fact of his membership in The Players. It was Mr. Booth's expressed wish, at the inception of the club and at the Delmonico luncheon, where, to a score of friends he made known his intentions regarding his ultimate gifts to the organization, that no dramatic critic of the current stage be admitted to membership.

It appears that the constitution of The Players is mainly the expression of Mr. Booth's wishes and ideas. This, as much as any of its provisions, has been strictly adhered to. The wisdom of it is clear. One may criticise a picture, a book, or the text of a play freely, acrimoniously, and afterward dine with the author, the artist, or the playwright. Would the dinner reach dessert in comfort had the actor himself been the subject of criticism? "There is a difference," says Mr. Matthews. "It is one thing to talk about things a man creates; quite another thing to express an opinion of his own personality in what he creates." So The Players gains a consistent member and the public loses an enlightened critic.

The greater part of Mr. Matthews's literary work is done between 10 and 1 o'clock of the day. His afternoons are filled by college duties, and he rarely writes in the evening. "I don't write much," he says, "perhaps a hundred thousand words in a year." Thrice fortunate man, he seldom writes upon request, and never through necessity. He writes when and about what he pleases.

The house in West End Avenue has an "American basement," a term, by the way, to which we are not entitled, as are the mynheers to their "Dutch stoop." In one of the rooms of this stands a comfortably massive desk, ancient, and honorable in appearance and history. It belonged to the father of the author, and was for years used in his Wall Street office. Mr. Matthews writes often here, and as I came away there lay upon this desk of yesterday the type-set sheets of a new book, bearing title "A Confident To-morrow." Pleasant memories of the past and brilliant promise for the future—these were suggested by the old desk and new story.

FRANCIS KNOWLES.

Keats as a Medical Student.

We know that John Keats, the hostler's son, when his father died, in 1810, was apprenticed to a surgeon of the name of Hammond. Born in London in 1795, Keats was then fifteen years old. He entered as a student at the United Hospitals of Guy and St. Thomas. Of the life of the author of "Endymion" as a surgeon's apprentice the facts are rather vague. But in The British Medical Journal is to be found an interesting article on Keats as a medical student.

When Keats left Edmonton, where his master Hammond practiced, he lodged in London in company with other students over a tallow chandler's shop. In time he became dresser to a Mr. Lucas, a surgeon to Guy's Hospital, and in 1816 was admitted a licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries. It does not seem as if Keats ever took a degree, as his name does not appear on the books of the Royal College of Surgeons.

There is a story that Keats had a quarrel with Hammond, and this seems to be founded on fact. It must have been singularly irksome to a man of Keats's temperament to be a regular attendant at lectures. Once he gave a reminiscence of his student days, when he said: "The other day, during the lecture, there came a sunbeam into the room, and with it a whole troop of creatures floating in the ray; and I was off with them to Oberon and fairyland." He told Charles A. Brown about his last operation. It "was the opening of a man's temporal artery. I did it with the utmost nicety, but, reflecting on what passed through my mind at the time, my dexterity seemed a miracle, and I never took up the lancet again."

Perhaps while that temporal artery was being opened the student s mind was full of Virgil, for it is believed that during these prentice days Keats translated the Aeneid.

It is with regret that we learn of the discontinuance of that excellent monthly The Garden and Forest. It seems a pity that so well-written a publication should have died for want of public appreciation.

Roebuck and John Bright.

Reminiscences of Bright's Activity in Our Behalf in Civil War Times.

There appeared in last Saturday's REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART a short notice and abstract from a biography of John Arthur Roebeck just published in London, showing the active and persistent efforts of that erratic would-be statesman to have England and France recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy during our civil war. As early as 1862, says his biographer, he took advantage of a visit paid by Lord Palmerston, then Premier, to Sheffield to urge on his Lordship immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and moved an address to the Crown praying her Majesty to enter into negotiations with the great powers of Europe to obtain their co-operation to that end. This, however, he was compelled to abandon on Lord Palmerston's pointing out the embarrassment inevitable upon communication to the House of Commons matters that had passed between private members and the sovereign of a foreign country.

Roebuck's course in this crisis of our Nation will never be forgotten by the North; indeed, England herself cannot cherish the kindest feeling toward her commoner who came so near embroiling her in a war with the North, the outcome of which in the turbulent condition of the lower and unrest among the middle classes, who were chiefly favorable to the North, might easily have cost her her Crown.

But wiser counsels prevailed, and no single individual, it is safe to say, contributed more to that end than the far-reaching statesman, philosopher, and economist John Bright, member of Parliament for Birmingham. Although a large mill owner, and his factories comparatively idle for the want of cotton to spin, which might be supplied at low prices by the opening of the Southern ports, yet on principle and by eloquent speeches in and out of Parliament he maintained the righteousness of the cause of the North and predicted her ultimate triumph.

It was the privilege of the writer to be in England during the stormy times, and, occupying a position of great responsibility under the Government, he came in contact with the views of Englishmen, and was also an eye witness of the efforts made by the enemies of the North to injure its cause and probably destroy our free institutions. An incident in this connection to which I was a party will illustrate the deep sincerity of John Bright in taking sides with the North. It was then customary for members of Parliament to meet their constituents and make a speech before them.

I was in Birmingham at the time, and seeing a notice of such a meeting at the Town Hall, I attended it. I was within a few feet of the platform, and the hall was crowded to overflowing. Mr. Bright commenced his speech by referring to matters in his own country, but after a while drifted to the American question and England's position. He soon showed how he was going to treat the subject; that was in favor of the North; but before he had given full evidence of this there was an uproar seldom heard at a meeting, and he was not allowed to proceed. He stood his ground, however, until the disturbance had ceased, then started again, with the same result, but he was not to be put down. Standing silent, resting one hand on the table, and the other in the breast of his coat, he gazed at the audience. After a while he was allowed to continue.

Mr. Bright spoke for over an hour. I listened with wonder and admiration to his eloquent and masterly presentation of the cause for which he pleaded. It seemed impossible to present the claims of the North more forcibly. When he finished he had his audience with him, and they cheered with the same zest as they had previously hissed. If I am not mistaken, this was the first speech that had been made in England in favor of the North, and from that time forward public sentiment began to change.

When I left the meeting that night I determined, if possible, to have the speech printed and distributed throughout England, so as to give it greater publicity than it would receive at the hands of the press, which was generally hostile to the North. Mr. Bright was the guest of the Mayor of Birmingham, and the next morning I called on him at Edgebaston, reaching there early, and while they were at breakfast. I sent in my card, making it known that I was from New York. He arose from the breakfast table and came to me, inviting me to breakfast.

I had already breakfasted, and thanked him for his kindness. I told him that I had listened to his speech the night before, probably being the only American in the hall, and had come to express my gratitude and to beg that he allow me to have it printed. After some hesitation, he consented to do so, provided I would let him correct a copy. He sent me the speech, and I had ten thousand copies struck off and distributed throughout England where I thought they would do the most good. Afterward I had five thousand more, and took some of them myself to Paris, and had a copy placed under the plate of every American at the Hotel du Louvre, who were mostly from the South.

Thus was this grand, exhaustive speech of John Bright scattered over Great Britain, and to the enemies of the North domiciled in Paris. I have never doubted that it contributed largely to enlighten the British public as to the real issues of the war, and in which direction their true interest lay. The North—indeed, the entire American people—owes a debt of gratitude to the memory of John Bright which it can never repay, while that of John Arthur Roebuck may well be consigned to merited obscurity.

M. H.

New York, Jan. 12, 1898.

Magazine Topics.

The Sunken Barges in Lake Nemi of Caligula's Time.

Prof. Rodolfo Lanciani, who wrote so interestingly about the wrecks of Lake Nemi in a former number of The North American Review, gives some new details of these sunken Roman barges in a late issue of The Youth's Companion. From the facts gathered there seems now to be little doubt that the Nemi vessels were built at the time of Caligula, and were "embellished and completed under the reign of Domitian, (81-96 A. D.)"

Signor Lanciani says that the finding of ancient ships is by no means an extraordinary event. In 1876, when the foundations of an iron bridge were sunk in the Tiber at La Ripetta, a craft was discovered imbedded in the silt. Unfortunately, conditions were such that careful examination became impossible. In 1884, when the foundations of a hotel were dug at Porto d'Anzia, another vessel was found. The mainmast, part of the rudder, the keel, and fragments of the ribs were exposed to view.

In 1885, two miles west of Astura, and at about fifty yards from the shore, the wreck of a Roman trading ship was found. She was in the wine business, and her hull was filled with amphorae, or wine jars. The incrustations on the jars made the removal of most of them impossible. However, some four or five perfect specimens were secured. These vessels were of course small, not over fifty feet long, while those of Lake Nemi are of very considerable size. One of these barges, Prof. Lanciani says, must be 200 feet in length, and the other of probably 300. He writes:

"The deck must have been a marvelous sight to behold, and it goes beyond the power of imagination for its strength and elegance. That fanciful naval engineer who built these things for Caligula must have thought he was paving a hall of an imperial bath instead of the deck of a ship.

"First comes the framework of wood made of beams ten inches and of boards four inches thick. On this wooden floor is laid a bed of concrete, and upon it a pavement of bricks, each two feet square, of which many hundreds have been recovered, and many more have been left below.

"Last of all comes the pavement trodden by imperial feet, made of disks of porphyry and serpentine, not thicker than a silver dollar, framed in segments and lines of enamel, white and gold, white and red, or white, red, and green. The colors are perfectly brilliant. Fancy the deck of a modern yacht inlaid in enamel."

We imitate but roughly to-day their method of placing tiles on a vessel, as may be seen on some of our North River ferryboats. Still, the question of the uses of these barges has not been decided. Here are two large constructions in a pond, so to speak. Were they floating shrines? This is Prof. Lanciani's opinion:

"I am inclined to believe that they were the property of the sanctuary of Diana, the remains of which appear at the place called Il Giardino, and that they were used for the conveyance of pilgrims from shore to shore, as well as for religious ceremonies. If we live to see the ships floated again, no doubt they will reveal to us the secret of their existence."

How to Wheedle a Librarian.

From The Cornhill.

I note that an Oxford scholar of my acquaintance, if he wished a valuable book to be taken from the Bodleian Library into the Radcliffe Reading Room that he might continue reading it after the library was closed, used to begin by asking leave for some unique manuscript, and, when that was refused, a book somewhat less valuable, coming gradually down a scale and being refused with less emphasis, until he reached the book which alone he wanted, when he would say, "At least you can have no objection to my taking this."

Authors and Publishers.

From The Critic.

An American author who has made England his home for some time past told me that he was bound to confess that he did so because his social position was so much better there than in America. "Here," he said, "I am sought for for my own sake, for what I have accomplished as a writer, and not for what I have earned. At home my publisher held a better social position than I, not because he was any more desirable personally, but because he was a man of wealth and could entertain more lavishly than I could. Not that there is any objection to publishers, but I like a country where there is no objection to authors."

Thackeray and Blackwood.

From Longman's Magazine.

The elder Blackwood seldom or never missed a good contributor to Maga; but the instinct of his sons was scarcely so unerring. In 1840 they received an offer of some papers, to be entitled "The World We Live In." "No politics, as much fun and satire as I can muster, literary lath and criticism of a spicy nature, and general gossip," explained the writer, and signed his letter "W. M. Thackeray." The "Yellowplush Papers" had been published already. Nevertheless, this offer was not accepted, and the "Roundabout Papers" appeared elsewhere.

The "Irish Sketch Book" and the "Great Hoggarty Diamond" were also offered and met with the same fate, greatly to the profit of Fraser's Magazine, where they were gladly accepted. The greatest editors, like the greatest Generals, are those who make fewest blunders; but it is difficult to understand how the shrewd literary instinct of the Blackwoods failed them in this instance. Perhaps affection for the traditions of Maga made them slow to realize the change in popular taste. Christopher North had enjoyed a tremendous vogue, but his fantastic and boisterous style was beginning to lose favor with the public. Nowadays few people care for the "Noctes," except for their associations, and Thackeray has a thousand readers for every one of the great professor's. The reason for this is suggested in one of Mrs. Oliphant's carelessly constructed sentences: "Perhaps a man cannot get so much from his own age, and at the same time from the hands of posterity."

The Death of John Moore.

From The Cornhill.

Moore was dying. Baird was severely wounded. The early Winter night was creeping over the field of battle, and Hope, gallant soldier though he was, judged it prudent to stay his hand. Soult had been roughly driven back; the transports were crowding into the harbor. It was enough to have ended a long retreat with the halo of victory, and to have secured an undisturbed embarkation.

Meanwhile Moore had been carried into his quarters at Corunna. A much-attached servant stood with tears running down his face as the dying man was carried into the house. "My friend," said Moore, "it is nothing!" Then, turning to a member of his staff, Col. Anderson, he said: "Anderson, you know I have always wished to die in this way. I hope my country will do me justice." Only once his lips quivered, and his voice shook, as he said, "Say to my mother—" and then stopped, while he struggled to regain composure. "Stanhope," he said, as his eyes fell on his aide de camp's face, "remember me to your sister"—the famous Hester Stanhope, Pitt's niece, to whom Moore was engaged. Life was fast and visibly sinking, but he said: "I feel myself so strong I fear I shall be long dying."

But he was not. Death came swiftly, and almost painlessly. Wrapped in a soldier's cloak, he was carried by the light of torches to a grave hastily dug in the citadel at Corunna; and far off to the south, as the sorrowing officers stood round the grave of their dead chief, could be heard from time to time the sound of Soult's guns, yet in sullen retreat. That scene is made immortal in Wolfe's noble lines:

"Few and short were the prayers we said,
And we spoke not a word of sorrow,
But we steadfastly gazed on the face that was dead,
And we bitterly thought of the morrow.

"We thought as we hollowed his narrow bed,
And smoothed down his lonely pillow,
That the foe and the stranger would tread o'er his head,
And we far away on the billow."

The Athenaeum's Seventieth Birthday.

From The Athenaeum.

"To-day, being the seventieth birthday of The Athenaeum, furnishes a fitting opportunity to recall the history of the paper in its early days. So much has happened in the years that have elapsed since the journal started that such a retrospect has a historic interest. Wordsworth and Coleridge, Scott and Byron, Shelley and Keats, Moore and Rogers, were in 1828 the chief figures in the literature of this country. Now they seem the heroes of a past age which is separated from us by a great gulf. Between them and us sprang up and flourished Tennyson, Browning, and Matthew Arnold, who have become to the present generation what Wordsworth and Shelley were to their fathers—classics of English literature, whose immortality is beyond question, although their exact place in the hierarchy of poets is still open to dispute. It is interesting to hark back, and some of our readers may like to be reminded what was the tone adopted by the journal in criticising the great writers of the first quarter of the present century."

Our contemporary proceeds to give some examples of this tone. We wish The Athenaeum many happy returns of the day.

School Funds in Colonial Days.

From the January Chautauquan.

The logs for the great fireplace, furnished by the parents of the scholars, were a part of the school expenses; and in many a school when a parent was tardy in the delivery of his Winter's load of wood the child suffered by banishment to the furthest and coldest corner of the schoolroom.

The teacher's pay was in any of the inconvenient and uncertain exchanges of the day, wampum, beaver skins, Indian corn, wheat, peas, beans, or any country product known as truck. Whale oil and fish were paid to the teachers on Cape Cod. It is told of a Salem school that one scholar was always placed in the window to study and also to hail occasional passers-by and endeavor to sell to them the accumulation of vegetables, &c., which had been paid to the teacher.

Bible Translations.

From The Church at Home and Abroad.

There are now 381 languages and dialects in which Bibles and parts of the Bible are made available in the evangelization of the world. It is estimated that there are twelve hundred millions of mankind who may be reached through these languages. For this vast population, therefore, the equipment of the Divine message in their own tongue is now prepared, and it only remains for the Church to rise up with a missionary zeal adequate to the full proclamation of the Gospel message so prepared. There are, however, still other languages and dialects, numbering probably hundreds and representing two hundred millions of people, into which the Bible has not yet been translated.

We learn from The Bible Society Record that of the 381 languages above named, only about thirty-eight were in the possession of any version of the Bible before the present century. It is the glory, therefore, of this missionary century that it has opened the way for the Gospel through 343 different tongues. This surely is a grand achievement; but there remains still much work to be done in the way of revision and in completing the work where only parts of the Scriptures are yet available.

Tennyson and His Pipe.

From "The Journals of Walter White."

Tennyson came to the library to-day, (1852.) After a time he said: "I must have a pipe." Mr. Wild replied that he should either go and smoke up the chimney in the back library or on the roof. He chose the latter, and I went to show him how to thrust his huge length through the window. In a quarter of an hour he came down greatly refreshed. During a conversation on French affairs on the day of the christening of his child, he broke in with his deep, sonorous voice: "By the holy living God, France is in a loathsome state."

Relics of John Andre.

It is announced in London that there will shortly be sold several interesting documents relating to Major André, who was hanged by Washington as a spy, and whose monument, erected by express command of George III., is familiar to frequenters of Westminster Abbey. Among them is a letter from Col. Benjamin Tallmadge, who had the custody of André until his execution; an autograph document signed by Col. Jameson, and a letter from John Lawrence, who was advocate at the trial. André was born in Clapton, England, and it is stated that in a closet in one of the side galleries in the Abbey may be seen the identical chest in which, forty years after, the body was brought to London in charge of Mr. Lockyer, the Secretary of the Greenwich Hospital.

THE CENTURY CO.'S LATEST BOOKS.

HUGH WYNNE, FREE QUAKER.
Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's Novel of the American Revolution.
50th Thousand Ready February 1st.

"THE most important novel of the American Revolution yet written."—*The Dial*, Chicago. "It may be classed with the greatest novels of any country, or any literature."—*Cincinnati Commercial Tribune*. Illustrated by Howard Pyle. 2 vols. $2.00.

CAPTAINS COURAGEOUS.
A Novel of the Grand Banks. By Rudyard Kipling.

"THE most vivid and picturesque treatment of New England fishermen that has yet been made."—*Atlantic Monthly*. This is a book for young and old,—men, women, and children enjoy it,—and as for boys, *Christian Work* says it is one of the best stories for boys ever written. Illustrated by Taber, $1.50.

Two Military Biographies.

FORTY-SIX YEARS IN THE ARMY.
By Lieut.-General John M. Schofield.

GRAPHIC pen-pictures of military life, interesting accounts and criticisms of leading battles and commanders of the Civil War, and important chapters of secret history. "A worthy companion to the memoirs of Grant and Sherman."—*Mail and Express*. 575 pages, large 8vo, $3.00.

CAMPAIGNING WITH GRANT.
By General Horace Porter.

"THE personal side of General Grant's life was never adequately described until General Porter produced this book."—*Globe Democrat*, St. Louis. "Does more to give a correct idea of General Grant than the efforts of all the critics combined."—*The Press*, New York.
Beautifully illustrated. Sold only by subscription.

Three Important Books of Travel.

IMPRESSIONS OF SOUTH AFRICA.
By James Bryce, M. P.
Author of "The American Commonwealth," "The Holy Roman Empire," etc.

"WITHOUT doubt the strongest and sanest book on South African affairs that has yet been written."—*London Daily Chronicle*. "The fullest and most dependable body of facts concerning the history, the progress, and the natural resources of South Africa."—*Daily Mail*, London. 8vo, 500 pages, $3.50.

AN ARTIST'S LETTERS FROM JAPAN.
By John La Farge.

"THE book is a constant stimulus and culture to all interested in form, color, motion, picturesque legend and history."—*Public Ledger*, Philadelphia. "A piece of exquisite literary composition."—*Brooklyn Eagle*. Beautifully illustrated. 8vo, 293 pages, $4.00.

JAVA; THE GARDEN OF THE EAST.
By Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore.

"MISS SCIDMORE has a quick, discerning eye and well-balanced judgment, * * * a deep love of nature and keen sense of humor, and, as a crowning gift, a trained pen."—*The Critic*. 8vo, 339 pages, with 38 illustrations, $1.50.

Two Works by American Scholars.

AMERICAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO CIVILIZATION.
By Charles William Eliot, LL. D.,
President of Harvard University.

"THE United States ought to be congratulated on having college presidents that can so enter into the current thought of men and always point to higher and nobler aims."—*Living Church*, Chicago. 8vo, 300 pages, $2.00.

THE SCHOLAR AND THE STATE.
By Henry C. Potter, D. D., LL. D.,
Bishop of New York.

"THIS volume opens the mind of a man who applies the graces of the spiritual life to every-day business and the common sense of a good business education to the spiritual life, and both with energy informed by culture."—*Minneapolis Tribune*. 8vo, 335 pages, $2.00.

THE STORY OF MARIE-ANTOINETTE.
By Anna L. Bicknell.
Author of "Life in the Tuileries under the Second Empire."

"NEVER has a more sympathetic or heart-rending story of the end of Marie-Antoinette been related than this."—*Times-Herald*, Chicago. "An excellent piece of romantic biography, and the publishers have enriched it with a superb collection from the portraits of the period."—*Philadelphia Times*. 8vo, 334 pages, beautifully illustrated with 28 insets. $3.00.

BOOKS ABOUT JOAN OF ARC.

JOAN OF ARC, written and illustrated by Boutet de Monvel. "The Century Co. has done a service not soon to be forgotten by the parents and children of America in bringing out in such a beautiful form the story of Joan of Arc."—*The Chap-Book*, Chicago. $3.00.

THE DAYS OF JEANNE D'ARC. A novel by Mary Hartwell Catherwood. "A little masterpiece of historical fiction."—*St. Paul Pioneer Press*. "Ideally and exquisitely beautiful."—*Evening Post*, Chicago. $1.50.

RUBAIYAT OF DOC SIFERS.
A Poem by James Whitcomb Riley.

"A SPRIGHTLY, sympathetic study of a country doctor. The book is an inspiration, and makes one rejoice that literature has now another sturdy American type to pass down into history."—*Boston Budget*. 12mo, 120 pages, beautifully illustrated by C. M. Relyea, $1.50.

THE CENTURY BOOK OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.
By Elbridge S. Brooks.

"A BOOK that every man should place in his boy's hands, and then when the boy is not reading it, study it hard himself."—*Toledo Blade*.
250 pages and more than 200 illustrations. Issued under the auspices of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution; introduction by Chauncey M. Depew. $1.50.

MASTER SKYLARK.
A Story of Shakspere's Time.
By John Bennett.

"THE boy who is fortunate enough to get hold of Mr. Bennett's 'Master Skylark' has a treat in store."—*New Orleans Picayune*. "Nothing finer, more artistic or more poetical has been done in the history of American letters."—*Evening Post*, Chicago. Beautifully illustrated by Reginald Birch. $1.50.

Sold Everywhere. Published by
THE CENTURY CO., UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK

Books That Society Reads.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
Mrs. Sherwood.
Author of "An Epistle to Posterity."

What does society read? Principally novels, and just now it is reading those of Anthony Hope. Most delightful things they are, too; healthy and brilliant and amusing. Anthony Hope is like a jeweler who studies the designs of past artists. He adds to his images the images of others, borrowing and recasting their inventions, as an artist who unites and multiplies the precious stones and gold filigree, all ready for the diadem, which many workmen before him have prepared. He has made for himself thus a composite and brilliant style, less natural than that of Stevenson, less fit for effusion, less akin to the first lively gleam of sensation, but more witty, (his wit is his own,) more regular, more capable of concentrating in one large patch of light all the sparklings and splendors of everybody's diamonds. His lovemaking and his love episodes are always charming. It is like dressing for a Court ball in a strange country; it is like being present at a magnificent royal wedding; it is fete day all the time, to read "A Prisoner of Zenda." No wonder society loves it and all that he writes; he is a great artist.

The trifles which he has thrown us later as "The Dolly Dialogues," &c., are like the bouquets which arrive after we are dressed. We receive them with pleasure, but with abated enthusiasm.

Next after him does society rush into a little Scotch village and read "A Window in Thrums" and "The Little Minister." Here we have a bit of Rembrandt painting; nothing is better, nothing sweeter. Here is a classic. Some critic of Milton said that Adam entered paradise by way of England, where he learned respectability and moral speechifying; Eve had become a good housekeeper, and so gave the angels most excellent dinners. Barrie takes us to bonnie Scotland to teach us how to use our eyes and make observation noble—even if it wrecks itself on watching how many pints of milk a neighbor takes in. The exquisite humor and the underlying poetry are unspeakably dear, but perhaps the observer has dwarfed the poet. There is something to regret in this.

The man who wroto "A Gentleman of France" is a benefactor of the human race. What a friend to the young! A sort of modern, healthy, not too diffuse Dumas. Stanley J. Weyman is a favorite with society, as is W. Clark Russell, who, ever since he wrote "The Wreck of the Grosvenor," has proved that he knows how to tell a story. But it is only fair to say that Molly Elliot Seawell is intensely a favorite. She seems a long way off from these other writers, but she is delightful, amusing, and clean. One must remember that society is not a very reflective body. One must remember that it is made up of the descendants of the Puritans, who, behind their fervent faith, had the blood in their veins of "brutal Britons," who loved bear baiting, who went to the play and afterward whipped the actors. To make crime more certain they persecuted pleasure. So the literary taste of the average American varies between "The Pilgrim's Progress" and the novels of Ouida, and has taken a turn at Zola.

In no sense, except the fact that Thomas Otway must be in our blood somewhere, can we attribute the taste shown for the later works of that once refined writer Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett. The author of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" might once have been taunted with sentimentalism, but not with impurity. Her latest novels and plays have the coarse and vicious qualities of Thomas Otway, who, a student, an actor, an officer, always poor, always in excess and in misery, had the fire and intensity of the older dramatists. He was a follower of that school which Dryden founded, and which exhibited itself in the reign of Queen Anne in all its completeness, authority, and splendor. But Thomas Otway pleased the passions of a detestable age with his coarse and vicious cavaliers, who were rogues on principle. "The Soldier's Fortune," "The Atheist," "Friendship in Fashion," "Venice Preserved," and "The Orphan"—they are all obscene, vulgar, and unwholesome, and they form the staple of "The Lady of Quality" and "His Grace the Duke of Osmonde." I should be sorry to record that they are favorites of society. Mrs. Burnett is a great loss, for she was deservedly a favorite in her simpler work, particularly in her recollections.

But there is much of the hearty English blood in our readers demanding amusement, gayety, Maypoles, and bear baiting. We like to burn a few witches occasionally, "pour passez le temps"; so, in indulging that inherited instinct, we read Marie Corelli and Mrs. Atherton and Hall Caine. Who reads George Meredith, and for what reason, must ever remain a mystery—unless people like that which they cannot understand and in their secret souls despise. Old Jonathan Mason of Massachusetts, one of the most vigorous of thinkers, in talking of something which a transcendentalist had put forth, said: "I can't understand it myself, but my gals can." Was there ever a better bit of satire?

Rudyard Kipling is sometimes as grand as a forest of orchids in one of his own Indian forests, and sometimes as trivial as the monkeys and parroquets who jabber in the branches of the jungle. He is seldom up to "The Jungle Book," which is Homeric. Oh! The wealth of Nature and Fancy in that surprising story! He has steeped himself in all the wonders of the flowers which open under a Southern sun, and in all the most lovable of the traits of a gracious spirit, in that book; the darling of childhood, the delight of maturity. I am sure society reads "The Jungle Book" more than it does "Captains Courageous." It is a great thing to write a book for a little boy who is just beginning his pilgrimage of thought and life. Primitive nature wraps him in ecstasy, and the battles of the beasts are to him the battles of the gods. No doubt a serious thought regulated the great toil of writing this book, but it is a pure outburst of genius.

Novels of society are the novels which society loves, and particularly those of Mrs. Humphry Ward. "Marcella" is the queen of them all, and "Sir George Tressady," which is only "Marcella" continued, is equally delightful. Here a lady speaks. She makes no mistakes in describing the great world. Her heroines are real. They know their trade, and the men and women who are called on to play their part in society are not mechanics, servant girls, or horse boys, masquerading. Nor has she that socialistic nonsense to promulgate that because a man is dirty and badly dressed therefore he is a hero; or that a woman is necessarily lovable because she does housework all the time. Labor is sufficiently honorable in its own place. It should not be transplanted—not at least until it has washed its hands. There have been well-dressed and refined women who keep the ten commandments and who knew how to spell. Mrs. Ward is a thinker and a philanthropist. She also knows society. Therefore she is invaluable. And Mrs. Ward shows that a woman can write a society novel better than a man can, although Disraeli and some others have not botched the work. Certain feelings follow upon certain positions. People of society like to read about society. In fact, who does not? No one seeks the commonplace in fiction. We have enough of that in every-day life.

"Defend me," says Lady Eastlake in her admirable memoirs, "from your very humble people. They are sure to entangle themselves and fall down in their own awkward lowmindedness. The consequence is that others are at the trouble of picking them up and propping them ever after." And again she says: "There is a certain aggregate ideal of the commonest subject. There is an ideal ugliness as well as an ideal beauty. Teniers gave us the poetry of pots and pans. Titian, in his old nurse, gave ugliness a charm. Hogarth, in his 'Marriage a la Mode,' lent even to vacancy an interest." But it takes a great genius to do these things. An ordinary one had better describe a Grecian vase, a beautiful woman and not vacancy, but full, happy, exciting life. Such a novelist and a great favorite is W. E. Norris. He does not try for the pomp and solemnity of greater novelists, but he has the light, tripping measure, the wit and playfulness of the "Midsummer's Night Dream." He is a pleasant man with whom to wander through an English lane. One would like to meet him at every country house. He is a capital interpreter of English fashionable society of the better class. He seems to attain the beautiful by accident, while pursuing the useful and the good on principle.

Two special powers lead mankind—impulse and ideal. The one influencing sensitive, unlettered souls, the other governing action and relieving (as all novels should) the weary, the disappointed, and the overworked. The first of these divisions leads the "sensitive, unlettered souls" to Marie Corelli, Ouida, and Miss Braddon, (the latter much better than either of the others,) and so on. The second class turn to Robert Louis Stevenson and his followers; to Anthony Hope, to W. Clark Russell, to Marten Marteens, and many others.

The novel of to-day should be no mere study of character, no mere sketch of manners. It should be of concerted movement, dramatic, interesting, alive with the play of passion. It should gratify and overcome us. Such novels Octave Feuillet wrote, and Victor Cherbuliez—the dear delights!—and such a novel, too, is "Marcella." Why should women be ambitious to show that they "can do things like men" when they thus disregard the fact that they can do much more as women!

It is a trait of American society that it prefers novels written in England and in France to those written on this side the water, and so much do most English-speaking readers prefer the French novel that some witty essayist said the following good thing of the wholly "Depraved Novel Readers": "The modern Englishman acknowledges that it is almost impossible for a Frenchman to write such bad prose as an Englishman writes easily and with joy; that his language helps him to that mixture of sobriety, inventiveness, precision, wit, and the critical spirit which go to make the most perfect prose, and every good French writer clarifies still further the clearness of his speech, and gets to that pellucid simplicity which we love in such writers as Daniel Defoe and John Bunyan. The French writer goes the whole way. You do not have to laboriously follow him to learn what he has to say. The American imitator should remember this!"

Perhaps this was leveled at the head of George Meredith, and a little at Henry James, who is not always peHucid.

American fashion is very various in its tastes as to reading. There are many women of extraordinary talents among our highest fashion, and the ardor with which the female Americans study has no rival excepting the ardor with which their brothers make money in Wall Street or in the wheat deal in Chicago. The same atmosphere is driving the two sexes along. The girls have time to study. However, the greatest misfortune which can befall a nation is to grow inert and uninterested, and that has not yet befallen ours. Better a fleet horse who may stumble and throw one over his head occasionally than a spavined old brute, who never gets there.

With all its mistakes, follies, and stupidities, fashion never stood higher than it does now. There is in the first place a great mania to do good. The second mania is to know something, and the third mania is to throw away the bad books which have deluged this land since "The Kreutzer Sonata." Fashion is changeable, here to-day and gone to-morrow. Fashion in books is like fashion in everything else. When Tourguenieff and Tolstoi first became the talk of literary men, they were found in every boudoir. Just as our mothers read George Sand hiding the offending "Indiana" under a crease of the camel's-hair shawl, so did the wearer of a tea gown hide "The Kreutzer Sonata" under the flowing pink drapery until the danger grew, and there came that "embarras des horreurs"—the works of Sarah Grand—"The Superfluous Woman" and the other nameless abominations. This got to be so bad that it speedily worked a cure, and "The Doll's House" and other Ibsenites took their places. Fortunately for fashion, a stern and vigorous correction to that which not everybody could understand, and which a great many did not wish to understand, came in. The "Quo Vadis" and other historical novels by great minds came into being, and fashion stood up straighter and breathed deeper.

One of the best signs of this strong tonic has been the horror and disappointment caused by Hall Caine's miscalled "Christian," which has been flung down the very dirtiest lane in the neighborhood in disgust by most pure-minded women. The dreadful "Jude, the Obscure," the flippery, vicious tales of refined or coarse cruelty, or undisguised indecency, are no longer to be found in the "best society," and that term means a great deal. Society reads and always will read the French novels of Pierre Loti, of Paul Bourget; those of the saucy "Gyp," because she amuses them. And it will read a great many better ones, as "La Morte-Sybille," "Monsieur de Camors," and some worse ones, for the language and the charm and because a Frenchman knows how to tell a story. The style of a good French writer is so fascinating that it is like that airy coloring which an Italian atmosphere gives to the bleakest and foulest things. It sets everything in a sea of light, and it becomes impossible sometimes for the moral sense to discern the boundary line in that glow which wraps heaven and earth and all things visible in one great world of loveliness.

It is a part of this charm which recommends the faulty and exaggerated Ouida to the reading of society. I suppose more copies of her "Massarenes" have been read by society than of any other novel of the day, partly because the story is about the beloved London, partly because it hits on a very evident truth, partly because the author's genius carries one along, and perhaps because it is a very strong story, although this should not perhaps be a reason for reading a work of fiction. Fiction should be a life above our every-day life; a rainbow glinting the clouds. I regard the lack of popularity which exists in society as to Mr. Howells's novels as due to the absence of romance. "I am not the least interested in his people," said a young fashionable woman to me when I recommended one of his books for its humor.

The zigzags of fashion are very sharp. No one knows when coupes will go out of fashion and when Tilburys will come in. Therefore it is not to be explained why George Meredith disappears before Marie Corelli, although it is easy enough to see why some English women writers, such as Mrs. Walford, are great favorites. Society adores Henry James. His three latest novels are without any doubt his best and most permanent successes, not alone for their consummate merit as literary works, but for their attractive houses, pretty women, and general atmosphere of what is most delightful. These make him the popular favorite in the home of the luxurious. Indeed, it would be impossible at a fashionable dinner party to speak of a character or an episode in one of Henry James's novels that every one at the table would not know as well whom you meant as if you spoke of Becky Sharp or Mr. Micawber. It is the fashion to read him, as it was the fashion to read "Trilby," but that fashion has not lasted to "The Martian."

Marion Crawford is a firm favorite in the boudoirs. And it is an excellent sign of the times that he is. No one can wish for a purer hand, a stronger touch, a more romantic uplift, or a better friend to a young woman's mind than is this delightful writer, who garners in the customs and the thoughts of all people and the new and precious outlook of foreign lands. His books are full of pictures. They are like going from room to room in an Italian palace. These rooms of his, instead of ending, lead off to other rooms even more richly furnished, each more magnificent than the first. Our host is truly "en Prince," not stopping with his palaces, but giving us such queer little journeys into Paul Patoff's land, and that of the "Cigarettemaker,"—the latter story one of the most original novels ever written. He never fails us.

Society reads a great many memoirs, like W. Frazer Rae's "Life of Sheridan," "Two Noble Lives," by Hare, and Lady Eastlake's memoirs, the last the most delightful of all; and society reads far too many magazines and reviews and newspapers and criticisms and little books and big books, which are like eating jam tarts and cakes, sure to spoil the appetite for dinner. Who will ever get time to read Guizot's "History of Civilization?" No one until we are done with civilization. Society reads much of isms, Buddhism, Theosophy, the mind cure, the faith cure; Socialism and

Anarchists have a great hearing, and the Indian priests are favorites who are doted on. A pale, delicate, lame, beautiful Parsee, in white raiment, will be heard and read about from cover to cover. He can afford to give double prayers, double hymns, and double sermons each time. If any book can unravel the thread of destiny or unroll a scroll of the future, if any one can give a new color to the web of life, let him write many books. They will all be read "in society."

The East Indian thinkers, being dyed in the wool, so to speak, in all that is most dreamy, spiritual, and theoretical, are especially dear to these dilettante thinkers, and more women have committed Richard le Gallieure's translation of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam to memory since it appeared in The Cosmopolitan of September and subsequent months than any other poem of the day. It reached their "unmentionable sympathies," poor things!

"How easily can sorrows be borne in which there is no sin," says the moralist, and how dear is sin which has never been committed. A stupid novel does not come under any of these heads—that is a sorrow which cannot be borne; and we had not rather, or we would rather not, shut out the possibility of evil, perhaps, if thereby we must take unmitigated balderdash of virtue, or the weak milk and water of a fashionable novel (so-called) done on the spot. As some brilliant wit remarked, "I like to take my metaphysics straight," Nor does the novel reader relish those dishonest novels which come with a bit of science hidden under their butterfly wings.

The useful novel? Society does not read that much. The novel with a purpose? No. Society reads the most interesting, not always the deepest, not always the most useful, not always the most congruous; but if society reads a book, it has something in it, you may be sure of that. Society is interested in dissent as in assent. The clergy have no such friends and readers as society women. It is the clearest evidence of our belief in an infinite future that we are always so interested in those who are at hand to read for us the "Book of the Future."

The extraordinary writing, witty and clever, which is such a sign of the times, that of Anstey and other wits across the water, and of Kipling, as he was; or Bret Harte, as he was; of Mark Twain, of all men who amuse—all this is much read in society. It suits the movement of the age, racing, golf, tennis, the bicycle. Everything but the Book of Psalms has now been put on wheels. But there is one thing which is little read in society, too, and that is poetry. The thought comes over me that this is a lost chord in the fin de siecle; that past, when we read Southey, Shelley, Keats, Byron, and Walter Scott; that nearer past when we read Lowell, Longfellow, and Holmes, Browning and Mrs. Browning, George Eliot, and Tennyson. Was it not a past when the hills were higher, the solitude greater, the heavens more blue, and the sunsets more splendid? Did not a thousand fantastic shadows visit and veil the horizon, making it more beautiful? Have we not hardened a little? M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

Lady Millais, Ruskin's Divorced Wife.

When the news was received by cable that the widow of Sir John Millais was dead a detailed account was given in The New York Times of the circumstances of her divorce from Ruskin and marriage to Millais. Some further details, as given in The London Daily News, are interesting:

Lady Millais, in her time one of the most brilliant and most hospitable among London hostesses, was the daughter of the late Mr. George Gray of Bower's Well, Perth. It was there—the story has already been told in print, so that there is no reason why silence should now be observed—that in 1847 Mr. John Ruskin stayed on his way from the first and last battue in which he ever took part—his introduction to and farewell of sport, under the guidance of his friend, Mr. William Macdonald of St. Martin's. It was a fateful place for him, for it was there that his parents had been married, and there he found the young Scottish beauty for whose childish delight he had some years before written his dainty fairy story, "The King of the Golden River"—that charming tale, published in 1856, which, with Richard Doyle's illustrations, is still read by new generations. "She was a handsome, tall young woman," writes one who knew her at this time, "with rosy cheeks and wavy black hair. She was then fresher and brighter than Millais shows her as the wife in his 'Order of Release'" To this fair maid of Perth, Euphemia Gray, John Ruskin proposed, at the instance of his father and mother. She, full of health and spirits, was equally respectful to the express wishes of her own parents. The marriage took place on April 10, 1848, but the honeymoon was cut short by the illness of the bridegroom, whose health for some while after gave cause for serious uneasiness.

In 1854 John Millais found himself in Scotland, in close companionship with John Ruskin, and of him painted that famous portrait, standing by the Falls of Glenfinlas, which is now in the possession of Sir Henry Acland, at Oxford. "The fancy of the outside public," says Mr. Collingwood, in his Life of Ruskin, "pictured him in the possession of rare works of art, of admiring friends, of a beautiful wife. They did not know, as we do, the strange, ill-omened circumstances of his marriage. * * * They could not guess, as the thoughtful reader can, the effort needed on his part to do what he believed to be his duty toward a wife whose affection he earnestly sought, but whose tastes were discordant with his; nor, on the other hand, the disappointment and disillusioning of a young girl who found herself married, by parental arrangement, to a man with whom she had nothing in common. * * * And his readers and the public were intensely puzzled when she left him. To his acquaintances, however, it was no surprise, though, with one exception, they took his part, and fully exonerated him from blame. He, with his conscientiousness of having fulfilled all the obligations he had undertaken, with an old-fashioned delicacy and chivalry which revolted alike from explanation and recrimination, set up no defense, brought no countercharge, and preferred gossip to do its worst." Blame in this case is not to be imputed, despite the numerous false stories circulated by persons ignorant of the facts of the case. A decree of nullity dissolved the marriage, and on June 3, 1855, the marriage of the lady to Mr. John Millais was celebrated at Bower's Well.

Paris Letter.

Success at the Comedie Francaise—Moreas and His Greek Origin—Eugene Rostend.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—During the past few months the Comedie Francaise, which has not often succeeded so well, has been in clover. M. Claretie, the manager, who apart from his qualities as a novelist knows a good deal about the stage, has broken with the too classical tradition which prevented his theatre from earning money, and has reconciled the two extremes—he has satisfied the general public that wants a good after-dinner piece, and he has flattered the new generation of authors. "La Vie de Boheme," which was so unexpected a monetary success, has now been transported to Marseilles. M. Deroulede's "La Plus Belle Fille du Monde" is filling the house, though it is only in one act, and before long M. Claretie means to bring out an "Iphigenie en Aulide," by Jean Moreas, which will delight the lovers of pure dramatic poetry. Never perhaps has the Parisian public been more eclectic than it is now. The vers libres of Emile Bergerot, the impressionisms of Antoine, the alexandrines of Rostand and Richepin are equally welcome.

M. Jean Moreas, who is to supply the dramatic sensation to the House of Moliere in a few weeks' time, is by origin a Greek. He is the grandson of the famous Cretan Admiral Papa Diamant Opulas, who largely helped in securing Greek independence in the day of Bozzaris and Byron. He is an artist to the tips of his fingers, and the rising generation of men of letters ranks him with Verlaine, between whose genius and his own there are many points in common. Only he has the dramatic talent in addition. What is particularly interesting in connection with Jean Moreas is his place as a Greek poet. The medium of expression that he has adopted is not Greek, but French. Yet he is a Greek, and he takes rank with all due respect among the descendants of Euripides. In Greece the artistic atmosphere is so complete that the absence of poets and painters is cause for surprise. Every scene takes shape as a picture. Nowhere is color so generous and correct.

Yet the country produces nothing that may be ranked in the first class of artistic production. I remember commenting on this anomaly when I was in Greece last year, and the explanation that I received from the intelligent Greeks with whom it was possible to discuss the subject amply sufficed. We have no schools, they said, and unless the budding intellect is trained it can come to nothing. The perfection that Greek art attained to in the past was due to the shcols. Our philosophy and our science were developed in schools. Give us schools, and the Greeks will prove that they are not unworthy of their ancestors, and can compete on equal terms with Europe in all that concerns intellect and art.

Jean Moreas, having quitted the unsympathetic atmosphere of Athens, where commerce and politics hold undisputed sway, has won for himself an envied place in the poetic hierarchy of Paris. He is a Greek and a Parisian at the same time. He is a Euripides of the boulevard, a sort of Meleager who has known de Musset. A barbaric exaggeration which he brings with him from the East, an instinct of vagabondage which made the ancient Greeks the one maritime nation in the world two thousand years ago, have driven him into a Bohemianism which startles even Bohemia. His manner as well as his style made people compare him with the triumphant Verlaine of ten years ago. Verlaine is now dead, but immortal as a French classic. Moreas, in spite of the admiration of Montmartre, translated into affiches by Toulouse Lautrec, and Willette (chef d'oeuvres, in their way,) has not quite clambered to the highest summit of the fin de siecle Parnassus. Perhaps his temperament explains in a certain measure the level of his achievement. He has a horror of the light of day. Bohemia in France is a province of the Midi, a land of improvisation and sun.

Moreas hates the sun. He goes to bed at 8 and rises at 7 o'clock in the evening. All the night through he wanders about the streets of Paris, composing poems in his head. He is an habitue of all those night cafes—Abbage de Theleme, the Nouvelle Athens, the cafe of the Place Blanche, where noctambulist Bohemia foregathers. He is not a noceur, he does not drink or quarrel. He has the sobriety and serenity of the Greeks; his passions are cigarettes and conversation. Then, when the dawn breaks, he strolls home to his apartments in the Latin Quarter and sleeps the day through. His output is considerable, in view of the curious conditions in which he works. Seventeen poems in one month was his last record.

In literary circles great things are expected of Moreas's "Iphigenie." A year ago a drama in five acts in verse would have been almost foredoomed to failure. But all this is changed now. Richepin's "Chemineau," following on his great mediaeval play at the Comedie Francaise, both in rhymed verse, taught managers that the public is still willing to listen to heroic poetry when both acting and staging are commensurate with modern requirements. For years Coquelin aine clung to this creed that the playgoing public is not as materialistic as it is made out to be, and loves good verses when it can get them. His belief nearly ruined him, but it has had its reward. After startling the public with a French adaptation of the "Taming of the Shrew," and pinning his literary faith to a piece which was only scenically good, "Thermidor," M. Coquelin aine had the sorrow of witnessing the failure of the "Bienfaiteurs," by des Brieux, of Deroulede's "Du Guesclin," and the same author's "Mort de Hoche." In the first two of these productions he played a part which was heroic without being romantic. Coquelin is not a romantically built man. He is stout and he has a snub nose. Du Guesclin not only had a snub nose, but he was a humpback. But even with the addition of a hump Coquelin failed to make his snub nose acceptable to the Parisian public. Now M. Eugene Rostand has come to the rescue and solved a really interesting artistic problem. He has supplied M. Coquelin aine with a snub-nosed part, over which Paris has literally gone mad, and the fortunes of the Porte St. Martin Theatre, which have not been very flourishing of late, are secured for some months to come.

M. Eugene Rostand is one of those young authors about whose future it is impossible to make any definite prediction. He is enjoying an extraordinary vogue at the present moment; but whether he really has the mental ballast sufficient for an immortal career remains to be seen. His friends are comparing him with Victor Hugo, and certainly since "Ruy Blas" no five-act drama in verse has had so tremendous and immediate a success as "Cyrano de Bergerac." But though Eugene Rostand ranks with the best Parnassians as a lyric poet—his sonnet to Sarah Bernhardt read at her apotheosis proved it—and though he seems to have grasped better than ever did Victor Hugo the scenic needs of a modern theatre, he lacks the thunderous sublimity of the author of "Ruy Blas." He is a canary bird beside a tempest in comparison.

None the less, Cyrano is a magnificent role, and it suits Coquelin aine down to the ground. Cyrano is the soul of Gascony—he is d'Artagnan and Bayard and Tartarin and Gambetta rolled into one. He was really a historical personage. Owing to his plainness he sacrificed his love for the beauteous Roxane in favor of a languid youth named Christian, whose love letters he writes, whose Victoria Cross he wins, as it were, on unimaginably bloody fields of battle. And ultimately he dies in the arms of her who had despised him, on account of his snub nose, faithful to his ideal of self-sacrifice, revealing only in his death agonies the harsh task of abnegation to which his life had been devoted, which had been his Calvary, and, in the end, his consolation. So consummate an artist as Coquelin aine made a pure triumph of dramatic achievement out of this complicated and sympathetic role. It is unfortunate for M. Rostand that snub-nosed actors of talent are not more numerous; for, after all, there is only one Coquelin. ROWLAND STRONG.

A Collection Going A-begging.

It does seem strange that a collection made by Mr. D. P. Sellars, and said to consist of Gainsboroughs, Hogarths, Reynoldses, Vandykes, Constables, Turners, Cuyps, Knellers, and examples of Sir Peter Lely and other masters, should go a-begging in London. Put up for sale at a leading auction house, the prices offered were about what the frames were worth. Then Mr. Sellars wanted to give the pictures to the City Corporation, and Sir E. Poynter was deputed to look them over, which he did, and left disgusted—or, to put it politely, the City Corporation "declined with thanks."

Now the collector proposes exhibiting the pictures, the proceeds of the exhibition to be used for some charitable purpose. This is what Mr. Sellars says of his pictures:

"I offered them to the Corporation, and hung them at the Pantechnicon at my own expense for Sir E. Poynter's inspection. The President of the Royal Academy spent less than half an hour looking at them, and then went off with Sir F. Phillips.

"I heard nothing from the city until two days after the announcement had appeared in the press to the effect that my offer had been declined.

"I have spent my life in collecting pictures, and I have visited all the Continental galleries, with the exception of those at Madrid and St. Petersburg. It is hardly likely that knowing them not to be genuine I should wish to give them to the City of London in order to become the laughing-stock of future generations.

"But that is what it comes to. Either I am a fool, who does not know one picture from another, or the Corporation is, for declining my offer.

"I leave it now to the public to decide; and, at any rate, a deserving charity will benefit by the exhibition."

We may laud Mr. Sellars's charitable motives, but a kind heart never made a man a judge of pictures.

Thorwaldsen's Lion Injured.

Very unfavorable reports having been in circulation some years ago about the condition of Thorwaldsen's famous monument, the Lion of Lucerne, a Zurich correspondent sends to The London Times the following:

A commission of experts was appointed to make a full report as to the damage which the grotto and monument had already suffered from frost, rain, and natural decay, and certain measures of repair and protection were then adopted. It is now unfortunately the case that, owing to the excessive rains of the past year, the monument has been much injured, and shows serious signs of cracking and crumbling away in many parts of its structure. The injury is chiefly due to the action of water trickling through the living rock out of which the lion is carved, and the experts have decided that the figure and its background must be completely isolated from the main body of the sandstone cliff, and that an extensive draining and drying of the rocky surroundings must also be carried out, so that the progressive decay of the monument may be reduced to a minimum. These works are already in progress. Thorwaldsen's memorial to the memory of the Swiss guards slain in defense of the Tuileries on Aug. 10, 1792, was modeled in Rome, and the execution of the work was intrusted in 1821 to a Swiss artist, M. Lucas Ahorn, of Constance.

The different appeals which Sienkiewicz's novel ("Quo Vadis") has made to English and American readers is surely not a little curious and suggestive. We happen to know that the sale of "Quo Vadis" in this country has amounted to about 4,000 copies, whereas in America 100,000 copies have been sold.—The Academy (London.)

Old Books Worth Reading.

"When a new book comes out I read an old one."—Emerson.

I.

Bishop Wilmer's Reminiscences of the South in Anti-Slavery Times.*

Was it not Emerson who said "When a new book comes out I read an old one"? Following this hint, the writer recently had a profitable experience. In the course of an afternoon's "rioting" among the up-town book stores he came across a volume the odd title of which—with its tender reminder of his own schooldays and happy hours with Scott—quickened his attention and interest to such an extent that he dipped into it here and there, and finally carried it home. Its perusal was begun, let me frankly say, in an unsympathetic spirit, but with a determination to "hear the other side," and, moreover, who could deny an impartial hearing to a writer who states his own attitude to the public in the following frank and manly way:

"There is one word which I must say at the outset in order that my language and position may be clearly understood and fairly interpreted. I speak plainly of matters political, sectional, social, and ecclesiastical—of Northern and Southern men, &c. The spurious charity of these latter days demands from me a degree of reticence, caution, and suppression which I have not exercised in these pages, and which I deem utterly inconsistent with that divine charity which 'rejoiceth in the truth.' Men are not candid enough with each other. They will attack each other in secret, but they will not talk face to face. This may beget a sort of love, and pass for charity, but it is not the love which is 'without dissimulation.' In my judgment, many errors abound and acquire a sort of respectability because they are not candidly and charitably exposed."

The good Bishop is a sturdy defender of the Southern institutions of ante-bellum days, not excepting slavery; and while, of course Northerners will not accept his conclusions, fair-minded readers will give respectful attention to his review of negro life on the Southern plantations, with its interesting picture of the familiar domestic relations existing between master and slave. His own early days were passed amid such surroundings, and are thus tenderly referred to:

"My heart warms even now, as I recall the past, and there come up before me memories of my childhood and early manhood; of the dear old mammy who took me into her arms and made me sit in her lap and eat of the buttermilk and the ash cake, with apple in it, which with loving hands she had made ready for her 'young master' when he came back from college.'"

Bishop Wilmer was born and reared in Virginia. His father was the Rev. William H. Wilmer, D. D., President of William and Mary College; the Rev. Dr. George Wilmer, professor in Suwanee University, his brother, and the late Bishop Wilmer of Louisiana was his cousin. All these Wilmers seem to have been made of rather stern stuff, with iron in their blood and fire in their veins; men of the highest personal attainments, and with high ideals; of the keenest wit and most delicate sensibility; but also earnest and consistent churchmen always and under all circumstances, and men of the deepest spirituality. A goodly portion of these reminiscences is of course devoted to matters pertaining to church affairs and to churchmen. That Bishop Wilmer is a pronounced "evangelical," and impatient with the manifestations of extreme ritualism now prevailing, the following quotation amply shows:

"There are some in our midst who decry the Reformation and disparage the great Reformers. I have only one word for them. As I view the matter, they are not honest to their vow 'to preach the Gospel as Christ has commanded and the Church hath received the same.' We have a pure and majestic ritual; let us not ape any other system. Some scientists think men ascended from the monkey. I have not witnessed that phenomenon, but every now and then I am satisfied that I have seen a man descend to the monkey. I heard the Bishop of Sodor and Man make a speech at Wolverhampton, England, some twenty years ago. He concluded by saying: 'Finally, my brethren, beware of monks and monkeys.' For my part, I had rather see a man a monk than a monkey; and I occasionally suggest to some youthful specimens of the latter species: 'If you don't like the "Reformed Church," the "unreformed" church has its doors open to receive you. Go home! In the name of truth, sincerity, and decency, so far as in you lies, be what you purport to be. Use the language of the Bible and of your mother, the Church, and speak not in dubious and long-since discarded phraseology of 'masses.'"

At the close of the civil war Bishop Wilmer became involved in a controversy with the military representatives of the Federal Government in the South, when a military order was issued which closed all the churches in his diocese and subjected him to considerable notoriety of an undesirable and a painful kind. But the good Bishop stood to his guns right manfully and declares that "even at this hour, as I stand upon the border of time, there is not a word put down in the history of these events which I regret or would recall. I have in this matter the answer of a good conscience toward God and man."

A graphic picture is presented of the work of the other Bishop Wilmer of the Diocese of Louisiana—also a valiant, self-denying defender of the rights of his people during the reconstruction period. The Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, Bishop of Mississippi, preached the memorial sermon of Bishop Wilmer of Louisiana, whom he loved most tenderly, and whose personal magnetism was that of a man whose "soul was like a calm, deep Summer lake; whose presence stilled the warring of my own heart, its unrest and rebellion, and even doubt—I confess it—and in the light of whose transfigured face I found God's peace. * * * I don't know whether he was 'learned' or 'able' or 'eloquent,' or anything else—I only know that his speech to me was like the chiming of bells in the towers of heaven and that his death was

"'Another beacon light blown out above me;
Another busy bell stilled upon the sea.'"

The tenderest chapter in these reminiscences is that devoted to the first Bishop of Alabama, Bishop Cobbs, whom Bishop Wilmer calls "the George Herbert of the Church in America." He certainly was a man of rare sweetness of character and of saintly life, but withal a man of the deepest humility. The pen picture of his life and work presented in this volume should prove a fresh inspiration to all those of a later generation who love "such things as are pure, such things as are holy, such things as are of good report." In these days of multi-millionaires and great social extravagance the story of John Stewart of Virginia, as told in these reminiscences, is refreshing. One of the wealthiest men of the South, he had a great horror of covetousness and an equally great fear that that would become his besetting sin. Bishop Wilmer says Stewart was the only man he ever knew who expressed such fear, and also that he was the most generous man he ever knew, whereupon he calls attention to the record left by St. Xavier in regard to the love of money, and a marvelous one it is:

"I have had many, many thousands of persons resort to me for confession. The confession of every sin that I have ever known or heard of, and of sins so foul that I never dreamed of, has been poured into my ear; but no person has ever confessed to me the sin of covetousness!"

A chapter is devoted to the late Bishop Elliott of Georgia, one of the strongest men intellectually the Southern Church has produced, and a typical "Southern gentleman" of the ante-bellum period. He was one of God's noblemen surely, who sacrificed his personal tastes and culture and comfort and gave himself up heart and soul to the hardships of the life of a missionary Bishop in the then thinly settled and struggling diocese of Georgia, a diocese which he found weak and left strong, and of which he was the first diocesan.

The writer knows that the editor of THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART cannot spare the requisite space, or I would quote in extenso from these interesting pages describing the work of those pioneer Bishops in the South—the fearless and aggressive Elliott, the saintly Cobbs, and the two Wilmers.

In preparing these reminiscences Bishop Wilmer says he felt as though he were performing the part of an Old Mortality of the South, keeping from oblivion the memories of noble men and noble deeds, and right loyally and lovingly he has performed his self-appointed task. Records such as these, replete with tragedy and pathos and with exhibitions of the highest courage, physical and mental, show how rich in material for the novelist has been the life of the American people, and make one long for the coming of the writer of the proverbial "great American novel," to draw upon this rich store—and the consequent passing of the "kirkyard" school of fiction, with its interminable Scotch dialect, which now seems to have such a firm hold on American readers.

J. FRANCIS.

Brooklyn, Jan. 29, 1898.

*THE RECENT PAST FROM A SOUTHERN STANDPOINT. Reminiscences of a Grandfather. By Richard Wilmer, Bishop of Alabama. T. Whittaker.

Justin Winsor's Last Book.

His Important History of the Movement Westward Late in the Last Century. *

If history teaches us anything at all, it is the general lesson of the mutability of statesmanship and diplomacy. Looking back at the narrow policies of England, France, and Spain in relation to their colonies in America that prevailed in the latter part of the eighteenth century, it would seem to us as if some children were playing at games of which the import was hidden from the comprehension of all those who participated in them. Each of these countries controlled vast tracts of territory, which, if properly governed, might have yielded them constantly increasing revenues.

True, the problems that confronted them were difficult, and the occupancy of lands by colonists, the titles to which in many cases were far from perfect, and in the face of hostile Indians, required iron courage, firmness, and no little independence. Men who severed old established social relations and connections, abandoned the comfortable luxuries which they had grown to regard as a part of their lives, and became colonists in a new country to battle with internal discord and natural obstacles, were in no mood for unjust and tyrannical government. As early as 1762 Benjamin Franklin pointed out to the British Ministry that "grievous tyranny and oppression" might drive his compatriots to revolt. This warning was, however, unheeded, and the Stamp act followed, to be repealed, no matter how unwillingly, in 1766.

In the political quiet that succeeded, the Western movement engaged the attention of the colonists, and has since attracted more or less of public notice. The map changes in any country are always curious and interesting to recall, which is very true of the record left by the traveler Pages of the French Navy, who in 1767 described the Mississippi as one of the boundaries of New England.

The historical and political pictures that Mr. Winsor in this his last work, with its pathetic relations to his untimely death, shows us follow rapidly. Names we now conjure with and which have become historic types were at the period treated of quite commonplace. Had there been cartoonists in 1769, we may well believe that Daniel Boone, whose restless spirit made him picturesque, would have fallen a victim to them, no matter how invaluable his services to early Kentucky might have been. In spite of obstacles, indifference of the home Government, doubt, and uncertainty, the progress of the colonies was rapid, and Edmund Burke reminded Parliament that in 1772 the trade of England with the American colonies alone was nearly what it had been in 1704 with the entire world.

We find it hard to comprehend how any Government would for a moment jeopardize its possession of such a territory. Between 1770 and 1774 the population of the seaboard colonies, according to estimates considered accurate by Winsor, was not quite 3,000,000 people, but was constantly being added to and settlers were moving steadily westward. Elk, bear, wild turkey, even buffalo, were then found freely in the wilderness where the modern Nashville was subsequently situated. As far back as 1753 the name of George Washington, then twenty-one years of age, appears authoritative in the colonies, and when, in April, 1775, the sound of the first gun at Lexington had pushed into the background all the shortcomings, subterfuges, and delays of King George III., he it was that came to be intrusted with the command of the army of the united colonies that was destined to establish a new and mighty western nation in America.

The rival interests of England, France, and Spain made the situation a complicated one for the young Republic, and how to oppose England and at the same time conciliate France, upon whom reliance was placed as an ally, and not antagonize Spain to the prejudice of American interests, was the problem that was pressing for solution. Among others, Patrick Henry entered into a consideration of this theme with lurid eloquence that will never be forgotten. The Quebec bill, the Spanish and Mississippi questions, were all of great importance to the colonists, and could not be carelessly cast aside.

Meanwhile Louis XV. of France had died in 1774, and Louis XVI. had succeeded him. Charles III. was on the throne of Spain. Looking at the intrigues, the secret combinations against the American colonies, the powerful alliances, the antagonistic interests, that were arrayed in opposition to them, we wonder how it was that there was any survival. Even France, the professed friend of the colonies, was actuated by something more than genuine and disinterested good-will.

The war for independence was over. Jefferson reckoned the cost to the United States was approximately $140,000,000. It was acknowledged in the House of Commons that every soldier sent across the sea had cost England £100, and that their total ineffectual expenditure was at least five times that of the United States.

Jay, Randolph, Washington, Franklin, Hamilton, Hartley, John Adams, Jefferson, Richard Henry Lee, Clinton, and others were some of those upon whose shoulders fell the working out of the problems of peace after those of war had been solved. Succeeding the war came the consideration of the Western movement, and in this project Washington became interested very considerably. He had taken early opportunity to inform himself concerning the Ohio basin and the best resultant avenue to the lakes.

When the Western movement had finally reached the waters of the Mississippi, the navigation of the stream, without considering the Spanish claim to the exclusive use of this river, became an obstacle to overcome. It was easy to float down stream, but the return trip from New Orleans to Louisville for boats of forty tons, manned by eighteen to twenty hands, required not less than eight or ten weeks. In 1776, however, the use of steam for navigation was first suggested, and Rumsey and Fitch both entered into sundry experiments with the view of adapting steam for such use.

It was not until 1807, when Fulton ran the Clermont on the Hudson, that the first real success was attained. On June 3, 1784, Congress instructed its diplomatic agents that the navigation of the Mississippi must in any event be rendered free, and Spain was ultimately forced to acquiesce in this. In 1790 Hamilton in his report advocated the sale of public lands bordering on the Ohio at a fixed sum of 30 cents per acre, one-quarter cash, with security for the balance. In 1791 the discussions and controversies of the times produced as contributions Edmund Burke's "Reflections on the French Revolution" and Tom Paine's "Rights of Man."

The question of jurisdiction in the Northwest remained for final settlement until 1794, when John Jay negotiated a treaty with England that finally secured the integrity of the Northwest, and the British posts were under this treaty abandoned. The vast extent and resources of that territory were not even dreamed of then, and were little understood as late as 1842, when Col. John C. Fremont undertook his Western explorations that added so much to our imperfect knowledge of this region and resulted in his being known as the "Pathfinder."

In connection with this treaty negotiated by Jay it is curious to note the early enterprise of a newspaper, The Aurora. The treaty was confirmed by the Senate on June 24 and was to have been given to the public on July 1. The Aurora secured the substance of the treaty, which it printed on June 29, or two days before the genuine text was available, thus setting modern newspapers an example which they have not failed to profit by.

The work of Mr. Winsor has the accuracy of a map and the charming quality of a "painted landscape." It forms a most interesting and faithful addition to the series he has previously given us on historical topics. The work is well printed on good paper, neatly and tastefully bound, and is copiously illustrated throughout with reproductions of early and rare maps, plans, and portraits.

*THE WESTWARD MOVEMENT. The Struggle for the Trans-Allegheny Region, 1763-1797, with full cartographical illustrations from contemporary sources. By Justin Winsor. 8vo. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Christina Rossetti.

Mackenzie Bell's Biographical and Critical Study of Her Life and Writings.*

The American visiting England finds Christina Rossetti chiefly beloved and honored for the devotional and mystical qualities of her work; the English traveler in the United States discovers that her American admirers are most strongly attracted by the sensuous charm and fascinating form of her verse, and both American and Englishman are profoundly puzzled. The English Whitman, the American Verlaine, the Brazilian Whittier, the German Mark Twain are not more extraordinary to their compatriots of the real men than the English conception of the author of "Annus Domini" and "Time Flies" to the American reader of her secular verse. Both books have been published in the United States, both have found appreciative readers among the members of her religious communion and the devout of other denominations, but in the popular mind she is classed rather with her illustrious brother than with the churchmen whose literary labors she so ably supplemented. Possibly this difference of opinion may arise from that confusion of persons to which both Englishmen and Americans are sadly prone in regard to their cousins across the ocean. If Longfellow could say to Dante Rossetti, "I have been glad to meet you and should like to have met your brother; pray tell him how much I admire his beautiful poem, 'The Blessed Damozel,'" what is to be expected of an ordinary, prosaic Yankee, called upon to distinguish among W. M. Rossetti, the Atlantic essayist; Christina Rossetti, and Gabriel Charles Dante Rossetti, of "Jenny" and "Sister Helen" fame, of romantic and woeful history.

Mr. Mackenzie Bell, the author of "Christina Rossetti; a Biographical and Critical Study," declares that he has found peculiar pleasure in considering the various aspects of her work and in contemplating the character revealed therein, and he draws especial attention to "her depth of thought, the fruit of a rare experience, and her beauty of expression, the fruit of a rare spiritual strength." The rare experience began in an extraordinary household. Gabriele Rossetti, Neapolitan poet and patriot, fleeing from his native land in 1820, after Ferdinand had outwitted the party of reform and "brought in the Austrian," had settled in London, and married Frances Mary Lavinia Poledori, the daughter of Alfieri's secretary and sister of Lord Byron's physician. Their four children—Maria Francesca, Gabriel Charles Dante, William Michael, and Christina—were born in four successive years, and the little group began its education at home, under the charge of Mrs. Rossetti.

All spoke Italian with the father and grandfather and English with their mother, and all had the advantage of frequently seeing men and women of marked character. The house was a meeting place for the Italian exiles and for the adherents of the banished Bonapartes, and for the Bonapartes themselves, for both Prince Pierre and Prince Louis came frequently, and Christina's own godmother was the daughter of Lucian. Mrs. Rossetti's sisters were governesses in noble families, in the days when a governess was more likely to be a gentlewoman than in this present time, when almost anything wearing "examinations" varnish is intrusted with the education of England's hope, and thus, from familiarity with talk of titled personages, the young Rossettis acquired an absolute indifference to the petty distinctions of rank, combined with proper respect for greatness not always found in the artistic and literary mind.

In 1842 she wrote the well-known birthday verses addressed to her mother, and her grandfather printed them on a card for her, and she also composed some pentameters, entitled "The Chinaman," the subject being suggested to her by her brother, who was then attending school and had been bidden to write a composition on China. Her first long poem, "On the Death of a Cat; a Friend of Mine, Aged Ten Years and a Half," was written when she was sixteen years of age, and contained this clever invocation:

> Come, ye muses, one and all,
> Come obedient to my call;
> Come and mourn with tuneful breath,
> Each one for a separate death;
> And while you in numbers sigh,
> I will sing her elegy.

Her grandfather printed this and certain other compositions in a little book dated 1847, and consisting of sixty-six duodecimo pages. One of the most remarkable of the poems contained in it is "Divine and Human Pleading," a ballad, telling of a trembling, contrite man who called on "blessed Mary Magdalene" and to whom she appeared in a vision:

> Long time she looked upon the ground;
> Then raising her bright eyes,
> Her voice came forth as sweet and soft
> As music when it dies.
>
> O thou, who, in thy secret hour,
> Hast dared to think that aught
> Is faulty in God's perfect plan
> And perfect in thy thought!
>
> Thou, who the pleadings wouldst prefer
> Of one sin-stained like me,
> To His who is the Lord of Life,
> To His who died for thee!
>
> In mercy I am sent from Heaven;
> Be timely wise, and learn
> To seek His love who waits for thee,
> Awaiting thy return.

In 1847 she wrote two poems, "The Last Hope" and "Anne of Warwick," both published in The Athenaeum in 1848 under the titles "Heart's Chill Between" and "Death's Chill Between." Both show the influence of Hood, and the latter is curious because of its choice of subject, Anne having been strangely neglected by the poets, who do not forgive her inconstancy. Two of its stanzas are these:

> Though with you I am alone,
> And must be so everywhere,
> I will make no useless moan;
> None shall say "She could not bear."
> While life lasts I shall be strong,
> But I shall not struggle long.
>
> Listen, listen! Everywhere
> A low voice is calling me,
> And a step is on the stair,
> And one comes you do not see;
> Listen, listen! Evermore
> A dim hand knocks at the door.

In her later years, her sister's reputation as the author of "The Shadow of Dante," her elder brother's double renown, and her younger brother's achievements brought her in contact with the greatest minds in English letters and art, but the circle of which she and her mother were the centre included many clergymen. "Annus Domini," a series of prayers for each day in the year, probably had its origin in these intimacies, and many of the prayers are admirable examples of the Hebraic English in which a devout churchwoman would naturally couch her pious thoughts. "Seek and Find," short studies in the Beneditcite, and "Called to be Saints" followed this book, in 1874 and 1881, and the latter at once came into favor with high churchmen, and in some measure with Swedenborgians. She appropriated a flower and a precious stone to each apostle, explaining her reasons in "The Key to My Book," which opens the volume. From the Meditation, "St. Michael and All Angels," Mr. Bell quotes this beautiful passage:

> "When it seems (as sometimes through revulsion of feeling and urgency of Satan it may seem, that our yoke is uneasy and our burden unbearable, because our life is pared down and subdued and repressed to an extraordinary level, and so in one moment every instinct of our whole self revolts against our lot, and we loathe the day of quietness, and of sitting still, and writhe under a sudden sense of all we have irrecoverably forgone of the right hand, or foot, or eye cast from us, of the haltingness or maimedness of our entrance (if enter we do at last) into life, then the Seraphim of Isaiah's vision making music in our memory, revive hope in our heart."

"Letter and Spirit, Notes on the Commandments," dedicated to her mother, appeared in 1883, and in 1885, "Time Flies; a Reading Diary," was published, and is the most original and characteristic of her work. Mr. Bell, indeed, thinks that it may almost be called a spiritual autobiography, and he comments with admiration upon the ability displayed in keeping her symbolism within bounds and not permitting it to become ludicrous. In this work she introduces so many incidents from her own spiritual and mental history that Mr. Bell is compelled to quote from it many times, and fragments of it are sprinkled thickly through the biographical chapters of the volume. This, which concerns Dr. Littledale, is a fair specimen of the manner of the book:

> "Once in conversation I happened to lay stress on the virtue of resignation, when the friend I spoke to depreciated resignation in comparison to conformity with the divine will. My spiritual height was my friend's spiritual hillock. Not that he reproved me; standing on a spiritual height, he made the way obvious for others also to ascend."

Her last prose work, "The Face of the Deep; a Devotional Commentary on the Apocalypse," is sadly dedicated "To my mother, for the first time to her beloved, revered, cherished memory," for Mrs. Rossetti had died in 1886. This is the largest of all Miss Rossetti's devotional manuals, and in it she appears not only as commentarian and poet, but as a remarkable writer of litanies. This species of work affords such unequaled opportunity for the skillful use of words that her delight in it is easily understood, and some of her essays in it deserve comparison with Cardinal Newman's. Mr. Bell quotes two, both addressed to Christ. These passages occur in one:

> Lord Jesus, lovely and pleasant art Thou in Thy high places, Thou Centre of bliss, whence all bliss flows. Lovely, also, and pleasant wast Thou in Thy lowly tabernacles, Thou sometime Centre wherein humiliation and sorrows met.
>
> Thou who wast Centre of a stable with two saints and harmless cattle, and some shepherds for Thy court,
> Grant us lowliness.
> Thou who wast Centre of Bethlehem when Wise Men worshipped Thee,
> Grant us wisdom.
> . . . . . .
> Thou who wast Centre of all desolate places during forty days and forty nights,
> Comfort the desolate.
> Thou who wast Centre of a marriage feast at Cana,
> Bless our rejoicing.
> Thou who wast Centre of a funeral procession at Nain,
> Bless our mourning.

Of all authors with whom one would not think as akin in thought, Miss Rossetti and Mr. Kipling stand furthest apart, and yet there is a remarkable likeness of sentiment between passages in her work and his, and as priority of publication lies sometimes with one and sometimes with the other, there is no possibility of a borrowed suggestion. He had published more than one contemptuous reference to atheists before she wrote, "Atheism appears to be a possibility confined to a lower nature." His "The Last Chantey" did not appear until she had asked, in commenting on "There shall be no more sea," "How shall we be consoled for our lost sea, with its familiar fascination, its delights, its lifelong endearedness?" Both authors have again and again protested against compounding with sin by studying it as a relishing pastime, and there are other similarities which the curious may take pleasure in detecting.

The source of the spiritual strength whence proceeded the devotional books was a long life of perfect self-sacrifice. Her tender ministration to her brother has again and again been celebrated by the brilliant men who were his friends, but in her filial character she was more beautiful than in any other, and her aunts found her care as tender as a daughter's. In her youth she was regarded as quick tempered, but as a woman she seemed "incapable of being ruffled by petty worries"; she carried her convictions into every minute detail of life. The fine austerity which made her approve her sister's refusal to look at a picture of the Deity because it "went counter to the Second Commandment" displayed itself in a thousand ways besides appearing in the books best loved in England. She "would not on any account see 'Parsifal' performed," she wrote.

She loved all birds and animals, speaking of a robin's wrong with tenderness enough for a whole Audubon Society, and remembering for forty years the crime of frightening a frog. She loved children with tenderness that showed itself not only in her poems but in her letters. Yet she seems never to have expected their love in return, but to have been content to give them pleasure. Her strongest trait, visible in all her verse and prose, was humility almost passionate in its intensity. If she thought with independence and originality, it was because she humbled herself constantly before God. If both her poetry and her prose were beautiful, it was because she had steadfastly refrained from permitting her eyes to look on evil or her heart to meditate sin. She might well have been described by the phrase which the elder Henry James once applied to himself, as "an abject Christian."

The first American edition of Mr. Hall Caine's "Recollections of Dante Gabriel Rossetti" will come in time to supplement Mr. Bell's work by its many comments on Christina Rossetti's poems and character, and by its picture of the gifted brother in whose pain his sister suffered so deeply and truly. It is familiar to most Rossetti lovers, and is valuable even now, when Mr. Watts-Dunton's reminiscences have more authoritatively stated the truth as to the artist's life and character. The two, the brilliant brother and saintly sister, with the shadowy figures of the learned and devout Maria Francesca, and the wise, beloved mother hovering in the background, make such a group as no romance would dare to picture in fiction.

*CHRISTINA ROSSETTI. A Biographical and Critical Study. By Mackenzie Bell. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

*RECOLLECTIONS OF DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI. By Hall Caine. First American edition. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

Mr. Mitchell's Story.*

The name of the author is enough to assure the public of the cleverness of "Gloria Victis," but the story lacks coherence, and is sufficiently unpleasant to make the reader wonder why Mr. Mitchell found it worth the telling. He has taken as the motto of the book, "They say best men are molded out of faults." His hero is molded out of crimes, which neither he nor the author seems to take very seriously. Heredity makes him a robber and a raging maniac when his temper is aroused. When a mere boy he commits a particularly cold-blooded murder, having the kind motive of freeing a lovely lady from a disagreeable husband.

Dr. Thorne, the boy's friend and religious guide, seems to regard his criminal propensities very tolerantly. We are irresistibly reminded of the story of "Gentle Alice Brown," the robber's daughter, in the "Bab Ballads." She tells her confessor,

> "I've planned a little burglary, and forged
> a little check,
> And slain a little baby for the coral on its
> neck."

To which the holy father responds that "Girls will be girls," and she must not afflict herself too much because of these peccadilloes!

Dr. Thorne's attitude toward his young criminal is not at all unlike this—though, by the bye, his protégé shows no sign of even "Alice Brown's" repentance. The youth thinks it prudent to decamp, however, when he finds the murder may have unlooked-for consequences. He then becomes a dealer in counterfeit money, and finally a trapeze performer. He loves his assistant, but nearly kills her in a fit of rage. Dr. Thorne restores her, and persuades her naturally reluctant mother to consent to the marriage. The young couple discover a tender tie between them in the fact that the bride's mother was robbed of all she possessed by the lover's father, and, with this added touch of romance, we leave them blissfully seated upon the trapeze, with good Dr. Thorne happy in the contemplation of their future life of love and peace.

There are excellent studies and many bright bits of talk in this extraordinary story. But why tell it at all?

*GLORIA VICTIS. By J. A. Mitchell, Editor of "Life." New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Stories by Octave Thanet.*

To write of Octave Thanet's work is an agreeable task, each new collection of her stories emphasizing the permanent character of her excellence. She is first of all honest, with the honesty born not so much, we imagine, of the "artistic conscience," as of a clean, sound truthfulness in all departments of thought. The characters that pass through her hands are real; they are the people we know—those who have long passed out of our lives, or those with whom we still meet in country places or quiet homes from which the stir of what we call "society" is absent. There is no modern writer of stories with whom the treasure of the humble can more safely be trusted. She knows that the world is not for the influential, for the intellectual, or the artistic, or the worldly, but chiefly for the commonplace multitude, and it is her pleasure to find the humor and pathos hidden in the histories of those who have failed to "arrive." And especially may she be trusted with the flickering romance of old people.

Nothing could be more delicately tender than the "Captured Dream," in which the painter of pictures, nourished on urban ideals, and critical of all upon whom the mantle of culture had not fallen, is taught that "the show of dainty thinking and the pomp of refinement are in truth amiable and lovely things, yet are they no more than the husks of life," and that "not only under them but under ungracious and sordid conditions may be the human semblance of that 'beauty most ancient, beauty most new,' that the old saint found too late." The secret of much happiness, perhaps of all genuine happiness in human relations, is told in the brief autobiography of the painter's sitter, ending with this summary: "And do you think that two old people that have grown old together like us, and have been through losses like that—do you think they ain't drawed closer and kinder and tenderer to each other, like the Lord to His Church? Why, I'm plain and old and blind, and crooked—but he don't know it. Now, do you understand?"

Among the true lovers selected for this little book the range is wide, but in her preface the author justifies each choice; "and if, my dear friend, you perceive," she adds to the gentle reader, "that the love herein depicted deals more with married folks than with youths and maidens, may I humbly suggest that as we should call no man happy until he be dead, so likewise may we hesitate to call a lover true until he hath been proved by marriage which is as a fire, or an ireful acid, releasing all the volatile and unsubstantial elements of love and leaving only the pure gold of the heart."

"The Dilemma of Sir Guy the Neuter" is a departure along a new path which leads backward into the far past, and it is surprising to see how skillfully a writer, so much of the present, has picked her way upon it. It is characteristic of her that she has penetrated to the human sentiment of the story, and has made us feel how the personages of another time and very other manners are still of the race and heart of all brave Englishmen of to-day. Yet one must wonder if our own less strenuous dilemmas in this more merciful age are met so straightforwardly.

*A BOOK OF TRUE LOVERS. By Octave Thanet. Chicago: Way & Williams. 1897.

Dodd, Mead & Co.

Standard sets, books of the day, rare books and autograph manuscripts, and reference books are included in our

Annual Clearance Sale.

Our prices, usually about one-fourth less than publishers', are greatly reduced. A few specimen items:

Spenser's Poems.
Aldine edition; 5 volumes; half polished morocco. Reduced from $20 to $14.

Shakespeare's Works.
Aldine edition; 11 volumes; half polished morocco. Reduced from $27.50 to $19.

Browning's Works.
9 volumes; half polished morocco. Reduced from $35 to $22.50.

Dodd, Mead & Co.

Fifth Avenue and 21st Street.

Letters to the Editor.

The editor invites the readers of THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART to contribute to this department of the paper. He would prefer to have contributions signed with the full name of writers, but he will print letters with other signatures if requested so to do. Although the editor cannot undertake to be responsible for the opinions expressed, a wide latitude will be permitted in discussion.

Barrie Known After Rambles About Thrums.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I did not learn to appreciate Mr. "Kailyard" Barrie through "A Window in Thrums"; neither was I assisted by the sentimentalities of Tommy; it was not until after many pleasant rambles in and around Thrums that another light beamed from "the window" and showed me the path which led to Margaret Ogilvy.

I know that the writing of the book played upon the author's heartstrings. I am fully conscious of this when I dip into its pages. Passage after passage draws pathos from my soul as a bow in the hands of a skillful player draws music from a violin.

Mr. Barrie is undoubtedly a man with a style—which I have failed to analyze—and in this telling he surely has reached his zenith, for he can hardly improve upon the story of his well-beloved mother. Search literature through and you will not find another story of like quality and subtle humor. "Margaret Ogilvy" is a work which few people could have written.

It is only after a perusal of this masterpiece that we notice the incompleteness of "The Little Minister" and "Sentimental Tommy." The cause is obvious. Pleasing references lie hidden between the covers to Babbie, the Egyptian, who, with the rowan berries in her hair, charmed the Auld Licht minister into love, and again in the story of Tommy's boyhood, the child Grizel first makes her début wearing a magenta frock and a white pinafore. Here is a reference:

Margaret—I used to wear a magenta frock and a white pinafore. Did I ever tell you that?

Barrie—Mother, the little girl in my story wears a magenta frock and a white pinafore.

Indeed, I trace many characteristics of Margaret Ogilvy in the female figures in the books of the son.

Mr. Barrie probes very deeply into his inner life when he opens the floodgates of his heart, and tells us as he does here, of his early literary career and admits to us, the "unthinking crowd," the usefulness of his mother. Sometimes I am sorely tried when I endeavor to find out where "Jeames" comes in; but that is a characteristic trait of the man; it is his innate modesty. He even defies any one to read his first three-volume novel—unpublished, so still in manuscript. "I looked it through lately," he says, "and oh, but it is dull!"

Eventually, however, success came unto him, and "A few days afterward I sent my mother a London evening paper with an article entitled 'An Auld Licht Community,' and they told me afterward that when she saw the heading she laughed, because there was something droll to her in the sight of the words Auld Licht in print. * * * When she read that first article she became alarmed, and, fearing the talk of the town, hid the paper from all eyes."

The author of "Treasure Island" at one time pressed Barrie to visit Vailima, but before any arrangement could be made the regrettable news reached England of the death of R. L. S. Barrie writes of this beautifully yet regretfully: he pours out his soul and produces one of the finest passages in modern literature. Let me give you the excerpt:

"I shall never go up to the Road of Loving Hearts now, on 'a wonderful clear night of stars,' to meet the man coming toward me on a horse. It is still a wonderful clear night of stars, but the road is empty. So I never saw the dear king of us all. But before he had written books he was in my part of the country with a fishing-wand in his hand, and I like to think I was the boy who met him that day where the rowans are and busked a fly for him, and stood watching, while his lithe figure rose and fell as he cast and hinted back from the crystal waters of Noran-side."

How proud Margaret Ogilvy was of her writer-son, and how proud the son is of his mother! It is with a loving hand he draws back the curtain and bids us peer through "the window" at her hearthstone, and then leads us with silent footstep to the Place of Death. I'm sure there is a halo hovering around the closing scenes. Then, and here's the man, he says:

"And now I am left without them, but I trust my memory will ever go back to those happy days, not to rush through them, but dallying here and there, even as my mother wanders through my books. And if I live to a time when age must dim my mind and the past comes sweeping back * * * it will not, I believe, be my youth I shall see, but hers, not a boy clinging to his mother's skirt, * * * but a little girl in a magenta frock and a white pinafore."

Truly I never appreciated Barrie as I appreciate him now. I have seen his life, his love, and his agony and sorrows: I've looked through "the window" and seen the real man.

P. VAIL.

Brooklyn, Jan. 12, 1898.

Poor-Family Libraries.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The knowledge has come to me of how one poor, book-loving woman collects choice bits of literature for her children, and the plan seems so well worth following by others that I beg a few moments of your valuable time to relate it.

Unable to buy books, this woman saves from her husband's daily papers all good short stories, poems, anecdotes, and interesting and instructive facts. These she classifies and arranges in scrap-books—one for "the hours of the day," others for "the days of the week," "the months of the year," "the seasons," "the holidays and birthdays of celebrated people," &c., and in this way has quite a little library of mother and nursery helps—bright little poems to wish the children good morning, sweet lullabies to give them a last happy thought at night, a story or poem for every occasion and special day in the year. Emilie Poulsson, Mrs. Thaxter, Eugene Field, R. L. Stevenson, William Canton, Mrs. Sangster, Andrew Lang, Rudyard Kipling, and many, many others have supplied the odds and ends for her nursery. If in THE TIMES you would publish something outlining such a "poor-family library," and each week give scraps to be preserved, I am quite sure there must be hundreds of your readers who would gladly follow the suggestion and thank you heartily for so doing.

This woman gets books from a free library and reads much more than the extracts given in the papers, but truly says that much she wishes the children to have must either be copied or by her committed to memory to be of daily use in the family. The papers give much, but could they not give a little more to these poor but book-loving mothers of our great city?

Brooklyn, Jan. 10, 1898. H. H. B.

Balfour and Marie Bashkiertseff.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Perhaps no more original and suggestive criticism of modern fiction has lately been made than the one contained in the address of Mr. A. J. Balfour, published in your SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART for Jan. 8. I refer to his observation that the novelists have made little attempt to show the natural development of character through life.

This remark recalled to me that I had once read some work of romantic literature, in which I had been forcibly impressed by the picture of such an evolution. Upon recollection that book most singularly confirmed the dictum of Mr. Balfour, for it proved to be the one of all others which, with the glamour and introspective familiarity of fiction, contains a history of real life—the journal of Marie Bashkiertseff. What the artist, in his synthesis, neglects the camera does not overlook.

The fascination which this story, in spite of its many weaknesses, possesses is due in no small measure to the gradual ripening of character which it depicts. Such growth, although fostered by external conditions of Marie's life—to wit, her discovery of a talent and her decline under consumption—conformed to the normal mental progress of maturing years, of the period in which one is waking up to the every-day realities of life. It is not true to say that her character underwent a transmutation, but rather that it passed through a transformation. Its essential components, such as ambition, morbid self-absorption, and a variety of passions, existed first and la t; but by the time of her death, in the twenties, they were molded into shapes far different from those they had borne when her journal was begun, in the early teens.

Ambition, which had been circling around seeking where to alight, was now, with an industry forgetful even of health and life, building for itself a nest. The extreme social exclusiveness of feeling which Marie possessed when a child had been lost while pursuing a practical object in the world, though it reappeared in her worship of the aristocracy of art. The passion which early had manifested itself by her falling violently in love with a Duke, who counted her not even as an acquaintance, had also been transferred to her life work; through which, eventually, in a somewhat etherealized state, it became fixed upon Bastien-Lepage.

Now, while there is nothing new or noteworthy in the story of an intellectual growth from childhood to maturity, with their differing aims and interests, the journal above referred to can hardly be read without a discovery that it reveals something of personal history deeper and more subtle than the sort which shows through the pages of fiction. And I am persuaded that a part of this is due to its presentation of the evolutionary aspect of character, which the novelists, with detriment to their works, have either overlooked or ignored.

EDWARD P. BUFFET.

Jersey City Heights, Jan. 11, 1898.

Facts as to Holland House.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may seem ungracious to pick flaws in Mrs. Sherwood's treatment of such a very entertaining subject as Holland House, but where historical facts and personal allusions, be they of great or little moment, are concerned, printed errors should not stand uncorrected. What is worth stating at all is worth correcting if wrongly stated. In your issue of the 15th inst. Mrs. Sherwood says of the first Lord Holland, (of the time of Charles I:)

"It is he who gave the name to the house. Even in that period it became the resort of fashionable loungers, artists, and men of letters. Van Dyck spent several years under its roof, and painted its owner in 1675. This Lord Holland was beheaded. His son's widow married Addison."

Van Dyck died in 1641, and the Lord Holland referred to was executed in 1649. Evidently the portrait was not painted in 1675. Nor did his "son's widow" marry Addison. He was succeeded by his son Robert, to whom fell the additional title of Earl of Warwick. Edward, the son and successor of Robert, married the daughter of Sir Thomas Middleton, who subsequently became the wife of Addison. Mrs. Sherwood continues:

"In 1716, Holland House became the home of Addison, who had married the Countess of Warwick. She owned it for the time being. Previously it had been a sort of Parliamentary headquarters. There came Cromwell, Lambert, Fairfax, Ireton, and other Puritans."

The title to the property—save for a short term of confiscation—had never gone out of the hands of her first husband's family and belonged to her son by inheritance. About the time of the execution of the first Lord Holland, sixty-seven years before, it had been taken possession of by Fairfax, the Parliamentary soldier. Gen. Lambert used it for his headquarters, but it was eventually restored to the widow of the beheaded peer, who resumed her residence there. The Puritans had not broken her spirit or changed her inclinations. When the theatres were closed by law during the Commonwealth she encouraged the actors, and Holland House became one of the private places where they were given facilities for playing.

There were intervals after the Restoration when it was unoccupied by the family. It was then that William Penn was one of its tenants. Bishop Atterbury's daughter, Mrs. Morice, was another, and her father kept his library there. On the deposition of James II., William and Mary for a short time made Holland House their home, and went thence to Kensington Palace. The title of the first line of Hollands did not become extinct until the death of Addison's scapegrace pupil and step-son—the same whom he called in his last moments to his bedside that the young man might witness "how a Christian could die," the effect of which tale is more or less marred by Horace Walpole's comment thereon that Addison died of brandy. With respect to the Fox Hollands, the later line, Mrs. Sherwood writes:

"Henry Fox died in 1774, leaving three sons. Stephen, the eldest, died six months after succeeding to the title, leaving an infant son, who was to become the fourth Lord Holland, to whom Holland House owes its celebrity."

This should read the third, not the fourth, Lord Holland. Again:

"Old Kensington Palace, now the home of the lively Princess Louise, is not far from Holland House. I have heard that she has often walked across the park (fields still) to sketch this wonderful house."

The area that lies between Kensington Palace and Holland House has become a residential section of London. It is intersected by streets and thoroughfares, and though many of the houses have gardens or grounds around them, by no stretch of courtesy can it be termed "fields still," nor could it have been for many years before the Princess Louise made her home in Kensington Palace.

AMOS W. WRIGHT.

New York, Jan. 16, 1898.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I trust you will permit a constant reader of your paper to make corrections in Mrs. Sherwood's article on Holland House in THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART of Jan. 1, 1898. Lady Sarah (Lennox, not Fox,) was the aunt, and not the sister, of Charles Fox, and was married, not to Lord Napier, but to Col. Napier; Stephen Fox had nothing to do with Holland House, and Macaulay did not say that Lord Holland had not his equal in the House of Commons, but that he was more distinguished in debate than any peer of his time who had not sat in the House of Commons.

There is a misquotation of Lord Holland's lines upon his connection with his uncle and his friend. A trick of memory substituted Gay for Grey. To say that Lord Holland did more to illustrate the name of Charles Fox than Charles Fox himself, and the name of Grey than the Prime Minister of the Reformed Ministry did, shows that short characterizations are clever, but dangerous things.

Perhaps Mrs. Sherwood is entitled to her own opinion of Lady Holland. I have read some severe criticisms of her; but the severest critics, those who knew her or wrote of her with information, never failed to recognize her many admirable qualities. I should like to know, too, Mrs. Sherwood's authority for saying that Lady Holland had negro blood.

D. W.

Philadelphia, Jan. 8, 1898.

"Twenty Better Novels than Corelli's."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I regretted very much to notice in last week's REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART that, in reply to the bank clerk's request, you suggested his reading Hall Caine's "Christian." With so many good books extant and assuming you to be a God-fearing person, (as indeed one occupying the position you do should be,) it is quite incomprehensible how you could have included that in your list. "The Christian" was probably never intended for a Christian in fact; neither for one who has any hope of being one. I shall venture to hope that the young man does not follow you to the letter.

READER.

["Reader" appears to have overlooked the editor's statement that the list printed on Jan. 8 was chosen "somewhat at random," the purpose being not to give the best possible list of recent novels, but a list of twenty that were better worth reading than Marie Corelli's. Probably one might prepare a list of twenty that are better than "The Christian." Perhaps "Reader" would be willing to send such a list. It is quite certain that the editor would be glad to have "Reader" do so.—ED.]

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was pleased to see the list of "Twenty Better Novels than Corelli's" which you published on the 8th inst., and I hope you will give your readers another list, as you intimated you would in that article. By so doing you will oblige a constant reader.

J. RICHARDS.

Union League Club, New York, Jan. 13, 1898.

[The editor assumes that Mr. Richards would like to have this second list chosen as was the first—from among the fiction of the last few months. Accordingly, he presents with his compliments the six titles named below:

Dariel. A Romance of Surrey. By R. D. Blackmore, author of "Lorna Doone." Illustrated. $1.75. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

What Maisie Knew. By Henry James. $1.50. (Stone.)

Flint: His Faults, His Friendships, and His Fortunes. By Maud Wilder Goodwin. $1.25. (Little, Brown & Co.)

Gloria Victis. By J. A. Mitchell. $1.25. (Scribners.)

John Leighton, Jr. By Katrina Trask. $1.25. (Harpers.)

Taken by Siege. By Jeannette L. Gilder. $1.25. (Scribners.)

The list is shorter than was the first, but there is good reason for it. The room to turn in is getting rather cramped. Were a choice to be made from the books of a longer period, the case would, of course, be different.—ED.]

"Bibliographical White Elephants."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial article in last Saturday's REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART you said that Gosse never wrote a more expressive phrase than that in which he congratulates himself on lacking the white elephants of bibliography. In a definition of the phrase, and the illustrations which you gave of the kind of books that Gosse meant, there was much of interest and instructiveness to those of us who are bibliophiles, (loving books and THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART,) and are not mere collectors, versed in the lore of folio curios.

But I think that you ought to have extended the definition of the phrase. There are countless libraries of various sizes and degrees of littleness, mainly owned by those democratic bibliophiles who value a book for what it is, not for its lineage, its age, or what it stands for—libraries at which collectors would smile very scornfully, but which, I sometimes think, are dearest to the spirits of loved, dead authors and closest to the heart of real literature. They often contain—alas!—books that are "white elephants of bibliography." No need to expatiate and define. Those books are largely gifts; sometimes honestly reflecting the giver's taste, but not the recipient's; more often bought for their title, with no knowledge of their matter; or reflecting the frantic, conscienceless haste of the last purchases before Christmas. Should we be more modest and call them merely the "white elephants of the bookcase"?

C. M. R.

Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1898.

French Illiteracy and Recruiting.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to an editorial paragraph of Jan. 8 in THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, will you tell me what is the "good showing" to be expected of the French Government, and which is dependent upon a "system of compulsory education"? In what manner does the recruiting service "give at length" all the details of the young generation, and what are "the details of the young generation"? How does the recruiting service, consisting, presumably, of army officers, show percentages?

MASON YOUNG.

St. Augustine, Fla., Jan. 10, 1898.

[The French Government requires that every man capable of bearing arms shall perform military duty, the exception being those who are physically disabled. Examinations are of the most rigorous character, the questions asked most searching. Such anthropological and anthropometrical data as are derived from these recruiting examinations scientific men rely on.

As to education among the recruits, only a man who can read and write is eligible for the post of a sous officier. Those who cannot read or write are turned over to the military regimental schools while in service, and many thus obtain some education. The details of the French recruiting examinations being so thorough, all the conditions of the recruit become known—his parentage, his occupation, that of his father, his religion, &c. It is in this way that comparisons are made, both physical and mental, and differences are shown in the various departments in France.

In Russia the conscription exists, and the methods of recruiting are said to be about the same as are those in France, but the information is not by any means as trustworthy as the French. In Germany, with a paternal government, the status of the recruit is well known long before he is called to join the ranks.

Since efforts have been made in France to enforce education, the results, so far as shown by the recruiting officers, are not favorable. Either the methods adopted to enforce education are inefficacious or the requirements have been evaded. In England vital statisticians derive, in large measure, their data from the recruiting tables.—ED.]

"Do People Read the Bible Nowadays?"

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. A. K. Fiske, in your REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART of Jan. 15, anticipates an inquiry I was about to address to him by replying to a similar request made by another correspondent. He says that the titles of the books appear at the head of the article on "Do People Read the Bible Nowadays?" I did not see them and sent the paper away. Is it asking too much to request either THE REVIEW or Mr. Fiske to reproduce them?

J. S. M.

Newark, N. J., Jan. 20, 1898.

[The titles are "The Jewish Scriptures

in the Light of Their Origin and History" (Scribner's, $1.50,) and "The Myths of Israel. The Ancient Book of Genesis, with Analysis and Explanation of Its Composition," (Macmillan, $1.50.)—Ed.]

Browning—Obscure and Visible.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The distinctive term in the popular criticism of Browning's works is "obscurity." The verdict has been brought in. "Yea, verily, he is obscure," and the pedants call the quality the master's virtue, and the superficial call it his crime. Coleridge's definition runs thus: "An author is obscure when his conceptions are dim and imperfect, and his language incorrect, inappropriate, or involved."

There was once a gentlewoman in Italy, a poet, whose heart was like the heart of Petrarch. Very probably, Vittoria Colonna had watched the progress of St. Peter's and seen the colors in the dome of the Sistine Chapel fresh laid, and looked at the marble figures of Day and Night and Dawn and Twilight while they yet stood in the workshop. Yet of Michael Angelo, the solemn workman who wrought with might and boldness, this sweet and tender woman said: "They who know only his works know only the least part of him." Applying the term obscure in a personal and more philosophical sense, and laying aside any relation to mere accident of circumstances, Coleridge's definition might thus read: "He is obscure whose character is indeterminate, and whose expression of it is awkward, or too highly elaborated."

In the many reminiscences which reveal the daily life of Robert Browning it is amusing to see how his great personality retaliates upon the popular reflection as to his writings. Innumerable friends, and those of the dearest and warmest, tourists and curiosity seekers, artists, welcomed as kindred souls, if possessing an atom of the creative impulse, critics, and those who could do naught but appreciate, all found Robert Browning the most accessible and knowable of human beings, obvious, in his good will and kindliness. We are not clear-visioned enough to be sure whether simple virtues outshine far-reaching thoughts, though in the eternal proportion of things they may. However, both Mr. and Mrs. Browning had that peculiar binding quality, given only to the few, which, in spite of sickness and trouble, made them fixed stars, centres and suns of social life. While they lived in Florence the galaxy was one of unusual brilliancy. There were the Tennysons, Charles and Frederick; the Trollopes, Hiram Powers, Mrs. Somerville—all of whom were powerfully attractive in themselves. No one of them, however, would object to be considered as really circling, socially, around the genius which held its court in Casa Guidi.

In 1850 Mr. William Kinney, founder of The Newark Daily Advertiser, received the appointment of Minister to the Court of Victor Emmanuel. His wife, Elizabeth C. Kinney, was a beautiful and rarely gifted woman. She was a sister of Mr. William E. Dodge of New York and the mother, by a previous marriage, of Edmund Clarence Stedman. Mr. and Mrs. Kinney were three years in Turin, and then went to Florence, where they lived for seven years. They often gave literary receptions, at which Americans were made at home, and which were frequented by all the distinguished men and women of Florence before mentioned. Our American Minister and his wife became intimate friends of Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

Mr. Kinney had literary ability and Mrs. Kinney was a poet. Her poem, "The Italian Beggar Boy," was published in Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine in 1855. After that she published "Felicita," a romance, a volume of poems, and "Bianca Capello," a tragedy founded on Italian history. The more one reads Mrs. Kinney's works the greater grows the respect for them, abounding as they do in that rather old-fashioned personification of mental attributes, &c., yet showing divination of truth and lofty and sweet expression. But, for reasons that will appear, it is amusing to find that in all her work the influence of the Brownings is traceable. Sometimes it even echoes a certain unmistakable "harshness." Take, for example, from "The Italian Beggar Boy" this verse:

> "Does that spasmodic scream
> Jerked from thy shrunken chest,
> A human effort seem,
> To laugh among the rest."

Mrs. Kinney said, in writing to a friend:

"Mrs. Browning was much more musical, natural, and simple in her earlier poetry. After she married, her husband's studied obscurities affected more or less her own writings. Having lived many years near these poets in Florence, that we met them almost daily, I know how Robert Browning, through an insane desire to be so original as to avoid all the flowery ways that poets have loved since the world began, and to quench the mellow tones of his own muse, labored so hard to be rugged and unmusical, that he absolutely became gray in the effort before his time. And now that he is really old, what has he gained by it, save the ambition of establishing a 'Browning school,' who seek his obscure labyrinths and bring forth thorny bouquets, without divine odors, and uneven numbers, that are more discordant than musical, because the scholars have not their master's wings, which had flights into the pure ideal and caught the music of the spheres. I used to say to him all that I have said here, and he was good-natured enough to bear it, while Mrs. Browning would clap her little, thin hands and say: 'That's right; give it to Robert, Mrs. Kinney.'"

Now that the friends are all once more together, and see and understand more clearly in even a more goodly fellowship, there is no harm in showing this odd little record of their earthly intercourse, especially as Browning himself could hardly have been more decided in expression. In January, 1857, the Rev. Robert Davidson, D. D., himself a poet and scholar, visited Mr. and Mrs. Kinney, and to his journal we are indebted for this glimpse of the life in the home in Casa Guidi.

Florence, Jan. 18, 1857.

The introduction, through the Kinneys, which I prized most of all, was to the Brownings, with whom I spent an evening until 11, at their residence. It was a memorable time. Mrs. Browning is an invalid, confined to the house, with a spinal disease. She is not beautiful, though handsomer when young, but has an expressive countenance, almost hidden in a profusion of black curling hair. She is short of stature and owes nothing to shape or to dress. She is now able to sit up in an easy chair. Her voice is singularly soft and on the soprano register. Her manners are simple and unassuming. She is quiet and reserved, by no means talkative, though interesting when she speaks. She is versed in a variety of languages, especially the Greek, which she shows in her writings, as when she speaks of "The Panomphaen Jové," "Nephelococcygia," &c. Her new work, "Aurora Leigh," is making a great sensation on the critical world, and is by many extolled to the skies, while others think of it differently. There was no allusion to this book all the evening.

Mr. Browning is totally different from his wife. He is not a large man, but well formed and well dressed, not at all slovenly. He is very impulsive and always in motion, as quick as a bird and as vivacious. He is quite talkative and full of striking observations. He was very much tickled at having learned that Cardinal Wiseman had reviewed his last work in "Men and Things" in a handsome manner, and had given him a polite invitation to follow the example of Schlegel and Cousin. He is diverted at this, as he piques himself on being very Protestant, and is an Elder in the Scotch Presbyterian Church here. He showed Mr. Kinney and myself the first printed editions of "Paradise Lost" and "Regained," and professed to have made quite a discovery of the systematic use by Milton of capitals to mark a delicate emphasis in the shades of meaning, not an indiscriminate use, as among his contemporaries.

Mrs. Browning is not a convert to his theories, which are ingenious and plausible, and protests her inability to see the evidence of them. As he would be decanting on his theory from Chaucer, she would quietly exclaim: "O Robert!" Think of such an evening—"Noctes coenaque deorum!" Sitting on a sofa, with the author of Paracelsus on one side, and the authoress of the "Drama of Exile" on the other, looking over a black-letter volume of Chaucer together, and in Casa Guidi, too!

In view of the present renewed interest in the Brownings, it has seemed that these reminiscences might not be unacceptable.

MARIA ELMENDORF LILLIE.

New Brighton, S. I., Jan. 17, 1898.

Appreciation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Ever since you so increased the already great value of your paper by adding THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART to the Saturday issue I have been in the habit of constantly clipping therefrom articles too valuable to throw away, with the wish to keep them in my scrapbook. But, alas! several times from their very number I have given up the task and tried to keep the papers themselves. To-day I returned to clipping them, but with a worse result—no end to what I wished to keep. I give it up now, and turn to you for aid.

At what price can you supply me these numbers from the beginning, and, then, can you devise some cheap, strong binding to hold as many as will make an easily held volume, say, a six months' issue? You see you have really drawn this upon yourselves. You only are to blame for making these numbers increasingly valuable, and the better and better worth preserving. I doubt not you could secure many who would be too glad to avail themselves of such an opportunity if you will but give them a chance to secure bound copies by paying for them. I have thought of this for six months, but I have only now brought myself to suggest it to you, and because of the value I put upon your literary and artistic supplement, which I consider of too much worth to be ephemeral. The same I can say of the Sunday Supplement, though that is different in character. I rejoice that you have Mrs. John Sherwood for so frequent a contributor to THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

HARRIETTE C. S. BUCKHAM.

Stockbridge, Mass., Jan. 13, 1898.

[Heretofore THE TIMES has not bound up for subscribers any files of THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART. So many readers, however, have brought the matter to the attention of THE TIMES as a desirable thing to do that steps have now been taken to preserve copies for that purpose, beginning with the numbers issued this year.—Ed.]

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to congratulate you on the SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART. It is excellent beyond comparison with any similar publication that has come to my notice. It is worth the subscription price of the paper. One wonders how it can be afforded as a supplement. Authors and lovers of books generally are under great obligations to THE NEW YORK TIMES for the able manner in which this last enterprise is conducted. Accept my thanks.

DAVID ALLYN GORTON.

Brooklyn, Jan. 15, 1898.

A Mozart Note Book.

The note book in which Mozart jotted down his earliest musical thoughts has been found in Berlin. On the flyleaf are a few words written by Mozart's father in 1764. The son must have been only eight years old when he set down the notes in this book. Recently the little book was critically examined by Berlin musical experts, and declared to be the work of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. It was declared to be the earliest example of this great master's genius. In the January number of Society, a number of these scores, in fac simile, will be presented.

Browning's Death.

On the 12th of last month, the eighth anniversary of the death of Robert Browning, there was a special commemoration held at the Robert Browning Hall, Walworth. An address was delivered by Mr. Augustine Birrell, followed by music set to the words of Mr. and Mrs. Browning. Last year the seventh anniversary was kept at Marylebone parish church.

War Recollections.

Verdy du Vernois's Volume Now Translated.*

The military literature of the Continental nations of Europe is a large one. The incessant struggle for supremacy waged for centuries on the European Continent has naturally led to the production of almost innumerable treatises on the art of war. Among these are many of great importance, even to the soldier and tactician of the present day, but, strange to say, only a few of these have ever been translated from the language in which they were written and thus made available to English readers. Capt. Walter H. James of the English Army has lately planned a series of books on military topics and history, which he has dedicated to Field Marshal Wolseley and which are to be called "The Wolseley Series." He says:

"England has been engaged in no great war since the beginning of the century. It follows that both strategy and tactics have been more widely treated by foreign than by English officers, and the object of the Wolseley Series is to place before British officers and others translations of the best foreign military books in English dress. The guiding principles of the operations of war are the same, whether they are conducted against civilized or savage foes. If the English Army were prepared only to meet the latter, it need scarcely be maintained in its present form, but no one can say with England's widespread empire that she will not be called upon to meet civilized opponents, and if she is able to deal with them she will certainly have no difficulty in defeating savages, for it is by the training and discipline which render troops fit to meet those of their own state of civilization that they prove superior to the savage when they meet them in the field. Strategy is the same, whether used against Arabs or Frenchmen, and although the tactics employed differ as the weapons of the enemy differ, the soldiers trained to meet the highest class of opponents are, ipso facto, better qualified to deal with the inferior."

As the first of the Wolseley Series, Capt. James has selected a compilation of the personal recollections of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71, which were first partially published in articles which appeared in the Deutsche Rundschau in 1874 and 1895 by Gen. Julius Adrian Friederich Wilhelm von Verdy du Vernois, some time Prussian Minister of War, and well known as among the first military writers in Germany and to which he has given the title "With the Royal Headquarters, 1870-71." Other volumes of the series to appear in succession will be "Letters on Strategy," by Prince Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen; "Napoleon as a General," by Count Yorck von Wartenburg; "On the Conduct of War," by Lieut. Gen. von der Goltz; "Examples in Military History," by Lettow Vorbeck; "Cromwell as a Soldier," by Major Baldock; "Indian Frontier Warfare," by Major Younghusband, and "The Minor Operations Undertaken by Great Britain at the Beginning of the Eighteenth Century," by Capt. Butler.

Field Marshal Wolseley writes an appreciative little preface to the first of the series of books to be given his name, which he dates at Gibraltar, April 19, 1897, and in which he says: "I hope the officers of her Majesty's army may never degenerate into bookworms. There is happily at present no tendency in that direction, for I am glad to say that this generation is as fond of danger, adventure, and all manly out-of-door sports as its forefathers were. At the same time, all now recognize that the officer who has not studied war as an applied science, who is ignorant of modern military history, is of little use beyond the rank of Captain. The principle of selection, pure and simple, is gradually being applied to the promotion of all officers, especially in the higher grades. As years go on this system will be more and more rigidly enforced." "It is gratifying to know," continues Marshal Wolseley, "that a large proportion of our young officers are ambitious, and without doubt there is now many a subaltern who hopes to be a Field Marshal or to be shot in the attempt. Experience enables me to warn all of these determined men of how small their chance is of ever reaching any great position in the army unless they devote many of their spare hours every week to a close study of tactics and strategy as dealt with in the best books upon recent wars."

Gen. von Verdy states that his present work is not intended as an exhaustive description of the Franco-Prussian War, or even a complete record of personal experience, but that his object is to give an insight into the daily life of the Royal Headquarters Staff during these times. Gen. von Verdy was born in 1832, in Friestadt, Silesia, and was educated at the cadet schools of Potsdam and Berlin. He left the latter in 1850 on his appointment as Second Lieutenant to the Fourteenth Foot Regiment, then stationed in Berlin. He afterward wrote the history of this regiment, which brought him the appointment of its honorary chief from Emperor William on his retirement from the army in 1890.

Gen. von Verdy pursued the usual course of instruction of the German officer of his day. He passed three years in study at the Staff College in Berlin from 1855 to 1858, and was definitely appointed to the topographical branch in 1861 with the rank of Captain. Serving on the staff in every grade up to the year 1877, he was then promoted to the rank of Major General. He was appointed Director of the General War Department in 1879, made Lieutenant General in 1881, became Governor of Strasburg in 1883, was made full General in 1888, and in April, 1889, was appointed Minister of War. He retired from service in 1890, when he was awarded by the Emperor one of the highest distinctions in Germany, the Ordre Pour le Merite.

It was to Gen. Verdy's experiences as Lieutenant Colonel and Chief of the Section of the Staff of the German Royal Headquarters, under Count von Moltke, in the Franco-Prussian War, that we owe the present valuable and interesting work. The General was thrown into continual personal contact with the great leaders of this memorable campaign, and thus his recollections of the tremendous conflict are of historical value and interest. He also saw active war service during the Prusso-Austrian War of 1866, when he served as Major on the staff of the Crown Prince.

It is of course impossible to follow Gen. von Verdy through his manifold experiences during the fateful years of 1870-71. His narrative is a modest one and is singularly free, as becomes that of a brave soldier, from even any trace of egotism. In fact, the simplicity of character and of life of the great men of whose daily doings, perils, and anxieties during the memorable conflict he tells us is one of the most striking features of his story. Differing from many tales of war, the work deals more with the questions of army tactics and movements, and there are no detailed descriptions of the horrors of carnage which make so many war tales unpleasant reading. The book is divided into two parts, the first of which is entitled "The War with the French Empire," and which describes the German campaign from the mobilization through the removal of the royal headquarters to Mainz, the course of operations up to the investment of Metz, and the march to Sedan, and closes with the battle of Sedan. The second part, entitled "The Struggle with the French Republic," begins with the march from Sedan to Paris, describes the royal headquarters at Ferrières, and finishes with the siege of Paris from the beginning of the bombardment to the close of the war.

*WITH THE ROYAL HEADQUARTERS, 1870-71. By Gen. J. von Verdy du Vernois. 8vo. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. New York.

An Example for Chicago.

From Recollections of the Table Talk of Samuel Rogers.

The English highwaymen of former days were remarkably well-bred personages. Thomas Grenville, while traveling with Lord Derby, and Lord Tankerville, while traveling with his father, were attacked by highwaymen; on both occasions six or seven shots were exchanged between them and the highwaymen; and when the parties assailed had expended all their ammunition the highwaymen came up to them and took their purses in the politest manner possible.

It is announced from London that Mr. Wheatley's edition of "The Diary of Samuel Pepys" is approaching completion, and that the ninth and concluding volume may be expected some time this year. Among its features will be fac similes of the original shorthand that Pepys used in setting down his famous jottings, an exhaustive index, a series of studies on Pepys, and a discriminating collection of what may be called Pepysiana.

God's Word Through Preaching, and Other Books,

BY THE

Rev. JOHN HALL, D.D.

Pastor of Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York

GOD'S WORDS THROUGH PREACHING. 274 pp. 12mo, cloth $1.25

QUESTIONS OF THE DAY. 343 pp. 12mo, cloth 1.50

FAMILIAR TALKS WITH BOYS. 98 pp. 12mo, cloth 75

PAPERS FOR HOME READING. 400 pp. 12mo, cloth 1.50

"As the conclusions of an expert both as preacher and pastor, they are full of striking and profitable suggestion."—Prot. Epis. Review.

"The questions discussed here are such as always have and always are destined to present themselves for solution to the thinking mind in one form or another."—Interior, Chicago.

"I have highly valued Dr. Hall's lectures, and have already spoken to our students respecting them."—Franklin W. Fisk, Prof. of Homiletics, Chicago Univ.

"It would be well for the ministers and for the laity as well if this book could be put into the hands of all churchgoers."—Geo. K. Morris, Professor of Homiletics, Boston University.

"The younger brethren in the ministry may be much helped by the study of Dr. Hall's volume."—Reformed Quarterly Review.

"It contains the practical wisdom of one who has long occupied one of the foremost pulpits in the world."—Homiletic Review.

"'God's Word Through Preaching' and 'Questions of the Day' are volumes marked with insight and good sense of the accomplished author."—N. Y. Observer.

For sale by all booksellers, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price by

A. S. BARNES & CO., Publishers,

156 Fifth Ave., New York.

Pall Mall Magazine.

An Exquisitely Illustrated Family Magazine.

SERIALS, SHORT STORIES, POEMS, ARTICLES ON LITERARY AND ART TOPICS—COLORED ILLUSTRATIONS.

Contributors: The most eminent men and women of the day.

"It is not seldom, indeed, that the frontispiece of this very artistic magazine is worth the price of the magazine itself."—Boston Times.

"Of all English periodicals read in this country the most attractive in point of illustrations, paper, and typography is the PALL MALL MAGAZINE."—The New York Times.

Subscription price $3.00 a year.

☞ *Send 50 cents for a three months' trial subscription*

THE PALL MALL MAGAZINE,
Astor Court Building, 18-20 West 34th St., N. Y.

In the Art World.

Coming Sales, Portraits by Madrazo and Kendall.

The near approach of the sale of the remarkable collection of pictures owned by the late William H. Stewart of Paris, and which is to be followed by the equally important sales of the Fuller pictures and the Dana porcelains and pictures, has given decided impetus to the art season during the past week, and the advance guard of art collectors, dealers, and art lovers from out of town attracted by these events has begun to arrive.

The press view of the Stewart pictures will be given at the American Art Galleries on Monday afternoon, and will be followed by a private view in the evening. The pictures will remain on exhibition at the galleries until the afternoon of Feb. 3. They will be sold at Chickering Hall on the evenings of Feb. 3 and 4. The catalogue, which is in two parts, one containing the text and another the illustrations, has just been issued and is already in eager demand. As a piece of bookmaking this volume is the most interesting and the handsomest of its kind that has ever been published, and is a decided advance even upon the remarkably handsome catalogues issued in connection with the celebrated Morgan and A. T. Stewart sales in this city and the Secretan sale in Paris. The work has been compiled, edited, and supervised by Mr. Thomas E. Kirby of the American Art Association, the photogravures, which are remarkably successful, have been made by the Elson Company of Boston, while Mr. Arthur Hoeber has prepared the catalogue raisonne, and Mr. W. R. Davis has written the monographs on the different painters represented.

Mr. Stewart was a Philadelphian, and in early life fell heir to the famous sugar estate La Constancia, near Cienfuegos, in Cuba. From this estate, where he resided for many years, he received a princely income during his life. Some years ago he left Cuba and the management of his estate there to his sons, Messrs. Morgan and Robert Stewart, and went to Paris, where he took up his permanent residence, and where he gathered together the fine collection of pictures soon to be sold. His house in Paris was always a resort for the best artists, and few American collectors of note when they visited Paris failed to call upon Mr. Stewart and to consult him on their prospective purchases of pictures. His zeal and interest in art were stimulated by the success as an artist of his son, Mr. Jules L. Stewart, the painter of the "Hunt Ball." It was only natural that the artists working in Paris resorted to Mr. Stewart's house, especially as they found him a friend and adviser as well as a patron, and the best testimony of their gratitude is the number of pictures which his collection contains that passed directly from the artists' easels to the Stewart gallery. Mr. Stewart's knowledge of Spanish acquired in Cuba brought him soon after his first arrival in Paris into close and friendly relations with Fortuny, Madrazo, Rico, and other prominent representatives of what is known as the Roman-Spanish school, and the larger number of canvases in the collection are the work of these artists and their followers. In fact, out of 155 numbers in the catalogue 25 are given to Fortuny, 11 to Rico, 7 to Boldini, and 4 each to Madrazo and Zamacois. But there are also fine examples of Gerome and Meissonier, of the great Barbizon painters Corot, Rousseau, and Troyon, of the German painters Knaus, Leibl, and Menzel, and of other Italian and American painters.

The Dana and Fuller pictures, whose exhibition and sale are to follow that of the Stewart pictures, are also superior examples of the Barbizon and early English schools. Mr. Fuller is a collector of rare taste, and has secured some of the finest examples of the Barbizon painters and during the last three or four years of the early English masters, Constable, Wilson, "Old Crome," Sir Joshua Reynolds, Gainsborough, and Sir William Lawrence, extant. The Dana pictures are comparatively few in number, but are all of superior quality, and among them are such famous canvases as Millet's "Turkey Herder," Diaz's "Frog Pond," Corot's "Danse d'Amour," Jacques's "Sheep in the Forest," and Daubigny's "On the Oise."

A minor but important sale of pictures, many of them from the gallery of one of the best-known New York dealers, is to take place at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries on the evenings of Feb. 1 and 2, and the pictures will be placed on exhibition there next week.

There are now on exhibition at the Macbeth Gallery, on Fifth Avenue, several small and interesting portrait heads in pastel and crayon by Mr. Sergeant Kendall. Mr. Kendall, whose work has been seen in some exhibitions and has evoked favorable comment, has the faculty of catching a likeness and bringing it out in an artistic way by a few bold strokes. He thoroughly understands the use of the line in art, and his work is undoubtedly clever and possesses much artistic value. There are traces of unevenness in some of his work, and an indication of the need of more study and greater care.

Mr. de la Gandara, who is now in New York busy in the execution of several portrait orders, has added to his portraits now on exhibition at the Durand-Ruel Gallery a portrait of a Mr. Haines. This, the first portrait of a man that the artist has shown in New York, has more life and is somewhat richer in color than his portraits of women, which have already been noticed in THE NEW YORK TIMES. The pose of the head is a little awkward, but the figure has life and movement, is natural, and, above all, is painted with rare refinement. It is to be hoped that Mr. de la Gandara will show us more portraits of men before he leaves New York, for this canvas gives evidence that he may be more acceptable as a painter of men than of women—good and thoroughly artistic as his women portraits are.

Madrazo, the Parisian portrait painter, has now on exhibition at the Oehme Gallery, 384 Fifth Avenue, eleven portraits of men and women, which he has recently completed. The originals are, respectively, Mrs. James A. Garland, Jr., Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, Miss Jennings, Mrs. John Kane, Dr. W. M. Polk, Miss Schermerhorn, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Dorothea Wolff, Mr. A. Blumenstiel, and Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand W. Roebling of Trenton, N. J. These portraits, in general, are thoroughly characteristic and have all of the well-known painter's ease of pose, graceful draughtsmanship, and delicate, almost pretty, color. When this is said, it must also be added that, with all their charm and artistic quality, they still lack a certain element of strength, and their decorative, rather than their art, effect is the most pronounced. It is particularly interesting and instructive to compare and study them in conjunction with the near-by dramatic and forceful portraits of Boldini and the thinly and cold colored, but essentially artistic, portraits of de la Gandara. If one may use a somewhat unromantic simile, it may be said that if Boldini's canvases represent the highly seasoned and spiced condiments of a feast, and de la Gandara's the cold side dishes, Madrazo's may be compared to the delicately tinted ices and confections of the end of the dinner. All are parts of a well ordered menu, but none can be called piece de resistance. In detail, it may be said that the portraits of Mrs. Garland, formerly Miss Tudor of Boston, with its sweet expression; Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, in her morning gown of rich velvet and silk; of Miss Jennings, in a green walking dress; of Mrs. John Kane, in a demi-toilet of soft and creamy lace; of Miss Schermerhorn, who is painted in a delicate white flowered gown, and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, the largest and most important portrait, who is painted in a Louis XIV. costume, seated on a rustic bench, with a woodland background, the canvas to be placed in the Louis XIV. room of the Whitney mansion, are the most striking of those of the women. All are charmingly refined, and some, it must be confessed, are—shall we say—a little flattered. Of the men's portraits, those of Mr. Roebling, Mr. Blumenstiel, and Dr. Polk are all excellent likenesses and well posed, and, with the exception of that of Mr. Roebling, strongly drawn. The exhibition has a social as well as an artistic side, as will be seen by the names of the portrait originals, and Mr. Oehme's gallery will be a society rendezvous while it remains open.

The Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts has just concluded arrangements for a course of "Talks on Illustration by a Practical Man," which will enable art students and artists to learn those essential factors in illustration which are absent from any of the courses now existing. The Academy schools have educated nearly all the famous illustrators of to-day, and the classes in composition taught by Mr. Henry J. Thouron fulfill every requirement for illustration, saving the important feature now to be furnished, namely, the actual contact of the student with the active head of the illustrating department of a great magazine like The Century. The talks will be given by Mr. W. Lewis Fraser, a fluent critic, on Saturday afternoons at 4 o'clock, beginning to-day and running through the season as follows: Jan. 22, "Illustration: What It Is and What It Is Not"; Feb. 12, "The Technical Equipments Necessary for the Successful Illustrator"; Feb. 26, "Methods and Media Best Adapted for Reproduction and Printing"; March 12, "What an Author, Editor, and Publisher Expect from the Illustrator"; March 26, "Criticism from Three Sides: Illustrative, Technical, Artistic, with a Subject for Illustration"; April 9, "Criticism, Illustrative, Technical, Artistic, and Reproductive Printing." These talks constitute the first public utterance ever made by an eminent authority on the subject of illustrating, and they will be useful to everybody engaged in that branch, from the newspaper to the engraving or magazine. The cost of the course to art students will be merely nominal. The Academy has also secured for the afternoon of Friday, Jan. 28, the lecture by Mr. Arthur Eddy of Chicago, entitled, "Days with Whistler." This will be free to students and artists, and it will give some intimate views of the greatest American painter, gained by a close association when Mr. Eddy's portrait was executed by Whistler in Paris a few years ago. This lecture has been delivered but once, at the Art Institute, Chicago, where it met with a brilliant reception. Several acquisitions have lately come to the Academy, notably the fine cast of "The Puritan," from the bronze statue at Springfield, Mass., by Augustus St. Gaudens. This is included in the current annual exhibition, and is a noble example of the greatest American sculptor. From Mr. S. P. Avery of New York the Academy has just received a painting by Charles R. Leslie, R. A., entitled, "Sophia Western." This will enlarge the already strong group of works by a famous painter of Philadelphia.

A. S. Barnes & Co. publish in handsome form "Interpretations of Life and Religion," by Walton W. Battershall, D. D., rector of St. Peter's Church, in Albany. The volume is composed of sermons, some of them delivered when Dr. Battershall preached in St. Andrew's Dune Church, at Southampton, L. I. Two particular sermons, "The Struggle for Existence" and "Inadequate Theologics," are markedly impressive and may serve as good lessons to any one, regardless of creed. The volume, the author trusts, in "the theological confusion of the day," will help to give a firmer foothold in the higher realms of spiritual life.

The Iron Duke.

His Early Life, Want of Affection, and Waterloo Days.*

Can it be that for some years past the Duke of Wellington's reputation "has been under partial eclipse," as Major Arthur Griffiths writes in this book? Belittling of Arthur Wellesley has probably arisen because he has been taxed with want of natural affection, never having been a loving son or an affectionate father; but more because he has been accused of ingratitude and indifference toward those who helped him to his great successes. The career of arms, glorious as it may be, is an abnormal condition, and not suited to engender very much the family affections. So Major Griffiths has but little to say of the family relationships of the Duke. He devotes himself almost entirely to his military career.

The greatest of English Generals was the fourth son of Garret, Earl of Mornington, and his mother was Anne Hill, daughter of Lord Dungannon. He was born in May, 1769, whether in Dublin or at Dangan Castle is not precisely known. If the Hills were not bad looking, the Morningtons were exceedingly handsome, but Arthur neither favored father nor mother, and so most unkindly Lady Mornington dubbed her son "her ugly boy Arthur." His first facilities for education must have been poor, for he was changed from school to school. He was at Chelsea, at Eton, at Brussels, and finally went for a year to an academy at Angers.

Such anecdotes as refer to Wellington's boyish days show no indications of his future ability. He was not attentive to his studies. Major Griffiths writes: "The Duke never looked back with pleasure on his early days; he never talked of them save by accident or against his will. He was no favorite with his mother; on the contrary, it is asserted that her feelings for him were 'not far removed from aversion.' In after life he exhibited no warmth of affection for her, and thus repaid her early neglect. She is said to have called him the 'fool of the family,' 'fit for powder and nothing more,' and to have had a small opinion of him until compelled to be proud of his deeds. His best friend was his brother, Richard, (Marquis of Wellesley,) who 'helped him to his first commission, secured him quick promotion, and furnished the necessary purchase money.'"

Arthur Wellesley was gazetted Ensign of the Forty-first Regiment on the 7th of March, 1787, and joined the regiment in Dublin. There are some contemporaneous anecdotes of the lad, then eighteen years old, which are not flattering. He was gawky and poor company. Once at an entertainment, where Lady Aldoborough had taken him, he was so uncongenial that she planted him there, went home as she best could, and Arthur had to "accept a lift from the musicians." "I never thought," she afterward told the great Duke, laughingly, "when I left you to travel with the fiddlers, that you would come to play first fiddle yourself." Fancy the Duke of Wellington fond of the fiddle at any time in his life, and yet there was a strong taste for music in the Mornington family.

What, however, Arthur Wellesley had was a will of iron. He wanted to be a good soldier and he became one. He was "entirely devoted to his profession." His advancement, due, of course, to family influence, was rapid. In 1791 he was a Captain of Lancers, in 1793 a Major, and during the same year a Lieutenant Colonel commanding. "Six years from Ensign to Lieutenant Colonel," says our author, "is no bad record, even in times when influence, social and political, counted for so much in every public career," but the pith of this remark, as Major Griffiths writes it, we fail to appreciate. That Wellesley was well up in his duties, the technical ones of the service, no one ever questioned. He knew not only how to handle an infantry battalion, but larger bodies of all arms. Sent to Flanders in 1794 he at once showed his ability. As a Lieutenant Colonel of twenty-five, he covered a retreat, and with such skill and daring as at once to establish for himself a reputation for good judgment and gallantry.

Now came the turning point of Arthur Wellesley's life. He seems to have felt a disgust for the service, for he thought it was carried out by incompetent hands, and he had almost made up his mind to send in his resignation. But the Thirty-third was ordered to India, and he followed the regiment, for his brother, Lord Mornington, was Governor General.

When the war came on and Tippoo was to be forced from his position, came Wellington's first and only disaster, the attack on Seringapatam; but he regained the position and finally won much credit. At Assaye Wellington made his great coup. There was a river to be crossed and he must pass the stream or be destroyed. Guides insisted that the river was impassable. The enemy was too close to allow of a reconnoissance; it would have taken too long.

The young commander argued the matter as he swept the horizon with his glass. There was a village on his side of the river and another one opposite. This, he thought, must mean communication between the two villages by boat or ford—probably the latter. Then Wellesley made up his mind and crossed, and a passage was found. He now saw himself between two streams that covered his flanks, while his force just fitted the intervening space. "And there," he writes, "I fought and won the battle, the bloodiest for the

---

*WELLINGTON: HIS COMRADES AND CONTEMPORARIES. By Major Arthur Griffiths. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

numbers I ever saw." And this was all from the common-sense guessing that men do not build villages on the opposite sides of a stream without some means of communication between them."

With the end of the Mahratta war Wellesley returned to England, not "ahead of his reputation" in India. The Horse Guards, he declared afterward, were opposed to him. He had entered the House of Commons and held office as Chief Secretary for Ireland, but the Horse Guards "looked on me as a sprig of nobility come into the army for ornament and no use." The powers that were, Wellington declared, wanted to dry-nurse him, and he said so when he was sent to Zetland. Gen. Stewart accompanied him as second in command.

"During the embarkation, the voyage out, and the disembarkation Stewart did everything. At last, however, we came up with the enemy. Stewart, as usual, was beginning his suggestions and arrangements; but I stopped him short with 'Come, come; it's my turn now.' I immediately made my own dispositions, assigned him to the command of one of the wings, gave him his orders, attacked the enemy, and beat them. Stewart, like a man of sense, saw in a moment that I understood my business, and subsided (as far as I saw) with good humor in his proper place."

We need not follow Wellesley through the Peninsular campaigns. It was in Spain and Portugal that the English General checked Napoleon's career. There never was a better military historian than Napier, and a campaign extending over many years was never fought out more cleverly or with greater courage than were those long-extended actions. We know now how little was the help that came from England, and how deficient was the home administration.

Coming down to the Waterloo campaign we find some interesting details in this book about the battle, having to do with Blucher's support. Had Wellington positive assurance of that support? The old story has been revived, writes Major Griffiths, that Wellington "rode over in person to Wavre on the night of the 17th and got the promise of support from Blucher's own lips." Gen. Maurice, in 1890, believed that the evidence was at least plausible. It all hinges on a story said to have been told by the Duke:

"It appears to have arisen out of an inquiry for the famous charger, Copenhagen, which had been dead some years. The Duke then proceeded to give an instance of the horse's quality. 'There may have been many faster horses, no doubt many handsomer,' said the Duke, 'but for bottom and endurance I never saw his fellow.' He had ridden him since 10 A. M. on the 17th, and in the evening—excellent horse master as he was—he had seen him stabled and fed. Later that evening he had him resaddled for a secret expedition he had in mind, and on which he rode with no companion but his orderly. He had invented some pretext for getting his secretary (Lord Fitz Roy Somerset) out of the way, and had eluded all his aides-de-camp. The Duke gave as his reason for this secrecy that, had his intention been known to his staff, they would have tried to dissuade him from his rather hazardous adventure. So he rode the twelve miles to Wavre in the dark, dead night, and two miles further on to find Blucher's quarters. There he got the much-wished for promise of support, and an idea of the hour he might expect the Prussians to arrive upon the field. Again he mounted Copenhagen and rode him back, twenty-eight miles in all; but so little was the game horse upset by his day's work that he lashed out at the Duke in the stable with as much vigor as if he had been there for a couple of days. 'Remember, gentlemen,' went on the Duke, 'he had been out with me on his back for upward of ten hours, and had carried me eight-and-twenty miles besides. I call that bottom, eh?' And he rode the same gallant beast all through the battle from dawn to dark next day."

Major Griffiths is interesting when describing the Duke of Wellington at home, "his tastes, habits, ways, predilections, even his eccentricities," for the Duke had his peculiarities. In the description of Apsley House the author tells of a portrait of Marlborough, for whom the Duke had the greatest respect. He was remarkable, he said, "for his clear, cool, steady understanding."

"Opposite Marlborough is Landseer's 'Van Amberg in the Lions' Den,' a picture painted under the personal supervision of the Duke, who stood over Landseer, Bible in hand, and pointed to the passage in Genesis where Adam is given dominion over the earth and its animals. Landseer was not unnaturally restive under the Duke's interference, who, on looking at sketches, sometimes condemned them with, 'Very fine, I dare say, but not what I want.' The 'Chelsea Pensioners' and the 'Greenwich Veterans' are also here. The first was painted, slowly and painfully by Sir David Wilkie, who went much to nature and painted many of the figures from life. This is the picture for which Wellington paid £1,260, or 1,200 guineas, which sum the Duke paid over on the nail in cash. When Wilkie mildly suggested that he would prefer a check, the Duke replied laughingly: 'Do you think I want Messrs. Coutts's clerks to know how foolishly I spend my money?' This picture was lent to Graves for three years to be engraved, on the clear understanding that it was to be returned exactly at the date of the expiration of this term. It was sent back on time, the Duke receiving it, watch in hand, with the remark: 'Now, Mr. Graves, you shall have any other picture of mine to engrave whenever you like.' Sir David Wilkie is said to have received a second £1,200 for the rights of engraving. The other picture of the 'Greenwich Veterans,' was painted by Mr. Burnet, Wilkie having declined the commission. The Duke paid £500 for it, and made it an heirloom."

The Duke's taste for art was not good. Probably, as in most worldly matters, he would have his own way. Major Griffiths writes:

"It has been said that Wellington was no great art lover, but he took a very lively interest in pictures, especially those he chose and purchased for himself. No doubt he was an unwilling sitter, and yet no man had more portraits painted of him. He once said of himself that he had been taken in every attitude except that of standing on his head. Another story is to the effect that he once gave rendezvous to several portrait painters at one and the same time. When they arrived, all together, they were aghast to find that he had caused a studio 'throne' to be placed in the centre of a large room, which he ascended, saying: 'Now, gentlemen, I can give you two hours. Seat yourselves around and fire away. Of all likenesses he preferred Count d'Orsay's, 'who always made him look like a gentleman.'"

If Wellington had a fad, it was about watches:

"Wellington had one foible as a collector. His taste lay in watches; his fondness for them rivaled that of the Emperor Charles V., who amused himself in the cloister with watchmaking. The Duke loved to chat with M. Breguet, the watchmaker, who was always a welcome caller at Apsley House. He was very particular about timekeeping, yet his watches often disappointed him, probably because he insisted upon winding or forgetting to wind them up himself. The only clock he could really depend upon in Apsley House was that which still stands in the hall, and was as trustworthy as that of the Horse Guards. The Duke had six or seven watches always going in his room, and when he traveled had as many in the portmanteau which fitted into the front of his carriage.

"Two of his watches possessed historical interest. One, his favorite and constant companion, was the old-fashioned English make, and once belonged to Tippoo Sahib, having passed into the Duke's possession after the taking of Seringapatam. It was left once on the ground at a bivouac during a retreat in the Peninsula, and Wellington valued it so highly that he went back three miles through the crowd, and was fortunate enough to recover it. The other watch was one made by Breguet for Napoleon, as a gift to his brother, Joseph, which had a map of Spain enameled on the back. Napoleon, after Joseph's misfortunes and expulsion from Spain, would not pay for it. It remained on Breguet's hands, and after the peace Sir Edward Paget bought it to present to the Duke. A third watch of Wellington's had belonged to Junot, and recorded lunar and weekly movements as well as the hours."

The Duke believed thoroughly in the advantages of an open-air life, and had a liking for horses, dogs, and fox hunting:

"To the last the Duke retained his fondness for field sports, and life in the open air. The General who rode to hounds as his chief relaxation in Spain hunted regularly in England wherever and whenever he could. He is a prominent figure in Sir Francis Grant's picture of the Melton Hunt, and in Calvert's of the Vine. He was very fond of shooting and a good shot. He walked a good deal, even when infirm, and at a very advanced age. There is no better story, especially in the sequel, which, I believe, is hardly known, than that of his adventure at the crossing in front of Apsley House. The Duke narrowly escaped an accident, from which he was rescued by some stranger, who profited by the occasion to express his deep thankfulness for being of some assistance to 'the great Englishman, the great hero, the—'

"'Don't be a d——d fool,' snapped the Duke, who hated hyperbole, and walked off. The best part of the story is to come. The Duke later in the same day was describing the affair in a lady's drawing room, and wound up the story with the astonishing statement: 'I do believe if it hadn't been for me the fellow would have been run over.'"

At the conclusion of this capital volume, Major Griffiths devotes several chapters to those brave British officers whose highest titles are that they are called "Wellington's Lieutenants." "Many fine soldiers surrounded Wellington and served him loyally through his long and checkered campaigns, but, like lesser stars in a system, their effulgence was dimmed in the strong, brilliant light of the central sun." Among these a conspicuous place must be given to Cotton, who became in time Viscount Combermere, G. C. B. He was in his time the beau ideal of the English cavalry officer. It is to be remembered, too, that, despite his love for the horse, Wellington put little stress on the services of his cavalrymen. Cotton was at Seringapatam and showed plainly how clever an officer he was. During the time of the Regency he was on intimate terms with the Prince of Wales—"the first gentleman of Europe" or "the prime blackguard," as you may be pleased to designate him. But Cotton had a difference with the fat Prince, and was never forgiven, and so Cotton was not in command of the cavalry at Waterloo.

Major Griffiths thus describes him: "In person he was the perfection of a cavalry officer. A fine figure, a fine seat, a noble presence on horseback, and a full belief in the decorative part of the business, helped him greatly, and enhanced his reputation as a beau sabreur. * * * When fully dressed and accoutred, generally in the uniform of a General of Hussars, it was computed that Cotton, as he rode, man and horse, was worth about £500." Genius of the Murat kind he did not possess, and the probability is that Lord Uxbridge, who was by no means as handsome a man, was by far a better officer. Nevertheless, Cotton had the great quality of implicit obedience, and he was held in high esteem by the Duke for his bulldog obstinacy in carrying out orders.

"Hence the famous story of his (the Duke's) reply to the East India Company's Directors when they waited upon him to ask for a General to take Bhurtpore. 'You can't do better than have Combermere,' the Duke had said. 'But,' protested the Directors, 'we believe your Grace did not think very highly of Lord Combermere or consider him a man of great genius.' 'I don't care a d——n about his genius,' was the reply in the Duke's downright language. 'I tell you he is the man to take Bhurtpore.' And he did take it by assault with splendid gallantry."

In the literature of the Victorian era there has been fully described by a master hand an old soldier, and so we quote once more Major Griffiths, who refers to Cotton:

"There was a little question of the fine soldierly qualities of the old sabreur, although in later years his services were rather overlooked and the stern stuff of which he was made forgotten under the guise he assumed of a superannuated dandy and gay man about town. It was always said that Thackeray's Sir George Tufts, that inimitable type of a dashing dragoon General, was drawn from Lord Combermere. Nor is the story quite apocryphal of the Duke of Wellington's apostrophe when his former Lieutenant paid him a visit at the Horse Guards. Lord Fitz Roy Somerset is said to have announced him, whereupon the Duke cried testily: 'What does the d——d old painted jackass want with me?' His military secretary, aghast, whispered: 'He will hear you, Sir.' Then the old Duke used the words so often quoted: 'Do you think I care a two-penny tinker's d——n whether he hears me or not?' And not strangely, when Lord Fitz Roy went out into the ante-room, Lord Combermere had disappeared."

The illustrations in the volume are excellent. The Duke stands out as a fine martial figure opposite the title page. The handsomest man of his time must have been the Earl of Mornington—as Hoppner painted him.

Menes No Longer a Myth—His Tomb Found

The founder of the long line of Kings who ruled over Egypt for some thousands of years was Menes—at least, so we have been taught to believe. With him begins the story of civilization in the Nile Valley, but whether Menes was a real person has been doubted, even more perhaps than the reality of Romulus—the founder of that other imperial land to which Egypt was destined to become subject. But now the actual tomb of Menes is reported to have been found. Thus another great fact in the history of the earliest civilization stands forth to build upon. Commenting on the discovery The Chronicle of London prints the following:

"A very interesting discovery has been made by Dr. Borchardt of the Gizeh Museum, which adds immensely to our knowledge of early Egyptian history, provided it is fully sustained. The scholars have hitherto told us that the origins of Egyptian history were wrapped in absolute obscurity, and in particular that the founder of the first Egyptian dynasty, whose name was Menes, was a mythical person, like Cadmus of Thebes and old Anchises, and many other worthies who, in simpler times, were regarded as real men. To Menes was ascribed by the ancient Egyptians the canals of Egypt and the union of Upper and Lower Egypt into one kingdom.

"Last year a tomb was discovered near Thebes, and now Dr. Borchardt has identified that tomb with that of Menes, who turns out to have been a real character. The bones and the seal of Menes, whose body was burned, not embalmed, and the inscription in which he calls himself the King of Upper and Lower Egypt, have been so clearly identified that it would appear there is little ground for doubt. At least the authority of M. de Morgan and Dr. Borchardt cannot lightly be set aside, and they are agreed as to this tomb being that of the real founder of the first Egyptian dynasty. In other words, Menes was no myth, but a real human being, the founder of a kingdom which endured, under the guidance of a great and powerful priesthood, for thousands of years.

"It is clear that there is far more in ancient tradition than the skepticism of modern historians, especially of the German school, has been wont to admit. Much of the old Roman tradition, set aside by Niebuhr, has now been vindicated beyond all dispute by the actual evidence of brick and stone. The Biblical records, which some of the critics tried to dissolve away into thin air, have been justified by tangible evidence. One school of critics resolved Abraham into a sun myth, but the personality of the mighty founder of the most tenacious race in human history stands out again in its imposing outlines. The German advanced criticism of the New Testament has been pretty severely handled by the still newer critics with the latest learning. The methods of Strauss no longer hold in the minds of serious thinkers.

"It seems not unlikely that much of ancient history will be reconstructed, not as the subjective critics who evolved camels out of their moral consciousness imagined, but by a very substantial incorporation of much that was held to be legendary or mythical into the surer history of the future. The new history calls archæology, craniology, and inscriptions to its aid, and so earns for itself a position of strength which before our century was unknown. The strange paradox is brought about that the further we are removed from ancient times the more we know about them. In a special degree it may be said that a fairly complete reconstruction of Egyptian history and religion would be a most important contribution to the knowledge of the history of mankind, and this knowledge seems to be on the point of being obtained. According to M. de Morgan, real Egyptian history begins with a race of conquerors, whose origin was probably in Babylonia. They brought with them wheat and barley, the ox, the sheep, the goat, the beginnings of writing, and perhaps the use of tools. They blended with the primitive race, living in the stone age, and from that union the historic Egyptians proceeded. It was this mixed race which built the pyramids and temples. So far, if M. de Morgan is to be relied on, and there are few more trustworthy investigators, have the researches into the history of old Egypt led us, and it is a long way."

First Edition of Lewis Carroll's Books.

The early works of "Lewis Carroll" Dodgson are much rarer than one might suppose, the first edition of "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," 1866, being especially scarce. Copies of that delightful book in the original cloth, with John Tenniel's illustrations, are much sought after by collectors, and have been sold privately for as high as $60 and $75. Charles B. Foote's copy, bound by Stikeman, with an autograph letter inserted, brought $57.50 in this city on Feb. 20, 1895.

"Through the Looking Glass," 1872, is not as rare as "Alice," though it seldom occurs for sale. Mr. Foote's copy, in a Stikeman binding, sold for $15, and Maxwell's and Bierstadt's, both in the original cloth, for $10.50 and $11. "Phantasmagoria," 1869, is scarce, but not valuable, Foote's going for $2.25 and Bierstadt's for $2.75, while the other Carroll books, from "The Hunting of the Snark," 1876, down to "Sylvie and Bruno Concluded," 1893, bring at auction from $2.75 to $2 each. "Rhyme and Reason," 1883, is perhaps an exception, for Foote's copy brought $4.25, and Bierstadt's $6.

Joseph Arch has finished the reminiscences of his life, and the probability is that they will be more interesting than those of the Prince of Wales. The present Member of Parliament began life as a bird scarer in rural England, and at ten years of age followed the plow. He was elected Liberal member for Northwest Norfolk in 1885. Joseph Arch has for editor the Countess of Warwick, and that sounds funny. Anyhow, Joseph Arch's career has been a wonderful one, and his reminiscences are certain to be of interest. The work is to be published shortly by the Macmillans.

Mary Cowden Clarke.

Her Death, and Her Recollections of Lamb, Hunt, and Keats—The Novellos.

The death in Genoa the other day of Mary Victoria Novello, who married Charles Cowden Clarke, and whose "My Long Life," published a year ago, won for her many new friends, breaks for the present writer one of the strongest ties to a most interesting past. For both during her early life and after her marriage, she met and knew intimately everybody of importance in musical, literary, and art circles. Coming into the world in 1809, in the same house in which her father, Vincent Novello, was born, (240 Oxford Road,) she grew up in what was then almost a suburban residence. The house was near Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens, and from its upper windows commanded a view of the Surrey Hills.

For more than a quarter of a century Vincent Novello was organist of the chapel of the Portuguese Embassy, Grosvenor Square, where he first introduced Mozart and Haydn's masses to the English world. Novello's organ playing was so fine that it attracted people from all over London, and it is said that his "voluntaries," intended to play the congregation out of church, kept them lingering until the last note died away.

Even as a little child Mrs. Clarke remembers the evening parties at her father's house. She well remembers creeping around and kissing Leigh Hunt's hand, resting upon the back of the sofa upon which he sat, "because she had heard he was a poet."

She remembered, too, the reverent looks with which she regarded Keats, as he leaned against the side of the organ in her father's drawing room, listening with rapt attention to the beautiful music. Mrs. Clarke also remembered perfectly the last time she saw Keats, half reclining on some chairs that formed a sort of couch for him, when he was staying at Leigh Hunt's house before leaving England for Italy. She also recollected looking over a window blind to see Shelley, who was just leaving after paying a visit to her father, being well rewarded, in her own estimation, by an upward glance he gave in passing out, so that she never forgot "his seraph-like face, with its blue eyes, and aureoled by its golden hair."

In Elia's "Chapter on Ears," he writes in the most enchanting fashion of "My good Catholic friend Nov—, who, by the virtue of a capital organ, himself the most finished of players, converts his drawing room into a chapel, his week days into Sundays, and these latter into minor heavens.

> "I have been there and still would go;
> 'Tis like a little heaven below."

Both Charles and Mary Lamb were intimate family friends, and the latter offered to give the little Victoria, as she was then called, lessons in Latin and also to teach her to read verse properly, an offer eagerly accepted. So the little girl went every morning to Great Russell Street, where the Lambs then lived. One morning a boy rushed into the room and dashed through a Latin lesson so rapidly as to dazzle the little girl. The boy was Hazlitt's son, to whom Mary Lamb was also giving lessons.

On the widowed Mrs. Shelley's return to England she brought letters to Vincent Novello, whose great admiration for Mary Wollstonecraft led to a warm friendship with her daughter. As a natural result Mrs. Shelley and Mrs. Williams were much at the Novello house, and many long musical evenings were planned for their benefit, Mrs. Clarke much enjoying them all.

For a time Miss Novello was governess in a family of the name of Purcell—while her eldest pupil was only about two years younger than she, yet she was very successful—staying with them until her health broke down to such an extent that absolute rest was necessary. At the age of seventeen she became engaged to Charles Cowden Clarke, who had long been a visitor at her father's house.

Just after her engagement Miss Novello wrote her first article, which, to her great delight, was accepted and soon afterward appeared in Hone's "Table Book." This paper, "My Arm Chair," was followed by several others in the same periodical.

In July, 1828, Victoria Novello was married; dropping her middle name also, she was from that time known as Mary Cowden Clarke. The honeymoon was spent at a little rural inn at Enfield called "The Greyhound," where most delightful days were passed in long walks in all directions. Writing of this time to Charles Cowden Clarke, Lamb says: "When you lurked at the Greyhound. * * * Benedicks are close, but how I so totally missed you at that time, going for my morning cup of ale duly, is a mystery. But certainly we had not a dream of your propinquity. * * * I promise you the wedding was very pleasant news to me, indeed."

After their return to London, but before quite settling down, however, Lamb invited the Clarkes to spend a week with them at his Enfield cottage—a visit very gladly paid and thoroughly enjoyed by them all. Lamb's lifelong devotion to his sister is well known, but the mingled tenderness and playfulness of his manner toward her seems to be unusually well shown by a remark addressed to Mrs. Clarke during this visit: "I always call my sister Maria when we are alone together, Mary when we are with friends, and Moll before the servants."

Many were the long walks taken with Lamb, the party being sometimes joined by Fanny Kelly, who would run down from London for a few hours. During this visit Lamb told them he never stammered when he told a lie. Surely a most delightful reference to the slight hesitation in speech sometimes shown in conversation.

After this most enjoyable visit the Clarkes returned to London, settling down with the Novellos, where they remained for over twenty years. Here Mr. Clarke devoted himself to newspaper work, doing fine art notices for The Atlas and theatrical papers for The Examiner. The latter work was particularly delightful, leading to frequent visits to the theatre for them both, and to an intimate acquaintance with many delightful people, including William Hazlitt, who was doing the same sort of work for The Times. At the Lamb's, too, who were again living in London,, they met intimately most of the leading actors of the day.

About 1831 the entire family removed to 67 Frith Street, where Alfred Novello founded in a very modest way what is now one of the largest music houses in the world. In this new home were given a constant succession of delightful musical evenings. One in particular Mrs. Clarke refers to, when Malibran and De Beriot, to whom Malibran had just been married, were present. De Beriot played in a string quartet, his tone being one of the loveliest she had ever heard on the violin, not excepting even Paganini. Malibran then sang a number of songs, including a Sancta Maria by her host, finishing by running up to Felix Mendelssohn, who was present, and saying: "You must play for me now. I have sung for you." Going to the piano Mendelssohn improvised in a most marvelous manner, introducing the various pieces Malibran had just sung.

After 1835 Mr. Clarke added to his income by giving lectures upon Shakespeare and other dramatists and poets throughout England, making an artistic as well as financial success of his new work. In 1847 Mrs. Clarke took part in some private theatricals, playing the part of Mrs. Malaprop in "The Rivals." This, she says, led to one of the brightest episodes of her life. Meeting Dickens at a friend's house soon afterward, a long conversation with him led to her playing Dame Quickly in an amateur performance of "The Merry Wives of Windsor" he was then getting up. Charles Dickens, as is well known, was supreme as a manager, excellent as an actor, and so enthusiastic in his enjoyment of the whole thing that he organized a series of provincial engagements for his amateur company, Mrs. Clarke taking part in all the plays.

In 1861 Vincent Novello died at Nice, and the first work Mrs. Clarke did at her new home in Genoa was a life of her father. In March, 1877, Charles Cowden Clarke, then in his ninetieth year, died at Genoa, Mrs. Clarke surviving him for about twenty years, and, strangely enough, dying at the same place and at about the same age.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Clarke's work in connection with Shakespeare is too well known to require comment. But the fact that the American people were so well pleased with the "Concordance to Shakespeare" that they presented her with a testimonial of their gratitude may be news to many of us. This testimonial took the form of a magnificent library chair, beautifully carved with Shakespearean emblems, the subscriptions for which came in from eighteen different States of the Union, amounting in all to over $400. The chair was presented by the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, then American Minister to London. Mrs. Clarke was much pleased with this compliment, particularly as many delightful letters accompanying the subscriptions were also sent her, including the following, which is one of the most interesting:

Washington, July 11, 1851.

Dear Sir: I had the pleasure of receiving your highly valued letter of the 19th of last month at the moment of leaving this city for a visit to Virginia. I shall most heartily concur, my dear Sir, in a testimonial of approbation to the lady to whom you refer, and am quite ready to sign the subscription first, last, or anywhere. Her work is a perfect wonder, surprisingly full and accurate, and showing proof of unexampled labor and patience. She has treasured up every word of Shakespeare as if he were her lover and she were his. I expect to be at the Astor House about the middle of next month. Pray give me an opportunity to place my name among the contributors to the testimonial. I am, dear Sir, yours with entire regard,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

An account of this testimonial, with a picture of the chair and a very charming portrait of Mrs. Clarke, as well as a copy of the poem and of the sonnet which also accompanied the chair, are to be found in "Pen and Pencil," by Mrs. Robert Balmano, a book published by subscription (Appleton & Co.) in 1858. The book is finely illustrated, the designs of many being the work of Mrs. Balmano and engraved by Alexander Anderson. The present writer's copy of "Pen and Pencil" has inserted part of a letter from Alexander Anderson to his daughter Julia, in which he says:

"The Balmanos are Scotch people who had considerable money when they came to America, but losing it all, Mrs. Balmano, who is a woman of fine taste, is preparing a book for which I am doing a lot of engravings."

The Balmanos had a fine collection of autographs, which were afterward sold, several of which are in the present writer's possession, including a very interesting one from Mrs. Clarke, much too long to be quoted in full. This letter, dated "Nice, Feb. 9, 1857," is very largely devoted to literary matters, mostly in regard to a book she was preparing called "World-Noted Women," and is written on paper stamped with a beautiful head of Shakespeare, of which she says:

"You ask me the name of the stationer who furnishes me my Shakespeare paper. I do not procure it ready stamped. I had the die stamp cut (from a medal in our possession) and get the impression struck upon each fresh supply of letter paper I buy, by means of my brother's die press in Dean Street."

Further on in the letter is another bit too interesting to pass over:

"I am unable to answer your query respecting the fractures in the Venus de Medici. I observed none, so occupied was I with the beauty of the whole figure. I remember coming on that room (the octagon-shaped Tribune) unawares, as I passed down the long gallery, and on entering the doorway I stood entranced. I felt as if I had entered a presence—a presence of beauty—ideal, poetic beauty. I could do nothing but stand there speechless—gazing. I have taken from a letter I received years ago a tiny miniature presentment of that room of genius. It gives but a poor idea of a spot enshrining so many treasures; still, I know you will like to possess it, trifle as it is, my dear enthusiast, therefore I inclose it for your acceptance."

The picture referred to, a little colored print, is still carefully fastened to the letter.

D. F.

Flushing, L. I., Jan. 19, 1898.

Some of the Newest Books.

In a succinct manner Edmund Gosse, in "A Short History of Modern English Literature," gives a rapid view of this extended subject. Each leading author, beginning with Chaucer, is treated. Starting in the fourteenth century, the conclusion is reached in the Tennyson age. The bibliographical list is of extreme value, as is the bibliographical work generally. It is just one of those books which every reader will want to place among his working books. As an authority, of course, Mr. Gosse is good. The publishers of the volume are Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.

"The Tragedy of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark," has been made up into a handsome volume, well illustrated, by H. C. Christy. The paper of the book is of the best, and the printing and binding are excellent. The publishers are Dodd, Mead & Co.

"By Stroke of Sword" is a romance taken from "The Chronicles of Sir Jeremy Clephane" and rendered into "a more modern English" by Andrew Balfour. The story is one of English adventure in the sixteenth century. There are combats on land and on the water, with many enlivening situations. The publishers are Truslove & Comba.

"Hymns That Have Helped. Being a Collection of Hymns which Have Been Found Most Useful to the Children of Men," (edited by W. T. Stead,) and "Prayers, Ancient and Modern," arranged by Mary Wilder Tileston, are published by the Doubleday & McClure Company.

In the same good form as editions of Milton and Burns, Thomas Whittaker publishes "The Poetical Works of William Wordsworth." The volumes are solidly made, well printed from good type, and in all ways as single volume editions are excellent.

Hezekiah Butterworth's "In the Days of Massasoit; A Tale of Roger Williams," is published by the American Baptist Publication Society. The volume, though one of fiction, is based on original traditions. Roger Williams's remarkable traits, his influence, Mr. Butterworth portrays, and the story is cleverly worked up.

It may be novel to learn that Henry Drummond wrote a story for children, and a most amusing one at that. It appeared in a publication, issued some years ago, called "Wee Willie Winkie." The hero of the story is a monkey who cannot be gotten rid of. He turns up in the most unexpected way, and finally plays the part of a benefactor. "The Monkey That Would Not Kill" is published by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Mr. George W. Van Siclen has annotated and indexed two useful works. One is on "Promissory Notes, Checks, Bills of Exchange, Bonds," with the law in regard to them. The other has for title "Bearing of the Greater New York Charter Upon Real Estate Interests." The two works are issued by the Record and Guide Publishing Company.

Beatrice Sturges has selected and arranged quotations from all sources, and has made up a handsome volume with the title, "Beautiful Women of the Poets." Chaucer, Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Pope, Burns are all contributors. The publishers are E. R. Herrick & Co.

Mr. A. J. Drexel Biddle's "The Second Froggy Fairy Book," illustrated by Anne Pennock, has to do with butterflies, grasshoppers, and fairies. It is a pretty story book and nicely illustrated. The publisher is Drexel Biddle of Philadelphia.

Little, Brown & Co. of Boston are publishing "The Romances of Alexandre Dumas" in their new series. "The Horoscope; A Romance of the Reign of Francois II.," and "Monsieur du Chauvelin's Will," with "The Woman with the Velvet Necklace," have just been issued. The volumes are handsomely made up and illustrated.

"The Happy Exile," edited by H. D. Lowry, consists of a series of short sketches, representing scenes in rural England. Through all the stories there runs a strong personality, and the touches are both quaint and out of the common. The publisher is John Lane.

Arranged for every day in the year, Rose Porter has brought together quotations from Shakespeare's plays under the title of "Shakespeare's Men and Women." The volume is a handsome one, with its good paper, solid type, and neat binding. The publishers are E. R. Herrick & Co. of New York.

Books and Authors.

Mr. Henry Norman's "The Real Japan" and "The Far East" are to appear in new editions. The work on Japan will be enlarged and the late naval and military development of the country presented. Mr. Norman is now at work with a new volume, the title of which is "The Near East," which will be ready this Spring. The publisher is Fisher Unwin.

Dr. Scartazzini's "Dante Encyclopaedia," published by Hoepoli of Milan, is a critical dictionary of the great Italian poet, and the editor has left out no fact nor word nor incident having to do with Dante. Of special value are the contemporaneous notices on Dante, and Dr. Scartazzini believes that the men of the fourteenth century understood their poet better than we do. The "Dante Encyclopaedia" is to be in three volumes, and the first two, from A to R, are now ready.

Second only to our Pacific transcontinental railroad will be the Siberian one. When completed, for good or bad, it must mark a new epoch in the history of the world. Mr. J. Y. Simpson has been writing for Blackwood a series of articles on the Siberian Railway, the climate, the resources of the country, and the aims of the Russian Government. These papers, made up in book form, are to be published shortly by the Blackwoods.

E. & J. B. Young & Co. of Cooper Union, New York, make the following Spring announcements: "Livre de Prières," "The Book of Common Prayer of the Episcopal Church," translated into French by the Rev. E. A. Wittmeyer; "Abraham and His Ages," by Henry George Tomkins; "Hezekiah and His Age," by Robert Sinker, D. D.; "Te Deum Laudamus," "Christian Life in Song," by the late Mrs. Rundle Charles; "Historical Church Atlas," by Edmund McClure, and "The Liturgy and Ritual of the Ante-Nicene Church," by F. E. Warren, B. D., F. S. A.

The Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons make the following Spring announcements: Charles M. Andrews's "The Historical Development of Modern Europe," the second and concluding volume; Paul Leicester Ford's ninth volume of "The Writings of Thomas Jefferson," Kate Mason Roland's "The Life of Charles Carroll of Carrollton," Andre Le Bon's "The Story of Modern France, 1789-1895"; Alfred Thomas Story's "The Building of the British Empire," John Davidson's "The Bargain Theory of Wages," Alexander Dana Noyes's "Thirty Years of American Finance," Ambrose Bierce's "In the Midst of Life," Agnes Blake Poor's "Boston Neighbors, In Town and Out"; Emma Brookes's "The Confessions of Stephen Wapshare," Alfred G. Compton's "Some Common Errors of Speech," John Earle's "A Simple Grammar of English Now in Use," T. E. Thorpe's "A Manual of Inorganic Chemistry," Herman T. Koerner's "Beleagued," and James E. Matthew's revised edition of "A Handbook of Musical History."

A notable article in The National Review for January is Arthur Shadwell's, the title of which is "Suicide by Typhoid Fever." As an expert, he shows how much can be done by a daily analysis of the water supply of a city and how the least variations from normal conditions should at once induce investigations. Possibly the drinker of well water, and that well a hundred years in use, can never be made to believe that in a time, sooner or later, the water is sure to have injurious results. "My grandfather used that water, and why should I not drink it?" And that is the exact reason why that water should be shunned. Mr. Shadwell simply writes: "A neighbor of mine had pure water in his house, but preferred to use a surface well on the premises. He died the other day of typhoid fever." That is all. We recommend the reading of this article to municipal officers having to do with the health of cities, to specialists, and to the general public.

Mr. Ruskin's literary style is based so largely on the Bible that considerable interest attaches to a volume which Mr. Henry Frowde will publish soon. This is "The Bible References of John Ruskin," selected by permission of the author, and arranged in alphabetical order by Mary and Ellen Gibbs.

E. L. Voynich, author of a successful novel called "The Gadfly," is said to be contemplating a journey to Austria to get color for a novel of contemporary life there. He intends, it is added, to spend some time in that country and make a careful study of his dramatis personae and their environment before putting pen to paper.

Richard Savage, the librarian of "Shakespeare's Birthplace and Trust," has made a verbatim transcript of the records of "Baptisms at Stratford-on-Avon, from March, 1558, to March, 1653," which has been privately printed by the Parish Register Society. The transcript contains the register of Shakespeare's baptism and many other entries relating to his family.

Auction Prices—Here and in Boston.

The first book sales of the present year in this city have occurred at Bangs & Co.'s. A few first editions of American authors, among other books, were sold, and there was an interesting sale of books and autograph letters "from the private collection of a bibliophile." Prices were as follows:

Large map of the State of New York, made by Simeon De Witt, Surveyor General in 1802, $9. Bought by Frederick W. Morris. A map of "the District of Maine, Massachusetts," 1802, bought for $6.50; one of "Massachusetts Proper," 1802, $7.50, and one of the course of the Mississippi, from the Balise to Fort Chartres, 1775, $1.50.

A complete set of the Holbein Society fac similes, edited by H. Green and A. Aspland, from the beginning, in 1869, to 1888, fifteen volumes, $12.75.

Cotton Mather's "Magnalia Christi Americana," London, 1702, $15.25. Bought by Frederick W. Morris. This copy had the leaf with a list of "Books Printed for Tho. Parkhurst," but lacked the map and also the excessively scarce leaf of errata, which is found in few copies. Brinley's (with map in fac simile) brought $41; Murphy's, $37, and Bancroft's (in Lenox Library duplicate sale) $29.

Hannah Adams's "Summary History of New England," Dedham, ("Printed for the Author,") 1799, $12.50. Bought by William Terry. The Menzies copy brought $6.25 and the Brinley but $3.25. The present copy was uncut and in original boards. A second edition of the "History" was published in Boston in 1807.

Hawthorne's "Twice Told Tales," Boston, 1837, first edition, $12.25. Bought by Frederick W. Morris. Bierstadt's $18; Foote's, with autograph letter, $22.

Winsor's "Narrative and Critical History of America," Boston, 1889, eight volumes, $37. Bought by Mr. Risley.

Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," Lyons, 1556. Bound by Niedrée in levant morocco, $9. Bought by E. F. Bonaventure. Thomas Gaisford's copy.

Birch's "Heads of Illustrious Persons," London, 1743. With seven extra portraits inserted, $20.50.

Caxton Club publication, Jontel's Journal of La Salle's Last Voyage. Chicago, 1896, $10. Bought by "Ohio." Bierstadt's, $16.

Davenant's "Works," London, 1673. Bound by Ramage, $10.50. Bought by Mr. Roberts. This was the first collected edition.

Ireland's "Hogarth Illustrated," London, 1791. Three volumes, $15. Bought by Mr. Diering. Bindley's copy.

Lodge's "Portraits," London, 1823. Six volumes. $15. Bought by T. V. Holbrow.

Woodburn's "Gallery of Rare Portraits," London, 1816. Two volumes. Large paper. $30. Bought by Judge Arnold.

Shakespeare Quarto fac similes. Issued under the superintendence of Dr. F. J. Furnivall, London, 1885-91. Forty-three volumes. $25.80. Bought by Mr. Demon. The issue price was £12 12s.

A. L. S. of John Wesley, 1781, $6.50. A. L. S. of Sarah Siddons, not dated, $6.50.

Haydon's "Correspondence and Table Talk," London, 1876. Two volumes. Extra illustrated, with seventy-five portraits. $23. Bought by Judge Arnold.

Hugo's "Life of Shakespeare," Chicago, 1891. Bound by Stikeman. $11.50. With seventy extra portraits. Bought by Frederick W. Morris.

Hazlitt's "Criticisms of the English Stage," London, 1851. With fifty extra portraits. $16. Bought by Judge Arnold.

Clayden's "Rogers and His Contemporaries," London, 1889. Two volumes. With eighty-five extra portraits. $22. Bought by Judge Arnold.

Mrs. Mathews's "Life of Charles Mathews," London, 1860. With over fifty extra illustrations. $14. Bought by Judge Arnold.

On Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 12 and 13, C. F. Libbie & Co. of Boston sold the library of the Rev. John Sherman of Newton, Mass. Among the first editions of Whittier was the rarely met with "Incidental Poems," by Robert Dinsmoor, the "Rustic Bard," Haverhill, 1828, which contains a poetical address written to Dinsmoor by Whittier. Thirteen dollars was paid for it. Noteworthy was the copy of Robert Eastburn's "Faithful Narrative of His Many Dangers and Sufferings as Well as Wonderful Deliverances," Philadelphia, printed by William Dunlap, 1758. It brought $115, which was not too much to pay for a piece of Americana that is of the greatest rarity and occurs in the market at long and irregular intervals. The "Narrative," indeed, is one of the scarcest of the personal records of Indian captivities, being exceeded in rarity, as Sabin said, only by Dickenson's "God's Protecting Providence" and Gyles's "Odd Adventures, &c." Fields's copy brought $18 in May, 1875. Barney, Menzies, Brinley, Murphy, and Ives could not obtain a copy, though Brinley and Murphy secured the second edition, which was published in Boston later in 1758. Both editions are rare, but the second has little auction value.

William B. Norman sold at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms on Friday, Jan. 14, a large number of standard and other books. The important prices were:

Bible in Latin, Florence, 1527, from the press of Jacob Guinti, $10. Bought by George D. Smith. In 1535 it had belonged to M. Leonhardus.

A Choir Book, written on parchment. Said to be over 400 years old, $10.

Cooper's Novels. The Darley edition. New York, 1859-61, 32 volumes, $83.20. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. The Ives copy brought $5 a volume.

"Les Metamorphoses d'Ovide," Paris, 1767. With the plates from designs by Eisen, Moreau, and others, $36.

Thompson's "Chronicles of London Bridge," London, 1827. Extra illustrated, $14. Bought by George D. Smith.

The Federalist. New York, 1788. Two volumes. First edition. $9.

The Nuremberg Chronicle. Nuremberg, 1496. $11. The catalogue said "this rare work commands very high prices at auction," but it is the 1493 edition that is valuable.

Rowlandson's "Poetical Sketches of Scarborough." London, 1813. $13.

Surtees's "Mr. Sponge's Sporting Tour," with Leech's illustrations. London, 1853. $17.75.

Surtees's "Ask Mamma," illustrated by Leech. London, 1858. $18. Bought by George D. Smith.

Audubon's "Quadrupeds of North America." New York, 1854. Three volumes. $27. This was a small price for the "Quadrupeds," but they were sold near the end of a four hours' sale, and, in consequence, sold low.

Verse by Theodore Watts-Dunton.*

Mr. Watts-Dunton's poems are interesting chiefly because they show an effort to introduce an individual strain, quite unhackneyed and suggestive. In his principal poem, "The Coming of Love," he has taken for his heroine a Romany girl who belongs, as he explains in his preface, to a "peculiar class, the East Anglian and East Midland horse dealers, or 'Gryengroes.' At horse fairs no dealers are so clever as they in seeing the points of a horse, buying him at the lowest price possible, and selling him at the highest. Hence they are often as prosperous as the mongrel vagabonds and London tramps, classed as 'gypsies' by such writers as the late well-intentioned George Smith of Coalville, are squalid."

We cannot say that we care very much for the story of the two lovers. It demands a great deal of explanation in prose on the part of the author, and certain very important events are treated with a calm that is more dull than lofty. When Rhona knocks the "Scollard" into the river by a blow in the mouth from her fist, her lover on the opposite bank first reflects that "one white lie" of his will hide the deed, and then breaks out in an elaborate apostrophe to Truth:

"Hearken, King Truth, with pictures in thine eyes
Mirrored from gates beyond the furthest portal
Of infinite light, 'tis Love that stands immortal,
The King of Kings."

On the other hand, Rhona's own part in the duet is charmingly done. Her awkward phrasing and quaint Romany expressions are rendered with admirable simplicity. The letter written to "The Poet" in Australia is most touching in its rude felicity:

"——But when I woke like—'I'm the gal wot waits
Alone,' I sez, 'the comin' o' the swallow.'
'Comin' ' seemed ringin' in the Christmas chime;
'Comin' ' seemed 'rit on everything I seed,
In beads o' frost along the nets o' rime,
Sparklin' on every frozen rush and reed.
And when the pups began to bark and play,
And frisk and scrabble and bite my frock and wallow
Among the snow and fling it up like spray,
I says to them, 'You know who 'rote to say
He's comin' wi' the comin' o' the swallow.

"'The thought on't makes the snowdrifts o' December
Shine gold,' I sez, 'like daffodils o' Spring
Wot wait beneath; he's comin', pups, remember;
If not, for me no singin' birds 'ull sing,
No choring chirklo [bird] 'ull hold the gale
Wi' "Cuckoo, cuckoo," over hill and hollow;
There'll be no crakin' o' the meadow-rail,
There'll be no jug-jug o' the nightingale
For her wot waits the comin' o' the swallow.'"

There is no ossification in this. It is full of warm human sentiment in one acquainted with outdoor things and sympathetic with dumb life. One may read, in fact, with keen delight all that comes undegenerate from Rhona's awakening heart. How Mr. Watts-Dunton has managed in the same poem to combine such excellent and such inadequate use of his art is a matter of wonder. As every one who reads poetry must know, dialect verse is the greatest possible strain on a poet's capacity to show dignity and beauty through a humble medium, and this consummation Mr. Watts-Dunton has certainly attained. But he will write without blinking such lines as these:

"Yon clouds—like molten metal, boiling brass,
Brightening to gold—are crested as they pass,"

and these,

"A queen of Faëry, yet a lovesome girl,
Within whose eyes—whose wide new-litten eyes—
New-litten by thy kiss's recreation—"

He is willing to mar a poem on Jowett that in the main is fine by this clumsy, uneven trot of syllables at the end:

"Can he be dead? Your heart being drawn to him,
How shall ev'n Death make that dear presence dim
For you who loved him—us who loved him well?"

And he is not averse to liberal hyphenation, "royal-rich," "wizard-wand," "sea-sweet," "sorrow-thinned," "avalanche-echoes," are examples taken at random. As a poet he seems to lack what Wordsworth lacked, a sense of the distinction between worthiness and unworthiness. His respect for his work is great enough to move him toward high ideals of thought and not great enough to impose high ideals of workmanship.

His book, had Morris lived, should have been printed at the Kelmscott Press, and in his prefatory note he says: "And now, whatsoever pleasure I may feel at seeing my verses in one of Mr. Lane's inviting little volumes, will be dimmed and marred by the thought that Morris's name also might have been, and is not, on the imprint."

From this friend he doubtless learned something of his appreciation of the sweet, visible world, and the further lesson to be gained from all the work that has outlived the indomitable worker is the lesson of minute, exquisite painstaking in the handling of material—whether the material be tapestry, pigment, or language. If Mr. Watts-Dunton should join this quality to his admirable traits he would stand more securely on his heights.

*THE COMING OF LOVE AND OTHER POEMS. By Theodore Watts-Dunton. London and New York: John Lane, The Bodley Head. $2.00.

The Atlantic

FEBRUARY, 1898

The Battle of the Strong
GILBERT PARKER
A further installment of Mr. Parker's vigorous serial of life on the Island of Jersey.

Government under Commercialism
JOHN JAY CHAPMAN
The rise of the money power to political control; the boss system; reasons for believing the evil to be on the wane.

Labor Unions and the Negro
JOHN S. DURHAM
The ostracism of the negro by labor unions, and its unfortunate results.

On the Outskirts of Public Life
T. W. HIGGINSON
The final chapter of Colonel Higginson's Reminiscences, telling of his experience on the stump and platform.

The Education of an Architect
RUSSELL STURGIS
A review of the recent history and present unsatisfactory condition of architecture, and a statement as to what a young architect should devote himself.

The Dangers of Experimental Psychology
HUGO MÜNSTERBERG
Psychology as a teacher's fad; why it does not help pedagogics.

FURTHER INSTALLMENTS OF F. HOPKINSON SMITH'S and KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN'S serials; two complete stories, and THE CONTRIBUTORS' CLUB.

35 Cents a Copy $4.00 a Year

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.
4 Park Street, Boston

G. W. DILLINGHAM COMPANY'S Attractive New Books.

CLEO THE MAGNIFICENT;
Or, THE MUSE OF THE REAL.
By L. ZANGWILL.
This is the study of the inner heart of a man whose life had been singularly cast. Becoming completely in Cleo's power, he married her. She deserts him. The awakening to his disillusion is the powerful portion of the book. The insight of the author into human lives and hearts is remarkable.
Published simultaneously with the London edition. Beautifully bound in cloth, $1.50.

MAYLOU.
A Novel. By FRANCES RAYMOND.
The inner life of a woman like Maylou is not often as clearly depicted as in these pages, for the author has dissected her heroine both psychologically and physiologically. The result is a book of unusual power, thought, feeling, which cannot fail to attract the attention of the intellectual world. Cloth bound, $1.50.

MOULTRIE DE KALB.
By THOMAS J. SPENCER.
The story of a student in the natural sciences, who was expelled for his action in a college rebellion. Going to the Far West, he develops a silver mine and finally becomes a millionaire. Price, 50 cents.

G. W. DILLINGHAM CO., New York.

Ready To-Day.
SATAN'S INVISIBLE WORLD DISPLAYED.
By W. T. Stead.
12mo, cloth, $1.25; paper, 50 cents.

The forty-first thousand of THE HONORABLE PETER STIRLING is now ready. 12mo. $1.50.

HENRY HOLT & Co., Publishers.

WANTED—To buy, books relating to American History; sets of periodicals, &c. H. WILLIAMS, 25 East 10th St., N. Y.

Barnato.

The Man's Life and His Fortune in Diamonds.*

Are we to follow John Ward, who said that "no man could be valiant unless he hazarded his body, nor rich unless he hazarded his soul"? or Balzac's sinister idea, "Le secret des grandes fortunes sans cause apparente est une crime oublié"? When a man amasses great wealth, how he managed to gather in his millions is always a topic of common interest, and this volume, entitled "Barney Barnato, a Memoir," will help somewhat to allay such curiosity. Men who have been the arbiters of their own fortunes will always excite envy, and because for a certain period Barnato was a most successful money maker he came in for a great deal of obloquy, which, as far as we can find out, was unmerited.

The beginning of Barnato's fortune was made by economy. He had great foresight. He first amassed some little money in dealing in diamonds in South Africa, saved all he could, and so, as his biographer, Mr. Harry Raymond, writes it, formed "a war chest for future operations." The Kimberley diamond mining industry, when Barnato took hold of it, was in a chaotic condition. Claim holders were numerous and interferences were common. Working, as it were, on the sides of one vast common pit, which held the diamonds, the falling of the sides of the excavation was a daily accident. Then it was believed that in the yellow clay alone diamonds were to be found. Presently the blue ground was reached and many thought that this was the end of diamond mining. Claims were being abandoned.

Though with but the very least of scientific acquirements, Barnato sought the advice of such geologists as were then to be found in Kimberley. He believed that there were diamonds in the blue clay. In 1876 he bought his first claim and started mining on his own account. He was no longer a diamond dealer. Still, what would be the results were unknown.

Year after year, by patient, unwearying, untiring industry, Barnato added interest to interest, until, in 1881, he became the largest shareholder, and the Barnato Diamond Mining Company was formed. Later came the idea of amalgamation. Then all the interests were joined together in one huge company known as De Beers. The Barnato Company, under his management, paid a dividend of 36 per cent. for a time. Mr. Raymond says that Mr. Rhodes began exactly as did Barnato, first buying "a few well-selected claims, and then, at the proper time, on a rising market, floating them with a limited company." Mr. Rhodes's interests were mainly with the De Beers mine. "To lessen cost and control price was Barnato's sole object." For a time the interests of Barnato and Rhodes clashed. It was in 1888 that the divided interests were joined.

Subsequently Barnato took a hand in gold mining, but with less success. Entering into African politics, Barnato showed fair ability. There were many mishaps in his speculations—"slumps," Mr. Raymond calls them—but Barnato seems for a time to have held his ground fairly well. The coming troubles with the Boer Government could not have escaped Barnato's observation. But they occurred sooner than he had expected.

The man had been living under high tension for years. He did not know how to find relief. When first came the signs of dementia is not known. Bitterly attacked by all the London stockjobbers, who, believing that in Barnato's financial fall their own fortunes would be augmented, his mental trouble must have increased. Possibly when the "Kaffir Circus" went to pieces his own financial condition was impaired, and he is reported as having lost in one week £3,000,000.

In 1896 Barnato was in England. When the Johannesburg revolt took place it was a heavy blow. Going again to Africa, he worked there without giving himself a moment's rest. He took his place in Parliament. Then the symptoms of mental disturbance again occurred. He sailed for England in June and on the 14th of the month ended his life by jumping overboard. The verdict read, "Death by drowning while temporarily insane."

"Barnato" was a name of adoption. The family he came from were London Jews, and the name was Isaacs. The "Barnato" was taken from the "professional" name of a cousin, who was a prestidigitateur or something of that kind, who had gone to South Africa to pick up a living. Barney Barnato seems to have been an easy-going kind of man, addicted to athletics, an amateur pugilist of no mean powers, with a great liking for the stage. There is no need to draw out any long moralising on a character of his kind. Barney Barnato was neither better nor worse than have been many millionaires before him. He seems to have had a plenty of energy in his composition, and was free-handed and liberal with his money. Elegance of manner and education he did not possess; nor is that supposably one of the factors necessary when a fortune is to be made. We fail to discover, not taking our clue from Mr. Raymond, that Barney Barnato was tricky or dishonest. He was only uncommonly shrewd, and as this world goes, that is a desirable quality.

*BARNEY BARNATO. A Memoir. By Harry Raymond. With Portraits and Illustrations. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

A Prince Who Paints.

The Almanach de Gotha is not a directory of artists, but if you look there, not having Princes and Princelets at your fingers' ends, you will find under "Sweden" that there is a "Prince Eugène Napoleon-Nicolas," and that he has the right to call himself the Duc de Nericie. The "Eugène" and the "Napoleon" recall the Bernadotte origin. The Nicolas is a compliment to a rather aggressive neighbor—Russia.

There have been Kings and Princes who have written books. Generally they were bad and poor, and the fraternity who wield the pen for a living have been by no means courteous to these royal authors. But people with royal blood in their veins have rarely been artists. That most worthy and estimable lady, Queen Victoria, had at one time artistic aspirations, but such authentic works of hers as have been shown are about as good as ordinary schoolgirl work. Prince Albert had certainly artistic perceptions and was a good judge of pictures, but he never put down his ideas with pencil or paintbrush. The present royal family of England has an art taste, shown more particularly in the female line, and certainly one member sketches fairly well, though modest—as she should be—as to her artistic claims.

There was, however, the late King of Holland, who really could produce a good water color which had spirit and force. With what delight the good and genial Alexandre Dumas père would show to some intimate friends the sketches the King had made from the scenes of "The Three Guardsmen"! One was "The Taking of the Redoubt," and Dumas, to whom the King had given his pictures, would tell glowingly of his illustrious "compère," his own "cher collaborateur."

We have no opportunity of knowing whether the German Emperor of to-day is a painter of distinction. This has not yet been asserted. Still, it is probable and may be shortly expected to become known, for he is many-sided.

In the last number of The Studio, Tor Hedberg writes of the landscape art of Prince Eugen of Sweden, and there are some five illustrations taken of his works. In pursuit of painting Prince Eugen went to Paris for two years, "working eagerly in the studios of Gervex and Bonnat" and then studied at home, having for master the well-known Swedish artist Hugo Salmson. According to Tor Hedberg, Prince Eugen, who first exhibited in 1894, is considered, "both at home and abroad, as one of the leaders of Swedish landscape painters." As far as the well-worked-out illustrations in The Studio can give a conception of color and outline, Prince Eugen's work is excellent. There is no attempt at overpowering effects. What is designated as "A Summer Night in Sweden" is pleasantly inspired. It shows a broad river or estuary, with forelands jutting into the water, and a long extended peninsula. There are no jarring lights. It is a quiet, soothing, and poetic conception. Why should there not be a white blackbird or a Swedish Prince who paints?

Detaille and His Works —A Biography.

If the Russian painter Verestchagin gathers his admirers by producing pictures of scenes just after the battle or of the armies drawn up ready to annihilate each other, leaving to the imagination of his audience the unspeakable horrors of the carnage itself, so the French painter Edouard Detaille pleases his Parisian audiences by depicting the scenes of battles themselves or shows by his portraits of garrison life what may be expected when an opposing force comes in contact with "the silent legions of France." The Russian merely suggests what the Frenchman would stamp upon the memory as a reality.

M. Detaille has finally so identified himself with the French Army that by common consent he is called forth to depict any new event of arms that may show Frenchmen what the army should mean to them. Thus, a year ago he was called upon to paint the review of 70,000 picked troops at Châlons, that the canvas might be given to the imperial ally of France.

M. Detaille has also visited England and has sketched garrison life there and made portraits of these military personages so dear to the English heart; among them is a picture of the Prince of Wales on horseback. This picture has been exhibited at the Champs Elysées Salon.

Lahure of Paris is shortly to publish a volume arranged by M. Maurice Vachon entitled simply "Detaille." It is not only a biography of the French artist, but a biography of his military affiliations, both in England and in France. In the volume are twenty-four full-page photogravure reproductions of the artist's great pictures, and an immense number of smaller vignette drawings. The large productions include a fair proportion of the English series—the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, the Scots Guards coming back from drill, and the Tower of London. There are also a number of drawings made at the military camp in Aldershot. M. Vachon gives an analytical study of Detaille's splendid talents. In it he makes the statement that the artist is "a great realist because he has been face to face with the horrors of war as well as its glories." M. Detaille's experience has certainly enabled him to be all this, but most critics will agree with the Russian that the horrors of war can be implied, but not photographed, and that when an artist attempts to give within the narrow limits of a canvas a picture of an actual battle, he is an idealist and nothing else. However, as a painter of "still life" in the army Detaille is pre-eminently a realist, for he leaves much to the imagination.

Skating.

Over the ice she flies,
Perfect and poised and fair—
Stars in my true love's eyes
Teach me to do and dare!
Now will I fly as she flies—
Woe for the stars that misled!
Stars that I saw in her eyes,
Now do I see in my head!
—RUDYARD KIPLING in "An Almanac of Twelve Sports."

TO LIBRARIANS FOR $1.

The Attention of Librarians is Invited to THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART published by THE NEW YORK TIMES. There are other Literary Papers, and there are other Literary Magazines: Librarians know this, and THE NEW YORK TIMES knows it; but all Librarians do not Understand that the ONLY LITERARY NEWSPAPER in America is THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

This REVIEW Comprises 16 PAGES, Printed in broad Columns and Large, Open Type. It Concerns itself Exclusively with Books and Art, Authors and Artists, Choosing with Particular Care Topics that are Alive and Interesting. Librarians, Wishing to be kept Informed in these Matters, WITH PROMPTNESS AND FULLNESS, Cannot do Without this REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART. Once they take it, they Will Find it as Indispensable as the American Catalogue or Poole; as Potent for Usefulness as their Card Catalogues; as Interesting, in their Leisure Moments, as Boswell or Pepys.

They can get it for a Nominal sum—52 numbers for One Dollar per Year. Many Librarians already Take it, and they Write Voluntary Praises of it. All Librarians ought to take it—and then they, too, would write.

More Reading Matter in a year than the High-Priced Magazines Give. All About Literature and Art. And all for ONE DOLLAR per year.

Sample Copies are sent Free to any Address on Application to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SOME OF THOSE WHO LIKE IT NOW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I very gratefully acknowledge the sample copy of Saturday's edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES sent to me (REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART and wish to say that this institution regularly subscribes to THE NEW YORK TIMES, obtained from local dealers, so I am familiar with the Supplement and the Saturday edition, and I wish to express my grateful appreciation of the practical value of the Supplement to librarians. It has often aided me in making selections, and I find that the book notices are reliable. I can recommend the Saturday edition as a valuable tool in any librarian's hands. A. L. PECK, Librarian.
Gloversville Free Library, Gloversville, N. Y., May 17, 1897.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am in receipt of your volume known as the SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, and thank you very kindly therefor. This library has been subscribing for THE NEW YORK TIMES for the past fifteen years, and I am well aware of its great value.
WILLIAM H. EGLE,
State Librarian.
Harrisburg, Penn., March 30, 1897.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I write simply to say how delighted I am with your SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART. I find your reviews of periodicals can be depended upon, and I trust that you will continue your work. It will be of very great value not only to the subscribers, but to the literary world.
WILLIAM H. EGLE,
State Librarian.
Harrisburg, Penn., Dec. 1, 1897.

The New York Times Illustrated Weekly Magazine

Sunday, Jan. 23, 1898.

FEATURES:

Squadron A.

Full-page portrait of its commander, Major Charles F. Roe. Sketch of this Organization. Illustrations of the troopers' camp at Van Cortlandt Park, with portraits of Capt. Oliver B. Bridgeman and Second Lieut. Arthur W. Corning.

Columbia Law Library

Half-tone picture of this feature of New York's great University.

In the Far Northwest

Mining conditions in Alaska, with three illustrations of the Porcupine Incline, Skaguay Trail, Miners from Lake Linderman coming down the Yukon, and Packer's Home at foot of canyon, Dyea Trail.

Music

Portraits of Joseph O'Mara of "The Highwayman"; Ernst Kraus, Emil Fischer, Johanna Gadski of the Damrosch-Ellis Opera Co., and Lillian Blauvelt.

At the Theatres

Portraits of Annie Irish, Letty Lind, H. B. Irving, as Loftus in "The Tree of Knowledge," scenes from "The Tree of Knowledge," two half-page scenes from "The Conquerors," portrait of William H. Crane, and two new portraits of Cora Urquhart Potter and Kyrle Bellew.

The Old Guard

Description of this famous military organization, with portraits of Capt. Charles H. Covell, Capt. George H. McLean, Lieut. Robert Lyon, Lieut. Frank H. Clement, Capt. James P. Whitefield, Major S. Ellis Briggs, Capt. J. Wheeler Aspell, Capt. Rastus S. Ransom, Capt. Alonzo L. Decker, Capt. James F. Wenman, Capt. George J. Seabury, Adjt. William H. Truman.

A Venerable Couple

Full-page picture of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Samuel Fischer and their thirty-one descendants, taken from a flash light.

The Art of Wrestling

A number of extremely interesting pictures on this topic.

Men of the Hour

Portraits and sketches of Guglielmo Marconi, inventor of a new system of wireless telegraphy; of Col. S. D. Bruce of Turf, Field and Farm, and General William Booth, commander of the Salvation Army.

Truth about the Klondike

Dangers and difficulties that confront the miner. The truth for investors. What they risk and what they may get. Special correspondence of The New York Times Sunday.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."